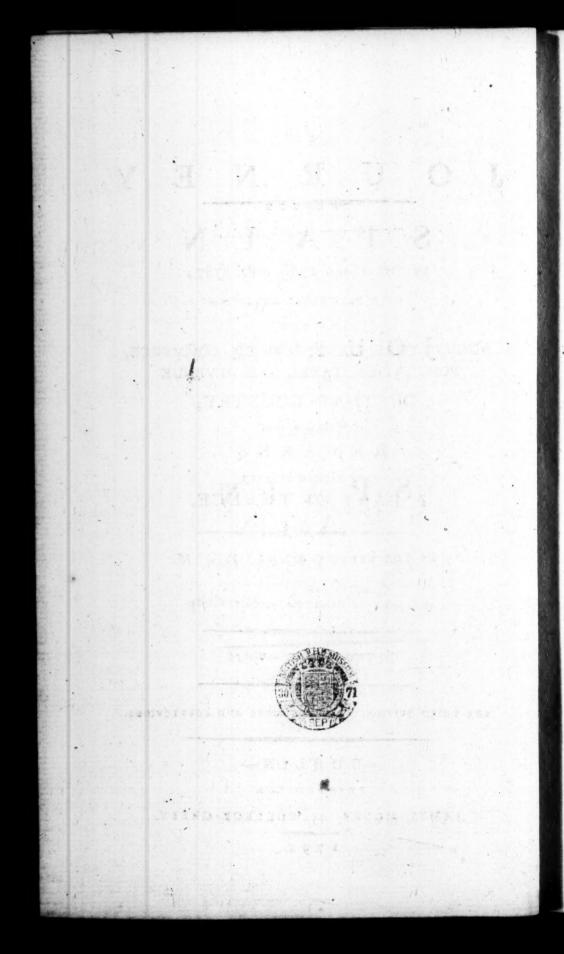
A

JOURNEY

TRROUGH

SPAIN

IN THE YEARS 1786 AND 1787.



A

JOURNEY

THROUGH

SPAIN

IN THE YEARS 1786 AND 1787;

WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION

TO THE

AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, POPULATION, TAXES, AND REVENUE

OF THAT COUNTRY;

AND

REMARKS

IN PASSING THROUGH

A PART OF FRANCE.

By JOSEPH TOWNSEND, A. M.
RECTOR OF PEWSEY, WILTS;

AND LATE OF CLARE-HALL, CAMBRIDGE,

IN TWO VOLUMES .- VOL. I.

THE THIRD EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

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ESTEEM AND GRATITUDE,

BY HIS

LORDSHIP's

SINCERE FRIEND AND DEVOTED SERVANT,

JOSEPH TOWNSEND.

EARL of WYCOMBE,

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DIRECTIONS

TO THE

ITINERANT in SPAIN:

To travel commodiously in Spain, a man should have a good constitution, two good servants, letters of credit for the principal cities, and a proper introduction to the best families, both of the native inhabitants and of strangers settled in the country.

The language will be eafily acquired.

His fervants should be a Spaniard and a Swiss, of which one should be sufficiently acquainted with the art of cooking, and with the superior art of providing for the journey; which implies a perfect knowledge of the country through which he is to pass, that he may secure a stock of wine, bread, and meat, in places where these excel, and such a stock as may be fufficient to carry him through the diftricts, in which these are not to be obtained. For himself, his servants and his baggage, he should purchase three strong mules, able to support the load which is to be put upon them. In his baggage he should, have sheets, a mattress a blanket and a quilt, a table-cloth, knives, forks, and spoons, with a copper veffel sufficiently capacious to boil his meat. This should be furnished with a cover and a lock. Each of the fervants should have a gun flung by the fide of his mule.

Vol. I. B

To travel as an œconomist in Spain, a man must be contented to take his chance for conveyance, and either go by the post, wherever it is established; or join with officers, going to their various stations; to hire a coach, or quietly refign himfelf to a calash, a calasine, a horse, a mule, or a Borrico. These last are the most convenient for the purpose of croffing the country, or of wandering among the mountains. If he is to traverse any district insested by banditti, it will be fafe for him to go by the common carriers, in which case he will be mounted on a good mule, and take the place, which would have been occupied by fome bale of goods. Any one, who is fond of botany, for fhort excursions, will make choice of a Borrico. are always to be had, when, as in fome villages, neither horse nor mule are to be obtained. I have used this honourable appellation for the most patient of all animals, because I would not shock the delicacy of a young traveller, by telling him, at his first setting out, that he may fometimes find himself under the necessity of riding upon an ass. He must, however, know, for his confolation, that an ass does not appear so contemptible in Spain as in the colder regions of the north.

The best time for him to begin this expedition is in autumn when he may go by Bayonne, Burgos, Valladolid and Segovia, hastening to the court at St. Ildesonso. Here he is to procure letters for the chief cities in Spain. On these will depend the whole pleasure of his excursion. During the winter he may see all the south of Spain, Toledo, Cordova, Seville, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Carthagena, Murcia, Alicant, Valencia, and Barcelona. Returning by Zaragoza to Aranjuez in the spring, he may follow the Merino slock to the mountains of the north, whilst the country, on which he has turned his back, is rendered unsit for travelling, by the dissolving heats, by want of provisions, and by malignant severs. This season will be best employed in Gallicia, the Asturias, and the pro-



vinces of Biscay, taking Salamanca and Leon in the way.

Had I received such directions previous to my Spanish journey, I should have escaped a severe sit of illness, which was occasioned by the intensity of the summer's heat. In England, intermittents are commonly ascribed to marsh miasma, but in Spain their origin is attributed to the stroke of the mid-day sun; and I am inclined to think this may often be the genuine cause.

JOURNEY

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JOURNEY

FROM

LONDON TO PARIS.

SET out from London January 30th, 1786, and croffing the channel in the night, landed the next day at Calais, from whence, proceeding in the Diligence, I arrived early on the 3d of February at the hotel de Messageries at Paris. From Calais to the vicinity of Paris is hilly all the way. The distance is one hundred and seventy seven miles. The country is open, mostly in tillage, and not well wooded; the foil is chiefly fand. Calais itself is in a plain, which is covered with pebbles. In the vicinity of Calais, the fand is light and apt to drive, but as you advance it becomes more firm, yet with hard rain it binds, and must be therefore uncertain in its produce. As you leave Boulogne,, the foil improves in stiffness, till about Amiens, and nearer Paris, it becomes ftrong clay with little fand.

All the way through Picardy the rock is chalk, hard enough for building. As you advance into the Isle of France, this chalk meets with the vitriolic acid, and becomes a folid gypsum. Of this they burn great quantities; now for their own consumption, but formerly

merly for exportation. Paris has had the honour of giving its name to this useful kind of cement, as being the place from which we originally imported it.

The course of husbandry, through Picardy, is for the first year, wheat; the second, barley, or oats, sollowed by a fallow. They manure with chalk, with dung from the farm-yard, and with the fold. During the six months of summer they pen their sheep with hurdles on the fallows; but during the six winter months the slocks are confined all night, both for shelter and for safety, in close pens, where they make a quantity of good manure. The sheep are small. The sheepherd goes before them. Together they make a beautiful appearance. The produce of Picardy, in wool, is six hundred thousand pounds weight.

Their ploughs are excellent; in form fimilar to the Norfolk and Rotheram combined; with little iron except the coulter and the share. They have no chain nor drail, but only a wooden bar to ferve the purpose of the latter, with a wooden collar to bring down the beam. The wheels are high, the beam is short, and the whole is both compact and light. They use two horses in the sand, three in the clay, and manage well without a driver. The harrows are triangular, and have wooden teeth, which is a fufficient index of the lightness of their soil. The shovel which they use, is like the Cornish. For want of streams their corn is ground by wind-mills. At Calais you have near twenty in full view, and near Paris you may fee thirty-fix between the city and St. Denis. In Picardy there are many extensive meadows, which might be watered, but they do not appear to have adopted this improvement.

Abbeville and Amiens are manufacturing towns. In the former is made good damask, and the latter is famous for its woollen goods and camelots.

The cathedral church at Amiens is highly worthy of attention. The front of this edifice is fingular. The foundation was laid in 1220, and the whole was finished in 1288. The length is four hundred and fifteen Parisian seet, the breadth of the cross is one hundred and eighty-two, the height four hundred and two.

Montreuil is pleafantly fituated on a hill, and almost furrounded by an extensive meadow. It is a dismal town, as are most of the villages in Picardy. The houses are low; the shops are small, dirty, and ill furnished, which is a certain mark of prevailing poverty.

Soon after my arrival at Paris, I breakfasted with the Abbé Morellet. His library, confifting of eight thousand volumes, all well chosen, is a model of philofophical arrangement, founded on the three leading faculties of the human mind; the judgment, the memory, and the imagination. His reading desk is of a fingular conftruction, but the most commodious of any I have met with. He fits in a large eafy chair, the arms of which are streight, to support a light desk fastened on a board of about three feet in length. The desk has two flaps, the one upon the other, of which the uppermost will serve for writing, or being lifted up and suffered to fall back sufficiently to make an angle of 45° with the horizon, ferves at once to form a skreen, when he sits before the fire, and to fupport any book, from which he wishes to take an extract. On his right hand he has a light table on castors, to receive this little desk, when he wishes to

quit the chair; and on his left is a large desk for such books or papers as it may be needful to consult.

In the evening he presented me with a ticket of admission for three months, to a most agreeable society, consisting of sour hundred members, which assembles in the Sallon des Arts, at the Palais Royal. They have a large hall for conversation; a commodious chamber for reading, well provided with public prints and modern publications; and a third room for music, with a gallery for chess. Under this suit of apartments is a cossee-house, from which any kind of refreshment can be procured.

The day following he carried me to the French academy, to hear M. de Guibert pronounce an oration in praise of his predecessor, M. Thomas. The room was crowded with the first nobility of France, who attended not merely out of curiofity, but as a compliment to the new academician. I was happy in being prefent on such an occasion, and was much pleased with the discourse, in which not one fine image escaped unnoticed by the auditors. It was composed of that florid kind of eloquence, which is peculiar to the French, and fuited to their language. Describing his reluctance to succeed so distinguished a member as M. Thomas, he faid, "When a station has been " occupied by uncommon talents, when the public " hath been long accustomed to behold the lustre of " fuperior merit; the fucceffor must expect to meet " with no indulgence; the object of their devotion " is no more; the revered image hath vanished from " their fight; but the pedestal remains, and the height " of this will be a standard, by which to form an " estimate of him, who shall presume to place himself " upon it." A general plaudit interrupted his difcourse. When he proceeded to give the character of M. Thomas, he faid, "His natural imperfections " ierved

"ferved only to make him cultivate the qualities oppo"fite to them; infomuch that I never could discover
"what would have been his failings, but by the vir"tues in which he most excelled." Here the applause
re-echoed from every part of the assembly.

When a man has once established his reputation, he is apt to gain more credit than is due to him; and, whatever be his fort, whether, wit, plefantry, or eloquence, if, by often moving us, he has prepared us to be moved, he may command us at his will; and keeping our expectation on the wing, he may excite our laughter or applause on the most trisling occasion. This, in some few instances, was the case with M. de Guibert, who gained most applause, when, in my opinion he deserved it least. Thus, lamenting the untimely death of his predecessor, he began, "When "a tree, after having bloffomed for a hundred " springs, and scattered its fruit upon the earth for " as many autumns, fmitten with barrenness by time, " falls and appears no more; it has fulfilled its deftiny, " and in its due time submits to the irrevocable law: " but for a tree in perfect vigour, flowing with fap, " yearly pushing forth new roots, and promising by " its fruits and verdure to be the wealth and glory of " the furrounding plains: let this be struck with thun-" der and be fuddenly destroyed; fawns, shepherds, " fwains, all run to it, all lament it, and the muti-" lated trunk, now facred, is for a length of time co-" vered with libations, and watered with their tears." Here their plaudits burst forth with reiterated violence, and for a confiderable time interrupted his discourse. The French are certainly more lively in imagination than the English, more fond of painting; but not so much accustomed to the coldness of mathematical precision. Provided the imagery be rich and bold, they express their admiration, without staying to consider if it be accurately just. In all their affemblies they difcover the quickest sensibility. Fond of the brilliant, not one fine sentiment, not one striking image, not one harmonious period, is ever lost or fails of its effect on them.

The French academy hold their meetings at the Louvre. Three hundred and twenty tickets were delivered out; but I imagine there must have been near four hundred in the room.

The days following I employed in visiting the cabinets of natural history in Paris.

The royal cabinet is delightfully fituated at the entrance of the botanical garden. The Count de Buffon being exceedingly infirm, I faw this cabinet with Monfieur Daubenton, who shewed me every possible attention. From the animal kingdom, as I imagine, no collection is equal to this. In this part of natural history M. de Buffon certainly excelled. The minerals are very numerous, but much inferior to those which are in private cabinets. There are, indeed, large masses of gold and silver, but I cannot say that they appear to me well chosen.

The crystallized diamonds are fine, more valuable to the naturalist than to the jeweller.

The aqua marine cryftals are very large.

The emeralds from Peru are large and clear: some are single crystals with hexaedral prisms; others form a group or drusen.

Of tin, there is one large crystal from Bohemia; but few good specimens besides.

The spathous iron, with silver, from Begori, in Dauphine, is worthy of attention.

The spathous lead ore, in fine needles, from the Hartz, is truly elegant.

Of copper, the chief and most valuable specimens are the malachites from Siberia; of which some specimens are highly polished.

The antimony, in long needles, with heavy spar, from Bohemia, is superb.

The fulphur, in large octaedral crystals, is said to be from Catalonia, but, as I apprehend, it is from Conil mine, near Cadiz.

They have here, as in all the other cabinets of Paris, large dodecaëdral garnets, uniformly incrusted with green tale, from the duchy of Stiria. These garnets, when the crust is taken off, appear to have been formed in the tale as in its proper matrix.

Among the fossils, the most striking are,

A nautilus, near three feet diameter.

Elephant's teeth, from Siberia, with an elephant's thigh-bone, from the vicinity of the Ohio, in Canada.

I remember to have seen, in Mr. Catcot's cabinet, in Bristol, part of an elephant and a monkey, both found in the stone quarries near Bath, and at the depth of more than fourscore seet.

The ferns, which are found on the coal mines in Wales, with the corals of St. Vincent's Rock, near Briftol, are, like the monkies and the elephants, the

natural produce of the East Indies, or of the torrid

Various are the folutions of this phænomenon, given to the world by Catcot, Buffon, De Luc, Whitehurst, Hutton, and Saussure: beside many others, prior to these, not worthy to be named; but none of these are perfectly agreeable to truth, and to the appearances in nature, although every one of them states some valuable facts, more especially De Luc, who leaves all the others far behind him.

If ever a confishent history of the earth and of its mutations sees the light, we shall probably be indebted for it to a gentleman, who has been, with peculiar advantages, studying the subject more than thirty years, and from whom, indeed, have been derived most of the useful hints, on which our best modern authors have built their systems. His account of ancient castles has been justly admired by all men of learning; but should he live to include the world with the true history of the earth, and of the changes which it has undergone, this will eclipse all his other works, and convince the most incredulous, at least as far as he enters on the subject, that nature and revelation persectly agree.

After having visited the king's cabinet, I went round to the other principal cabinets in Paris:

M. d'Orcy, a farmer general, in the Place Vendome, has two apartments, one for reptiles, the other for minerals.

His minerals are numerous, large and elegant.

Of gold he has but two fine specimens. Of the other metals the principal are, copper in blue crystals, with copper blossom and green feathered ore:

Tin

Tin crystals from Wheal Trevaunance, in Cornwall, and one large crystal from Bohemia:

Lead ore, white, green, and white mixed with copper blue, from the Bannat of Temeswar:

Iron hæmatites in all its forms, a rich variety:

Blend with bright yellow pellucid crystals, elegant and rare:

Antimony in long coloured needles, permeating rhomboidal crystals of heavy spar.

The cabinet of Monsieur de Rome de l'Isle, Rue des Bons Garçons, presents a most interesting system of crystallization. With astonishing patience and acuteness, he traces the crystals of falts, earths, metallic substances, and gems, through an almost infinite variety, in beautiful fuccession, each to its elementary and characteristic form, and shews clearly by what laws they have departed from it. In the profecution of his subject, he has clearly ascertained a fact of great importance to the natural historian, which is, that minerals may be infallibly diftinguished by the form, the hardness, and the specific gravity of their crystals. Thus by the sensible qualities of the mineral itself, if crystallized, we may instantly reduce it to its proper class, and judge of its contents, without the affiftance of the fire. We began with examining his calcareous spars, than which none is more varied in its forms. These, even our dog-tooth fpar of Derbyshire, he traced back to the rhomboidal parallelopiped, of precifely the same angles with the Iceland crystal, or double refracting spar; proving them to be only an aggregate of rhombs, regularly contracting from the base to the apex.

This investigator of nature's most secret path has almost reduced himself to blindness by his nocturnal studies.

A friend of his related to me a curious anecdote, which does much honour to his heart. In his youth he received a good education, and in his advancing years found all his wants supplied, without ever being able to discover to whom he was indebted, either for this bounty, or for his birth. That he might know the one, he laboured to find out the other. His first attempts were checked with a caution to forbear; and for a time he continued quiet, if not contented to remain in ignorance; but in the end, growing weary, and impatient to discover a secret, which was so diligently concealed from him, he gave way to his curiofity. Receiving no farther hints to restrain him, he grew more bold in his enquiries, till fuddenly he found the stream cut off, before he had traced it to the fountain from which it flowed. Thus, at once disappointed and deserted, he had no resource but in himself. The straitness of his circumstances brought him acquainted with Mr. Foster, who employed him in making out, from time to time, his catalogues of minerals for fale at Paris. In this employment he acquired a tafte for natural history, and an intimate acquaintance with mineralogy.

After some years, the marquis de Rome died, and by his will not only acknowledged him for his son, but left him every thing, which was in his power to bequeath.

The widow of the marquis, with her three daughters, cast themselves on the generosity of de Romè de l'Isse who told her, "You have been accustomed to affluence, and your daughters have been trained up to high expectations: I have learned

" to live upon a little; I shall take only a small penfion for myself; you and your daughters may enjoy the rest."

Monsieur Sage, from whom I had the chief of this relation, took an opportunity of representing this act of generosity to the present king, who has made some decent addition to his income; and he is now in affluence, loved and respected by his friends, and admired by all men of science.

M. de la Bove, Rue des Champs Elizés, who is intendant of Dauphiné, has a collection of minerals fomewhat similar to that of M. d' Orcy, but chosen with more taste, and consisting of smaller specimens. He excels in the productions of his own province, more especially in schoerl, violet, green, and white, all crystallized and blended together in the same stone with asbestos.

M. Aubert, coachmaker to the king, in the Faux-bourg S. Denis, has a collection of minerals more beautiful, and in higher preservation than any of the former; for which, if I mistake not, he has been much indebted to Mr. Foster of Covent Garden, London, through whose hands have passed a great proportion of the finest specimens of minerals in Europe.

M. de foubert, treasurer of Languedoc, Place Vendome, has a well digested cabinet of minerals and fossils, arranged by M. Sage. The specimens are good, many elegant; but their peculiar reference is to the sciences.

The Duke de la Rochefoucault has two spacious apartments, beside two little chambers, filled with minerals, arranged, not according to their genera and

and species, but according to the countries from which they came. Of these, multitudes are duplicates; some good, some bad, some whole, some miserably broken, but all covered with dust. The most distinguished specimens are a large mass of sulphur with octaedral crystals from Conis, in Spain; a beautiful specimen of Malachites, of a considerable size, and highly polished; with antimony in large crystals. But that which is singular to this collection is, a clear rock crystal, with a beautiful spring of Quartz, white like enamel, shooting in the midst of it.

The Duke has few varieties of tin or copper.

His calcedony and agate, from Auvergne, are most in teresting, as being the productions of volcanos, long since extinguished in that province.

The Abbé Hauy, of the royal academy, has a collection of crystals which is worthy of attention. He demonstrates that all crystals, of whatever fize or form, are composed of primitive, minute, and elementary crystals, and that most of them, by proper fractures, may be reduced from the complex to the simple and elementary form. In the course of my visit, I faw him with a blunt knife reduce a mis-shapen mass of fluor to an octaedral crystal, nor would it readily assume any other form. This discovery he made by accident; for, observing that the angle of a fractured hexagonal prism of calcarious spar was the fame as of the rhomboidal, he was led to try the other parts of the crystal. By these means he found that the whole was in lamellæ of perfect rhombs, breaking eafily and only on their proper furfaces, and yielding rhomboidal crystals. He is now pursuing this discovery on the other crystallized substances obtaining, obtaining the primitive or elementary form sometimes by heating and quenching them in water, at other times by breaking the rude mass, or compound crystal, with a hammer, varying his operations according to the nature of the substance. He is deeply versed in the mathematics, of which he has availed himself in this research. The simplicity of his manners is most engaging. This discovery, beautifully illustrates the ingenious observations of de Romé de l'Isle on the elementary and compound forms of crystals, and throws much light on this branch of natural history.

M. Hassenfratz, engineer of the royal mines, and professor in the newly instituted academy of mining, has a few well chosen minerals, which are chiefly valuable, as being of his own collecting in the way of his profession. It is difficult to say whether he most excels in chemistry or mineralogy; for he is eminent in both.

He carried me, in our walks, to fee a M. Stoutz, a German, diftinguished for his superior knowledge in minerals and mining, who was employed on the part of the French government to visit the mines of Hungary, Bohemia, Saxony, and other parts of Germany. I found him perfectly acquainted with the nature of all mountains in which mines are formed. His collection is made upon a peculiar plan: every specimen of mineral substances in his cabinet, is connected with others from the fame mine, forming a little collection by itself; and confisting of the metal in its ore, with all the intermediate strata or changes in the rock, from the furface downwards, each with references to the various depths from which they came, and observations on the mountains in which the mineral is found. Since I left Paris, I hear that country, with his superior talents, he will be a valuable acquisition.

M. Bellon, Rue S. Honore, has the most elegant and most systematical collection of minerals I ever faw, beautiful as Mr. Foster's, and classed nearly upon the fame plan with the honourable Mr. Charles Greville's. In his collection of flints, you have the whole history of flint, from its most rude appearance to what, for beauty, we should call its most perfect species; with all the varieties, in the most natural and methodical arrangement. The fame outline he purfues in all mineral and metallic fubstances, tracing them through all their appearances and forms, from those that are elementary to those which are most compounded, and shewing the mineral, not merely in all its matrices, but in all its combinations. In no cabinet did I ever fee beauty and science so happily united. Part of this wonderful collection is not yet arranged for want of room, but chiefly for want of money to purchase cabinets. It is much to be lamented that a man of his abilities, who has discovered fuch zeal, fuch indefatigable industry, in traversing the mountains, visiting the chief mines of Europe, and exploring their contents, should be distressed and straitened in his pursuit of science. But more is it to be admired, that a man of his extensive knowledge should be hid, and among all the monarchs of Europe, among all the great, all the patrons of science, should find no protector.

M. Sage is director of the mint, and principal of the royal academy for miners.

When a man of science enters the spacious hall in which the minerals are kept, if he be not altogether Vol. I. destitute

destitute of taste, he will be at a loss which to admire most, the building itself, or its contents. The elegant simplicity of the painted dome, the surrounding gallery with its pillars and pilasters, the whole covered with Italian stucco, the harmony and just proportion which every where prevail, and the disposition of the minerals, excite the most pleasing sensations of delight. In this beautiful apartment, with much fimplicity and taste, a recess is formed for the laboratory, where M. Sage exhibits his experiments when he is delivering his lectures to his pupils. In the centre of the hall an area is inclosed for them by a skreen, which forms his cabinet for the reception of his minerals. In his collection, his principal attention has been to science; and for that reason he has chosen specimens best suited to exhibit the metal, the matrix, its various combinations, and the acids by which it is mineralized, whether the fulphureous, the arfenical, or the phosphoric, Besides this classical collection, he has a provincial one in the gallery, where he has arranged the minerals according to the country from which they come. His method is both pleafing and improving. To complete the whole, he has depofited in a cabinet by themselves the produce of all the various minerals in his collection, the refult of his most accurate affays.

This inestimable treasure is designed for the use of students in the newly established academy for miners; an academy which, without distinction of nation or religious creed, is open to all the world. In this institution, as in all other establishments for extending the bounds of science, and dissusing knowledge freely and without expence among all ranks of people, we must admire the liberality of sentiment, the high spirit, and sense of dignity which has distinguished the sovereigns of France.

M. Sage is the principal and father of this royal academy, and at the same time the chemical professor. Besides himself, there are sour principal professors, whose stipend is two thousand sour hundred livres each (or one hundred pounds sterling) per annum. There are sive inspectors, each at three thousand livres pension, sisteen hundred for travelling expences, and three hundred by way of gratuity, if their diligence deserves it; six engineers, at six hundred livres pension, sour hundred for journies, and two hundred gratuitous; twelve scholars, at six hundred livres pension, and two hundred for gratuity. Of these, two are constantly travelling in Germany, with three thousand six hundred livres each for their expences.

There are belides, twenty supernumeraries, or expectants, without any pension.

The inspectors and the engineers visit all the mines of France, and make a report to government, not merely of the produce, but of the management, together with such observations as they may think needful to communicate. They are likewise to be sent occasionally into foreign countries, to examine the improvements which are made in searching for and working mines. From this academy the mines of France will be supplied with skilful engineers and managers. All the members have a blue uniform with M. R. on their buttons.

I was much surprised to see in most of the cabinets, and in all the printed catalogues at Paris, a substance which perhaps does not exist in nature; it is native in. What they produce for such, appears dull and brittle, and is in fact nothing but the returning to a talk. Whilst we smile at their credulity, we must ament that men of science should have been so easily

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deceived themselves, and without intending to propagate a falsehood, should have deceived all those, who have any dependance on their knowledge and veracity. For me it was by no means difficult to detect the mistake; because every specimen of this supposed native tin came from my own cabinet, and went out from thence under the denomination of dephlogisticated tin. this, large fragments, and even blocks, have been found in the moors near St. Auftle, but never at any confiderable depth, nor far diftant from some old furnace or habitation, of which the tradition is, that they were, in some remote period, occupied by Jews. In the same places copper implements have been likewife found returning to a calx, some friable and red, others faturated with the basis of vital air, and therefore covered with malachites. This transmutation throws light on the red copper ore, with its octaëdral crystals found among the branchings of native copper in deep mines. The circumstances are different, but the operation of nature is the same in both.

Having viewed all the cabinets of natural history in Paris, I determined next to survey its environs.

The most striking seature in this vicinity is Montmartre, a mountain of Gypsum at the head of the street Montmartre. The strata are horizontal. Sixteen of these have been laid open to the depth of more than one hundred and forty seet, and are seen in the following order. The soil is sandy, covering chalk rubble, in which is slint. Under these, clay; sofsil shells; crystals of selenite; gypsum rock; calcarious earth; clay; gypsum rock; clay; gypsum rock; clay; gypsum rock; marly clay; lenticular crystals of selenite mostly in pairs, united face to sace, of which the spears are only fragments; suller's earth perfectly free from impurities, in a stratum of about eighteen eighteen inches; gypsum rock, separated into laminæ by strat a of selenitical crystals, and charged with sossil bones. The quarries and excavations are immense, to supply the numerous kilns constantly at work. The gypsum rock consists of selenite and chalk, which, being burnt, the former losing its water of crystallization, and the latter its fixed air or cretaceous acid, becomes plaister of Paris: when this is made into a mortar, the selenite seizes the water, and crystallizing, becomes instantly hard.

At Belmont, which is distant about half a mile from hence, the same strata have been discovered.

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Before I left London, I had purchased lenticular crystals of quartz; and as this form is peculiar to the calcarious genus, I was defirous of feeing the spot from whence they came. With this view I visited the limestone quarries in the vicinity of Passy, where I gained the most perfect fatisfaction, and faw clearly that the quartz had occupied the spaces left empty by decomposed selenite, which, as I have before observed, is calcarious earth faturated with the vitriolic acid. lime-stone rock is here charged with turbinæ and bivalve shells. The strata appear to be horizontal. From these quarries they get building stone for Paris. Many of these extend more than one hundred yards under ground, with a roof supported by large pillars. Nearer to the city they fink pits about eight feet, then drive and raise the stones by engines.

There is not the least appearance of primitive mountains in the vicinity of Paris. All has been transported, and all seems to be horizontal.

Near Fontainbleau, they find a gritstone, or composition of fand, with a calcarious cement. In the crystal crystal the calx prevails, and takes the rhomboidal form, although the silicious matter appears both to the eye and to the touch to be predominant in quantity,

From the abundance of selenite in the immediate neighbourhood of Paris, the water of their wells is unfit for use.

Having heard much of Pont de Neuilly, I wished to see it. Taking advantage, therefore, of the open weather, with a bright sun, in the month of February, I took my morning walk that way, through the garden of the Thuilleries, and the Elysian Fields, From thence, there is a wide avenue of trees, with a good pavement in the middle all the way for near four miles,

This part of the country is flat, skirted by distant hills. The soil is a hungry sand, all arable; but too poor and too light for wheat, and all open common-field, divided, as in England, and all over Europe, excepting Ireland, in small scattered lots,

This kind of tenure, with this minute division, mark the slow progress of the plough at more ancient periods; when, from time to time, as increasing population urged them, they severed a new portion from the common pasture, and divided it, as far as related to the tillage, among the numerous tenants of each manor. In England, the rapid progress of agriculture, in modern times, is strongly indicated by the straightness of the hedges, because all ancient bounds are crooked.

Between Paris and the Pont de Neuilly, their crops are barley, oats, and rye, for which they plough with two horses, guided with check reins, without a boy. Within Within two miles of Paris, on the left hand, is the wood of Boulogne, from which the country is for plentifully stocked with game, that between that wood and Paris, in the compass of two hundred acres, I saw more than fifty brace of hares, and at least one hundred brace of partridges: a wonderful phænomenon so near to the metropolis, arising, not merely from the constitution of the government, but from the strict execution of their laws. In this we are to look for the security of person and of property in France; where at the same time sew are punished, because sew venture to transgress.

The Bridge of Neuilly is perfectly horizontal, and remarkable for its elegant simplicity.

On my return, I visited the Hotel Dieu, where the fick are in number two thousand five hundred and feventy-four, besides five hundred and seventy-one officers or attendants. In all, they make three thousand one hundred forty-five persons to be lodged and fed. I observed four in a bed, but they have had six or feven, and among these the dying with the dead. The fick, although so miserably provided for, cost the public thirty fols, that is, fifteen pence each per day. They have one ward in the winter, containing about four hundred persons, set apart for those who pretend disease. The practice of stowing so many miserable creatures in one bed is to be abolished, and furely upon the best of principles, for no man, who reasons for a moment, can hesitate to say which is preferable, to make a few happy, or to render many completely wretched. But the misfortune is, that benevolence is often blind.

This change in the system of the Hotel Dieu has been promoted, if not suggested, by M. Necker, who, in the hospital of S. Sulpice, has set an example worthy

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thy to be followed, as reflecting the highest honour both on the understanding and humanity of that most accomplished woman. She has provided each patient with a separate bed, with the best attendance, and with every thing, which can administer to his comfort. Yet all this, by a due attention to oeconomy, she does for seventeen sols and six deniers each per day, being little more than half what they cost at the Hotel Dieu.

The next day in the morning I visited the hospital called La Salpetriére, in which are maintained more than feven thousand foundling girls, with a few aged paupers, and about nine hundred proftitutes. This number is confiderable, but these are only fuch as were guilty of other misdemeaners. On the list of the police are more than twenty-eight thousand of those abandoned and miserable women, who, in the dusk of the evening, swarm in every street. In this hospital they have eight hundred children employed in needle-work and fpinning, of which number many excel in most beautiful embroidery. When one of the old women dies, her husband leaves the hospital. The government is by a matron, fourteen priefts, thirty-two fifters of a superior order, with fifty more, who are subordinate to these.

February the 20th, I was present at a solemn service, celebrated in the church of S. Eustache, for the repose of the soul of the Duke of Orleans. The whole was conducted with the greatest magnissicence and taste. The street leading to the church was lined with soldiers, horse and foot, stationed at convenient distances, besides some who were patroling. The front of the church was covered, and all the choir was lined with black. At the bottom of the choir was a cossin raised upon a catasalque, or bier, which was about thirty seet high, twenty-four seet long, and eighteen

eighteen wide, all covered either with mantles and efcutcheons, or with historical pictures, and forming a well-proportioned pyramid. On the pedestal, at the four corners, were four urns supported by columns, and filled with spirits, from which proceeded a blue and lambent flame, the kind of light best suited to the melancholy scene. This lofty catafalque had over it a canopy, which hung from the roof, about forty feet above the coffin. Over the altar was a filver crucifix, large as life, covered likewise with a rich canopy adorned with plumes, and lighted by twenty-four large wax tapers in golden candlesticks. Guards were stationed round the supposed body to keep off the multitude; I fay the supposed body, for his body had been previously interred with the same pomp and ceremony at Val de Grace, and his heart had been deposited in the country. The chief mourners upon this occasion were the Duke of Orleans, his fon. and the Duke of Bourbon, attended by all their neareft relations and their friends. The funeral oration was pronounced by the Abbé Fauchet, who, like all the good French writers, with their peculiar kind of eloquence, rose sometimes to the true sublime.

To the Duke of Orleans belongs the Palais royal, which is now the favourite evening walk, being equally sheltered from the sun in summer and from the rain in winter. The dimensions of this quadrangle are nine hundred seet by three hundred and fixty, and the walk is twelve feet wide, surrounded by coffee-houses, traiteurs, and shops of every kind. The square is planted, well gravelled, and well lighted in the evenings.

The pictures of this place and of Verfailles, with those which abound in many of the convents, have been so well described, that I shall observe the strict est silence on that subject, always remembering,

that I am hastening into Spain, and taking France only by the way. Such things, however, as others have not noticed, and are yet worthy of attention, I would flightly touch upon, that I may not leave too great a chaim between Calais and Belgarde.

In the evening of February 28, being the last day of the carnival, when Catholics bid adieu to festivity and mirth for forty days, all Paris was in motion, and fome thousands were in masks, men in the dress of women, and women in the dress of men; all assuming characters, and many fuftaining those characters with spirit. Popes, cardinals, monks, devils, courtiers, harlequins, and lawyers, all mingled in one promiscuous crowd. In the street of S. Honoré alone were affembled more than one hundred thousand fouls. This street is two miles in length. With fuch a multitude, although more than four hundred coaches were constantly parading on one fide the freet, and as many on the other, in opposite directions, such were the precautions, that no accident either happened or could happen. To preserve the most perfect order, foot soldiers were stationed at the mouth of every street where carriages could pass; and in the middle of the streets, house-guards and infantry were constantly patroling to keep coaches in their proper line. For this purpose they employed one hundred horse, and twelve hundred of the foot guards.

I faw one elegant coach quietly taken into cuftody for fome indifcretion of the coachman.

At the time of the king's marriage, they had neglected these precautions, and several hundreds lost their lives, either trampled under foot, or crushed to death. a substantial probations substantial

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Before I left Paris, I obtained a ticket of admiffion to the Licée, near the Palais royal, where a numerous fociety of gentlemen and ladies of the first fashion meet to hear lectures on the sciences, delivered by men of the highest rank in their profession. The sciences they cultivate are the mathematics, chemiftry, natural history, experimental philosophy, anatomy, civil history, polite literature, and all the languages of Europe. Their apparatus is magnificent, and all their mathematical inftruments, the best which can be procured. They have a very elegant fuit of apartments, one for reading and writing, another for conversation, and a third for the lectures. The subscription is only four Louis per annum. I was much ftruck with the fluency and elegance of language, with which the anatomical professor spoke, and not a little fo with the deep attention of his auditors. The French, with all their volatility, can be grave when it is proper to be fo,

After this pleasing entertainment, I called to take leave of M. Haffenfratz, whom I found verifying an experiment which has been made in France, and which may be of the highest import to the bleachers This process they accomplish in twelve hours; and at the expence of one penny English they can bleach fix ells of linen. For this purpose they begin with dephlogisticating a quantity of marine acid, by means of manganese, after which, having previoully diluted it with water, they faturate the acid with an alkali, and thereby leave the dephlogifticated air at liberty to act on all colouring ingredients which are found in the materials to be bleached. In the fame manner the green wax from America may be rendered white and fit for use. The fame folution will likewise serve for a test, by which to try the durability of colours in cloth, because when they fade, it is only by the action of dephlogisticated air diffused in the atmosphere. This operation explains the effect of manganese in making glass pellucid.

Previous to my leaving Paris, I inquired the price of provisions in the market, which I found to be as follows:

Chickens and ducks, fifty-five fols each.

A fmall turkey, five livres.

Butcher's meat, ten fols per pound all the year.

Pork and veal, at this time fixteen fols per pound.

Butter, thirty-fix fols.

Wine in the city, twelve fols, and out of the city, eight fols per bottle.

It is the policy of the French government to make all these articles dear in Paris.

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PARIS TO BELGARDE.

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I AVING accomplished the purpose for which I came to Paris, in obtaining letters of recommendation to Madrid, and the weather proving more favourable for travelling than it had been in the beginning of the month; on the fourteenth of March I set out with an agreeable party in the diligence for Lyons. To those who can rise at two in the morning, and have an appetite for dinner before nine, this mode of travelling is not unpleasant.

The first day we dined at Melun, and lay at Villeneuve la Guiarre. The next day, passing through Sens, where the Dauphin's monument is much admired, we dined at Villeneuve le Roi, and lay at Auxierre. To this city there goes a large passage-boat from Paris, which, ascending the rivers Seine and Yonne, performs its voyage in three days, including the intermediate nights, during which it is unremittingly, yet slowly, moving on. This boat is much used

used in summer, and, during the day, is very pleafant, passing through the richest and most beautifully varied country. The passengers carry their own beds, and spread them in a spacious cabin.

All the way from Paris to Auxerre the prevailing foil is fand, being a continuation of that wast tract of fandy country which stretches from Dieppe by Rouen and Orleans to Bourges, yet under the fand on the hills, chalk appears. The fields are open, and the country abounds with corn and wine.

Auxerre is a rich city, conveniently situated for trade. The cathedral is a fine old structure, and worthy of attention. It is much to be lamented, that the chapter has never yet established an accumulating fund, to perfect what has been left unfinished of this noble edifice, and to complete the tower, which daily reproaches them for their want of zeal.

Having passed Auxerre, we lose fight of the chalk, and in its place we, find either a calcareous freestone. or a limestone rock, apparently in horizontal strata; but both the limestone and the chalk abound with marine productions. The face of the country, as far as relates to foil, rock, culture, and produce, bears a strong resemblance to that between Bath and Atford, with this peculiarity, that all the hills are here upon one level, being evidently postdiluvian, formed by torrents, and intersected by deep ravins. Nature here hath not perfected her work. Neither hills nor vallies have yet affumed their proper form and chafacter; all is confusion, ruin, devastation. But when the heavy rains and torrents shall have sunk the ravins, widened the vallies, and, wearing away the angles from the craggy mountains, shall have reduced them to gentle declivities, or to easy swells, the rains will cease to be destructive, the raging torrents will become become gentle streams, and the surface of these hills, clothed with verdure, will be protected from surure devastation.

When we came to Vermanton, we began to find blocks of granite, brought down by the torrents from the mountains; and, arriving at Rouvray, we saw the granite rock itself. From this circumstance, without having recourse to the barometer, we have reason to conclude that we have ascended to the highest level in this part of France; and, upon examination, we shall find in this vicinity the sources of many rivers, which running to the east, to the north, to the west, and to the south, empty themselves into the Seine, the Loire, and the Saone.

Not that we are to conclude from hence, that granite is the upper stratum of the earth, covering the limestone and the chalk, because the reverse of this we find to be the fact; but where chains of rugged granite mountains are seen, experience teaches us to look for nothing higher. Thus we shall find it on the most lofty summits of the Alps.

About Rouvray the foil is decomposed granite, of which the quartz and filicious fand remain upon the hills, whilst the clay and mica are washed into the vallies.

All here is arable inclosed. They use five horses in their ploughs.

The cathedral of Autum shews great antiquity. In ascending the marble steps which lead to it, I was struck with the number of gryphites in this blue marble without the least vestige of any other shell.

As we had been descending a considerable time by

the fide of the Arroux, a little river which flows into the Loire, and were come to a much lower level, I was

not furprised to meet with marble.

When we came within five leagues of Challon, and began to fall down towards the Saone, losing fight of the granite, we found only limestone, charged with gryphites, and covered with fand, which appeared to have been washed from a superior level.

Challon carries on much trade in corn and wine. The waters being out, we could not go down the Saone, as was intended. I was not forry for this, because, although the country bordering on the river, as you approach Lyons, is most inchanting, I had seen it, and retained a lively impression of its beauty.

Between Challon and Macon is rich, and mostly flat, but before we came to Lyons, we met with hills and granite, and indeed where the Saone enters the city it has made a passage for itself through the granite rock, which it has fretted away to the depth of about one hundred feet, leaving it on one side perpendicular like a wall.

All through Burgundy they use oxen on the road, yoked by the horns, which is certainly the best way of working them. The reason will be obvious, if we consider that by this mode of proceeding there is no strain upon any of the smaller muscles of the neck. Though the pressure be great, the vertebræ are only in the same proportion locked close into each other, precisely in the same manner as are the bones of the leg and thigh of him who uses Sampson's girdle. This girdle, as it is known, a man puts round his loins, whilst he sits on a bench with his heels against any immoveable object; thus situated, and keeping his legs directly in the line of draft, he may suffer ten, or even

even twenty men, to pull at the girdle without moving him; but a strong man, who was trying this experiment, exulted in his strength, took hold of the rope which was fastened to the girdle, and thereby elevating the line of drast, and having nothing to depend upon but his muscular exertion, he was raised in a moment, and thrown upon his face. Setting aside, however, all reasoning upon this subject, the fact speaks for itself, and all who have observed the loads which two oxen on the continent will draw, must give the presence to their manner of yoking them.

The description of Lyons, as to its public edifices, I shall leave to others, and shall confider it only with regard to manufacture. Enjoying a delightful climate, and fituated at the conflux of the Saone and of the Rhone, it must very soon have risen to importance. Its inhabitants have in all periods been distinguished for industry, for arts, and for love of freedom. Under the Romans, as a municipium, it possessed valuable immunities; and when it became a colony, as fuch it was cherished and protected. Under the fovereigns of France it has enjoyed peculiar privileges, being governed by its own magistrates, and guarded by its own militia. Four annual fairs, each of fifteen days, instituted in the reign of Lewis XI. have much contributed to the advancement of its traffic.

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Its good government naturally attracted citizens, whilst the troubles excited at various periods in the neighbouring states, more especially about the year 1290, between the contending factions of the Gwelps and Gibelines, occasioned many from Italy and Florence to seek refuge in a city, where they could live in security and peace.

Vol. I. D The

The principle dependance, and the source of wealth to Lyons, is her manufacture of filk and all its branches.

The first that introduced this into France was Charles IX. but the chief encouragement it received was in the watchful attention of Henry IV. who in the year 1602 made a contract with some merchants to deliver four hundred thousand mulberry-trees, five hundred pounds of feed, and the eggs of filk-worms to the amount of one hundred and twenty and five pounds, with fix thousand copies of a work containing all proper directions for managing the plants, the worms, and the filk produced by them. These were to be distributed in the generalities of Paris, Tours, Orleans, and Lyons, at the rate of a hundred trees, and half an ounce of eggs to every parish. The ecclesiastics, as well regular as secular, affifted in this work, both by their precepts and example. But owing to the civil wars, by which France was diffracted during the two fucceeding minorities, little was done effectually to animate this profitable commerce, till Lewis XIV. affumed the reins of government: from that period its advancement has been rapid.

In the year 1667 there were two thousand looms at work, but in 1768, more than eleven thousand; and such is the progress of the manufacturers, that the grower of silk is not able to keep pace with them; for at the present time they are obliged to purchase from foreigners more than twenty millions of pounds weight to supply the market.

The filk-weavers here have almost acquired a monopoly of taste, and by this circumstance have given an example to the world of what competition can do, when properly directed.

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Taste is not any where cultivated with such attention as at Lyons. The manufacturers have at times employed more than a hundred pattern-drawers, whose invention is unremittingly upon the stretch, except when they obtain leave of absence, which is sometimes granted even for twelve months, that they may rest their imagination, and acquire new ideas.

The first person noticed as having excelled in this profession was Revel, the friend and companion of Lebrun, an artist whose talents were so far superior to those of his successors, that they regard him as their Raphael. After him came de la Salle, equally famous for his birds, his landscapes, his slowers, and his fruit. Jean Robin, anxious that the embroiderers might copy nature, and introduce in their works from her rich variety, planted a garden in the vicinity of Paris for the cultivation of exotic plants; and thus, without intention, laid the soundation of the physic garden. It was here that the celebrated Pierre Vallet, of Orleans, embroiderer to Henry IV. and Lewis XIII. acquired his same.

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Although Lyons has enjoyed singular advantages, she has likewise had to struggle with difficulties. These are admirably displayed by the Abbé Bertholon, in a work of his upon this subject, lately given to the public; and as every government in Europe is interested in his observations, I shall briefly state them. The various obstacles to the prosperity of trade have been and must be as long as they exist;

1. War, whether foreign or domestic, civil or religious; from factions in the state, or from the desire of freedom. Because commerce is frighted at the appearance of the laurel, and flourishes only whilst shaded by the peaceful olive.

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2. Persecution,

- 2. Persecution, and want of toleration; as in the revocation of the edict of Nantz, operating in the same manner as the expulsion of the Moors from Spain.
- 3. Laws indifcreetly interfering, prying, meddling, restraining, vexing the manufacturer or the merchant in his operations.
- 4. Taxes, such as either directly or indirectly check the consumption. It was not till 1743 that the manufactures of Lyons were exported duty free, and even now all provisions entering the city pay a heavy tax, particularly wine. The consequence is, the rise of labour in the first instance, and as the weavers on festivals resort with avidity to the neighbouring villages to indulge themselves with wine, they acquire habits of intoxication.
- 5. Festivals multiplied raising the value of the remaining days, and leading to every species of excess.
- 6. Prejudices respecting usury, tending to keep money out of circulation, and thereby to raise the interest on it, to the disadvantage of those who wish to borrow. In consequence of this, money is at 6 per cent. in Lyons.
- 7. Luxury among the manufacturers, confuming their capitals, and cramping their operations.
- 8. Titles of Nobility and rank granted to merchants, under the abfurd idea of promoting trade, but in truth diverting the streams by which commerce should be watered. This mistaken policy is not uncommon in the present day. How much wifer was the conduct of Louis XI! he was a friend to commerce

merce, and cherished it by the most marked attentions, by wise regulations, and by admitting to his table those who signalized themselves in its advancement.

A merchant named Maitre Jean, flattered with this distinction, solicited a patent of nobility; the king granted his request, but from that time never invited him to dinner. Mortissed with being thus neglected, when he thought himself more worthy of attention, he ventured to expostulate, but was silenced by this reply: "Allez M. le Gentilhomme. Quand je vous faisois asseoir à ma table, je vous regardois comme le premier de vorre condition; aujourdhui que vous en êtes le dernier, je serois injure aux autres, si je vous faisois la même saveur."

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was mThe learned Abbé, to whose work I am indebted for much information, recommends the white female mulberry as best for silk worms, and suggests an idea, that if suffered to live on the trees in the open air, yet protected from the rain, they would become more hardy, more free from diseases and some perfect silk. He mentions a M. Pernon, we have perfect silk as white and beautiful as that of he would be and recommends for bleaching the Bengal so we look it repeatedly in a mixture of spirit of the and marine acid, in the proportion of thirty-two to one.

According to his account, no people either work longer or fare harder than the weavers of Lyons; rifing before the fun, and continuing in their looms till a late hour in the night, to procure a scanty pittance for themselves and for their children. He tells us, that no instance has been found of three successive generations who have been weavers: the first is seeble, the second is diseased, and the third never comes

comes to maturity, unless transplanted to a soil, and engaged in some occupation more conducive to health,

Emigrations have been the consequence of these hardships; because neither laws nor chains will keep the artificer from wandering, when he is a prey to hunger and dispair. (V. Commerce de Lyon, par M. l' Abbé Bertholon, &c, &c.)

In Lyons, the principal merchants and manufacturers are faid to be protestants. This observation, if well founded, is worthy of attention, and the influence of religious opinions in restraining or promoting industry and emulation, as a political question, is highly worthy of discussion; but I shall wave this for the present.

Having formerly seen every thing remarkable in Lyons, and being impatient to be gone, I watched with anxious expectation the rising and falling of the river. The day after I came to Lyons, towards noon, we began to conceive hopes that the diligence might venture to depart.

The waters can off with great rapidity, the river funk apace, and loon found its proper bed; the paffengers hattened to the quay, the boat took in its loading, and in less than two hours after mid-day we began to float down the stream.

This vessel is very commodious for passengers, having a gook deck to walk on when the weather is agreeable, and a warm cabin to which the genteeler passengers resort when the atmosphere is cold or rainy.

Paffing between the high mountains of Dauphiné, in a winding course, and gliding along at the rate of fix miles an hour, in about five hours we arrived at Condrieux

Condrieux, a little village not far distant from Vienne famous for its wine. M. David, the aubergiste, did justice by us, and credit to himself, by the specimens which he produced. He sells the wine at six louis a pièce; each pièce containing two hundred and sisty bottles, or one hogshead nearly. It is a sweet wine, exceedingly delicate in its slavour.

The next morning, March 21, we passed under Hermitage, where M. Larnage, the lord of Teint, annually makes about seven hundred hogsheads of the choicest wine, which M. Bourgoise, a merchant of Teint, in Dauphine, vends on his account. The situation and the soil are certainly savourable for making wine, but its peculiar excellence depends on the choice and management of the vines, to which M. Larnage pays the most minute attention.

As we approach Valence, near which the Isere falls into the Rhone, this river makes an angle to the right as if diverted from its course, and, being lost behind the hills, shews Valence to great advantage, seated on a rising ground, in a plain of about six miles in width.

The mountains are here calcareous. That which is west of the river, and opposite to Valence, rises perpendicularly, as if it had been cut assumer, and does not retain the smallest vestige of the half which it has lost. The strata are horizontal; the soil in the plain is sand, but in many places it is sull of pebbles to a considerable depth.

All the way as we pass between the mountains, fome near to the river, others more remote, we remark, either on their summits or their sides, the ruins

of ancient castles, each protecting its little village, and many of them carrying marks of the most remote antiquity.

This night we took up our quarters at Ancone, and the next morning passed by Viviers, the capital of the Vivarez. This little city is most romantic, and, from a proper point of view, would make a pleasing landscape,

At noon we passed the Pont S. Esprit, where leaving the Marquis de Gras and some other officers, in whom I had sound agreeable companions all the way from Paris, I began to travel alone.

From Lyons to Avignon, which is one hundred and fifty-two miles, you pay no more than twelve livres, or ten shillings sterling for your conveyance.

The price of provisions at S. Esprit is fixed by the magistrate. Beef, five sols; mutton, six, excepting in June and September, then seven sols per pound; labour is twenty sols a day in winter, but in the vintage, diet and ten sols, or about sive pence sterling.

From Pont S. Esprit to Montpellier, which is seventy miles, I took a return coach, and, without the least difficulty, agreed with the driver for nine livres.

From the Rhone we ascended for many leagues, and observed the limestone rock charged, yet sparingly, with small round gravel of white quartz. The country we passed through is rich, and the corn-fields are covered with mulberry trees, vines, sign, apricots, and peaches.

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As we rise towards the heights of Valignière we pass by Bagnols, a very ancient but wretched town, inclosed with high walls, and defended formerly by towers.

Near the summit of these mountains, we observe the craggy rocks of limestone wasted and laid bare by frost, by winds, by rain, to whose rage and violence these elevated regions are constantly exposed. Between these rocks the road meanders, presenting at every step the most enchanting view of rugged cliffs, interspersed with the ilex, the juniper, the box, the cyprus, besides thyme, lavender, and a pleasing variety of slowers. Amidst this rich profusion, I was struck however with the diminutive appearance of the cyprus and the juniper.

We lay at Valignière, a miserable village anciently defended by a castle, the ruins of which remain to remind its inhabitants of their superior happiness, in no longer needing the protection of those walls.

In this country they have no other implements for cultivating their vineyards but such as are used in Cornwal, the biddex and the shovel, both perhaps of Celtic origin. They have a light swing plough, without coulter, fin to the share, or mould board; instead of which, they have two little wooden fins fastened into the heel of the share, one on each side, to turn the earth to the right and lest, and thus form a rafter. The beam is long, and is fastened immediately to the yoke. They plough with two oxen, yoked together by the horns, and guided by the ploughman. The soil is very light.

From Valignière we constantly descended to the famous Pont Du Garde, a Roman aqueduct which joins two high mountains. It is about one hundred and fifty fifty feet high, and eight hundred long upon the top, but not more than five hundred at the bottom, near the water's edge. The lowest tier has fix arches, the middle has eleven, but the upper one has thirty-five; the whole being of the Tuscan order and constructed with large stones, has the air of greatness and of simplicity most happily combined. It was built for the purpose of conveying water into Nismes. To this edifice about forty years ago, they added a bridge, much wanted over the Gardon, which is here about seventy seet wide.

At Remoulin, not far from the Pont du Garde, the limestone rock appears to be entirely composed of broken shells, united by a calcareous cement, and charged with small round gravel of white quartz, precisely the same as I had noticed in ascending from Pont S. Esprit.

March 23, at noon, I arrived at Nismes, and began immediately to feaft my eyes with a view of its venerable relics. An accurate account of these may be found in a variety of books, as having been described by travellers of every nation. At the present moment, my mind contemplates an object more venerable than these monuments of Roman greatness, and my attention is wholly occupied with the pleasing image, the image of a shepherd, who lived only for his flock: this was M. de Becdelievre, late Bishop of Nismes, a prelate equally diffinguished for wisdom, benevolence, and piety. Not contented with relieving from his purse the distresses of the indigent, he increased the produce of labour in his diocese, by transferring to the Sundays many of the numerous holidays which en-courage only idleness and vice. In the distribution of alms, his benevolence was guided by difcretion. He was a stranger to that destructive species of liberality which originates in blind fenfibility, and has no other other foundation but undistinguishing compassion. He consulted at once his head and heart, turning away his eyes from beholding mifery, nor relieving it merely and at all hazards, that he might avoid the painful fight; but, giving fuch affiftance in the feason of distress, as both reason and religion must approve; and leaving the poor to feel precifely that degree of want, which, as long as they retain their freedom, will be always needful to stimulate their industry. Thus, he resembled the prudent gardener, who waters the drooping plant, and continues to water it, but only whilft the heavens withhold their rain. Zealous for the peculiar doctrines of his religion, he made no distinctions in his benevolence, not only tolerating, but doing good to those, who could neither receive the creed, nor conform to the mode of worship established by their country. This single prelate, by his wisdom and beneficence, in the space of five and forty years, much more than doubled the number of inhabitants of Nifmes, for, having found only twenty thousand, he had the happiness before his death of feeing fifty thousand rife up to call him bleffed.

March 24, in the evening, we got to Montpellier; and the next day, after I had delivered my letters to the Count de Perigord, governor of the province, I began to explore the country.

The first object which attracted my attention was the asparagus growing wild. These are brought to the table, but they are not so sweet and agreeable as those which have received cultivation, nor are they so large.

Wandering about beyond the Perou, I stumbled upon a beaked oyster, (ostrea rostrata) and looking round, I soon discovered the spot where the precious relick

relick had been deposited, when this elevated spot was under the surface of the sea. There is a regular stratum of these oysters of about eighteen inches thickness, without the admixture of any other species, or of any other substance, extending east and west, as may be seen in every quarry which has been opened in those directions, and hiding itself under the Perou. Some of those shells are found in the superincumbent rock, and a sew stragglers in the sand above it.

In the Fauxbourg Boutoné, the limestone contains the echinus, or sea urchin, and the scallop with deep ribs.

Early in the month of April, the weather being most inviting for excursions, I determined to extend my walks to some more distant objects. Of these, the only one which deserved to be noticed is a volcanic mountain, called Montferrier, described by M. Jubert. In ascending towards this, I met with a phænomenon which frequently occurs, but which has never been accounted for. At a few yards before me I faw a whirlwind taking up a cloud of fand, raising it obliquely in the air, and then carrying it before the wind as far as my eye could trace it. It has been faid, that the meeting of two winds, nearly in oppofite directions, forms the whirlwind; and that the consequence of this must be a vacuum in the middle, into which the air rushing with impetuosity, carries even bodies which are specifically heavier than itself. But to this folution there appears to be more than one objection; for, in the first place, as the sand rose with a rotatory motion, it should have gone, like all other heavy bodies, not to the centre, but to the circumference. But, in the next place, taking this supposed vacuum for granted, bodies specifically heavier than air should descend and not rise in it; unless, like the torricellian

torricellian tube, it were open below, and hermetically fealed above. To account for this effect by referring to the rife of water-spouts at sea, is only to explain one difficulty by another. When we shall know by what power in nature a cloud, containing many thousand tons of water, is suspended in the air, we shall be, perhaps, prepared to reason with a better prospect of success upon the nature and the cause of whirl-winds.

In the way to Montferrier the rock is all calcareous. At a lower level it is pudding stone, hard and compact, with both the charge and cement calcareous. At a higher level, it is a calcareous concretion, or petrifaction by incrustation, light and porous, like a sponge, yet not so soft, inclosing leaves, sticks, and snails; a substance which the French call tus. This goes to a considerable depth, and lies upon the limestone. As we approach the mountain, the pudding stone and tus give place to the living rock.

Montferrier is so completely covered with houses, that it would be in vain to seek a crater; but, considering its conical form, and the volcanic substances of which it is composed, I can readily conceive it to have been once a burning mountain.

In the vicinity of Montpellier, calcareous rocks, charged with marine productions, univerfally prevail, and are usually covered with either fand or clay. The clay being sometimes interspersed with calcareous matter and pyrites, the latter decomposes; in consequence of which, its acid uniting with the calcareous matter, forms a selenite, whilst its iron gives a colour to the marle. If no calcareous matter is at hand, the acid set at liberty forms alum with the clay.

In the Cevennes, not far diftant from Montpellier, mines and minerals abound, some rich in copper, others in lead and iron, but sew which carry tin. One of these, a lode of about three seet thick, so poor as not to pay expences, produces iron, tin, and lead. In this mine, M. Chaptal, professor of chemistry, and inspector of the mines, tried an experiment which may be highly interesting to the naturalist, if not to the adventurer in mines, by submitting to a fiery trial many hundred weight, if not tons, of quartz and granite, taken contiguous to the walls of the lode. The issue was the production of tin, lead, and iron; although no eye could distinguish the least appearance of these metals, previous to their being committed to the furnace.

From this gentleman I obtained a substance, which had been lately discovered in all the auriferous streams in France; a substance which has certainly a strong affinity to iron, yet differs essentially from it. It is in the form of sand, is attracted by the magnet, and makes Prussian blue; but it is more obstinate in the strengest furnace. It is, moreover, insoluble in acids without heat, gives no instammable air, and has never yet been calcined by any acid; besides which, its specific gravity is to iron as eleven to nine. From all these properties, we may at least venture to suspect, that this newly discovered substance is a modification of iron.

To a man who is devoted to the sciences, no residence can be more delightful than Montpellier. Is he fond of chemistry? in M. Chaptal he will find a sagacious guide, well qualified to conduct him in his pursuits, and to assist him in sollowing nature as far as the most knowing have been able to trace her steps. The Abbé Bertholon will explain to him the principles of natural philosophy, with a clearness and ele-

gance of expression peculiar to himself; and with an apparatus, perhaps the best in Europe, will demonstrate the truth of those principles by well chosen and by the best conducted experiments. For botany, he can no where find a more able professor than Dr. Gouan. The lectures in every science are free for all the world; it being a maxim with the French, that wisdom should open wide her gates, and, without distinction, receive all who wish to enter.

During my progress through the vineyards, I obferved that vines are every where valued in proportion to their age. The expence attending the plantation and cultivation of a new vineyard is so great, that upon a good soil, and in situations easy of access, corn is a more profitable produce.

The best wine was fold in this vicinity last autumn for one halfpenny a quart, and wine for bran-dy was much cheaper. The abundance was fo great, and the demand fo disproportionate, that they were obliged to distil the major part of their wines for brandy. Most of this will be smuggled into England. From the port of Cette alone, last year, there went upon this trade thirty-two veffels, which, at three hundred tons each, a ton containing two hundred and fifty-two gallons, makes upwards of two million four hundred thousand gallons; and the duty upon this, at nine shillings and sixpence a gallon, would have been one million one hundred and forty thousand pounds. All this was loft to the revenue, and much more than this must of necessity be lost, by the absurd practice of laying on fuch heavy duties. It is to be lamented, that the well known operation of lowering the duties upon tea, has not opened the eyes of Europe upon this fubject, but more especially those of our government in England. We have indeed lowered the duty upon brandy to five shillings; yet whilst

it can be purchased in France for fifteen pence a gallon, unless we fink the duty much lower than we have already sunk it, the smuggler, with all his losses, will contrive to make a living profit.

Thirty gallons of wine produce five gallons of brandy; and this quantity in the vineyards last year (1787) cost only fifty sols, or about two shillings.

France is faid to contain one hundred millions of acres, of which they reckon that little more than one-third is in a state of cultivation; of this portion something more than sisteen hundred thousand acres are occupied by vineyards. If we allow their population to be five and twenty millions, we shall have four acres for each person.

As every thing which relates to their finance is likely to be new modelled, I need fay little on that fubject. Few countries stand in greater need of a reform, yet not only from the exemptions claimed by the nobles and the clergy, but from the privileges retained by many of the provinces at the time of their union to the rest, it will require either a strong hand, or most propitious circumstances, to accomplish this arduous undertaking. A nobleman of Berry told me, that on one fide of a rivulet which flows by his chateau, falt is fold at forty fols a bushel, and on the other at forty livres, that is, at twenty times as much. consequence of this, no less than two thousand troops of horse and foot were stationed at its banks to check the smugglers. The farm of falt was fifty-four millions of livres.

The whole revenue being twenty-five millions sterling, each person pays twenty shillings annually to the state for its protection. If we reckon the revenue of England at fifteen millions, and the population

fillings. The people in France, it is true, have paid less in proportion to their number than the English, yet they have suffered more than in the same proportion from the tyranny, vexations, and oppression of the farmers general, to whom they have been often fold.

The price of labour, taking the average of France, may be confidered at two and twenty fols, or eleven pence per day for men, and ten fols for women, employed in manufactures; yet a good weaver, working eighteen hours a day, will earn three livres ten fols for himself and boy; shearmen will get two livres a day; spinning women four livres a month, and their board, deducting holidays; carpenters and masons, twenty-four sols, and two meals a day. In husbandry, the men get in winter from ten to sourteen sols a day, with a soup at noon; but in summer, from twenty to twenty-fix sols, and two meals a day. The women have half as much.

Conversing with gentlemen of the medical profesfion in France, I fee clearly that they have not made the same advancement in the science of medicine as gentlemen who have been educated at Edinburgh. The French are fond of Boerhaave, and fo devoted to Hippocrates, that I am persuaded, in the case of fevers, they often, whilft looking for the crifis, lofe the patient. They have almost universally a dread of the antimonial preparations; and when they venture to give the tartar emetic, it is in fo small a dose, as feldom to do much good. In the year 1566, the parliament of Paris forbad the use of antimony; and although, in 1624, this prohibition was reverfed, the fear which had been excited and kept up for more than half a century, continued to operate against this powerful medicine. Whilst in Germany and England the Vol. I. **fcience**

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fcience has been advancing with the most rapid progress, the French physicians seem to have been creeping into day with all the timidity of doubt. One obvious reason may be assigned for this. With us the practice of medicine leads to wealth and honour, whereas in France it leads to neither; the sees are contemptible, and, excepting in Paris, the profession is despised.

On the fixth of April I left Montpellier at five in the morning, with a volantier of Barcelona, having previously agreed with him for the use of his volanté. The common price is six livres a day, but a young traveller must not be offended if the volantier should ask twelve, and close the agreement with him at nine. In this little light machine, with one good mule, you travel eight or ten leagues a day.

From Montpellier to Pezenas is eight leagues. The foil is fandy. The rock is limestone. The fields are open, and produce corn, wine and oil. At Pezenas are to be seen the extensive ruins of a castle, which belonged to the Montmorency family. This strong fortress was hewn out of the rock on which it stands, and appears to have been complicated and full of art. The walls are lofty, and about eight feet in thickness. The rock, which is perpendicular, is a mass of shells, such as turbinæ, oysters, cockles, with a calcareous cement. From hence the circumjacent plain, decked with luxuriant verdure, and shut in by rugged mountains, affords a most delightful prospect.

The next day we dined at Beziers, a city into which the canal of Languedoc is constantly conveying the wealth which slows from agriculture. Here the corn, the wine, the brandy, the olives, and the oil of a country formerly beyond the reach of commerce, find find a ready market; and from hence all that tract of country is supplied, at a small expence of carriage, with the productions of distant nations.

Between Pezenas and Beziers, but nearer to the former, there is a stratum of pudding stone, of which the charge is hard blue schist, retaining the angles and the edges, yet sparingly scattered in a calcareous cement. Nearer to Beziers the limestone carries turbinæ, cockles, muscles, oysters, and scallops deeply indented, and well defined.

In the afternoon we came early to Narbonne, having travelled eight leagues and a half this day. The leagues are of an uncertain length, fome about three miles, others four.

All the way from Beziers we traverse a rich country, and corn fields, shaded with vines, olives, mulberries, and almonds, forming at every step the most enchanting views.

At Narbonne there is a little stream, which, by the industry of the inhabitants, proves to them a more certain fource of wealth than if its fands were gold.

This stream empties itself into a canal of more than half a mile in length, by the fide of which they have extensive gardens, watered from it by hydraulical machines of remarkable simplicity.

They consist of a vertical wheel of twenty feet diameter, on the circumference of which are fixed a number of little boxes, or Iquare buckets, to raise the water out of a well, communicating with the canal below, and empty it into a refervoir above, placed by the fide of the wheel. These buckets have a lateral

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lateral orifice to receive and to discharge the water. The axis of this wheel is embraced by four small beams, crossing each other at right angles, tapering at the extremities, and forming eight little arms. This wheel is near the centre of the horse walk, contiguous to the vertical axis, into the top of which the horse beam is fixed; but near the bottom it is embraced by four little beams, forming eight arms similar to those above described, on the axis of the water wheel. As the mule, which they use, goes round, these horizontal arms, supplying the place of cogs, take hold, each in succession, of those arms which are fixed on the axis of the water wheel, and keep it in rotation.

This machine, than which nothing can be cheaper, throws up a great quantity of water, yet undoubtedly it has two defects: the first is, that part of the water runs out of the buckets and falls back into the well after it has been raised nearly to the level of the refervoir the second is, that a considerable proportion of the water to be discharged is raised higher than the reservoir, and falls into it only at the moment when the bucket is at the highest point of the circle and ready to descend.

Both these desects might be remedied with ease, by leaving these square buckets open at one end, making them swing on a pivot fixed a little above their centre of gravity, and placing the trough of the reservoir in such a position as to stop their progress whilst perpendicular, make them turn upon their pivot, and so discharge their contents.

From the refervoir the water is conveyed by channels to every part of the garden; these have divisions and subdivisions fubdivisions or beds, some large, others very small, separated from each other by little channels, into which a boy with his shovel or his hoe directs the water, first into the most distant trenches, and successively to all the rest, till all the beds and trenches have been either covered or filled with water.

Nothing can surpass the luxuriance of their crops, nor the activity of those who are here engaged in the cultivation of the soil.

In this delightful walk, taking notice of some bees who were returning loaded to their hive, I recollected that Narbonne was famous for its honey, and therefore determined to taste it before I left the city. For this purpose I called at an apothecary's, who is reported to keep the best and sell the most. His name is Dartiguelongue. The honey, which he produced, was delicate in its slavour, and beautifully white. This at Narbonne he sells at sisteen pence a pound, and when it is for England, he consigns it to a merchant at Cette.

The day following we travelled eleven leagues and an half, to Perpignan, the last city of any consequence in France. It is said to be well fortified, but of that I can form no judgment.

The foil all the way is fandy. The rock is calcareous, and many of the mountains are covered, even to their fummits, with vast masses of limestone which have rolled.

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The whole of the Roufillon is rich, and highly cultivated, even to the foot of the Pyrenees, abounding with corn, and wine, and oil, and filk, all of the best quality. The bleak and rugged mountains before us, at the distance of about three or four leagues, forming a striking

ftriking contrast with the rich valley which they command. Even these mountains are not suffered to remain uncultivated, but to a considerable height they seel the influence of increasing capitals, enriched by the growing wealth of the more fertile plain. Winding up through the gorges of the mountains, you see vines and olives flourish in every spot where industry can place them; and, wherever the plough can go, you admire the luxuriance of the corn.

The views all the way up the Pyrenees are beautiful. As you approach their fummit, Belgarde prefents itself, seated on a mountain eminent above the rest, and commanding this pass for a great extent. This fortress, the last in the French dominions, is more remarkable for strength than beauty.

All through the Roufillon, it is striking to see the people carrying earth in little baskets on their heads, for want of wheelbarrows. For the prevalence of this strange practice I can assign no cause, unless it be taken from the mountains, where no better mode of conveying earth up the steep ascent can be devised. Men are every where more inclined to imitation than to the satigue of thinking, or of seeking for new inventions.

The ploughs they use are suited to the soil, and similar to those described already in coming up from the Rhone.

In this country you dine for two livres at the table d' Hote, and sup for forty-five sols, including bread, wine, and bed.

As you approach the borders, the officers of the douane become more numerous, and, unless well fee'd, most impertinent and troublesome. Notwithstanding their

their numbers and their vigilance, the contraband trade is very brifk. They reckon more than fifteen hundred smugglers in the Pyrenees; men of desperate resolution, who, knowing the cruel punishments to which they shall be condemned if taken, travel well armed, and generally in strong parties. A military force is sometimes sent against them, but to little purpose, as neither party is ever eager to engage. The smugglers, strangers to ambition, and little influenced by the thirst of military same, without reluctance quit the field; and, unless when their superiority is manifest and great, think only of securing their retreat; whilst the soldier, regarding this service as both dangerous and disgraceful, has no inclination to the attack.

When these daring adventurers have the misfortune to be taken, some of them are hanged, some are broken upon the wheel, and fome are burnt alive. How shocking to humanity, that governments by their bad policy should lay such snares for men! how easy would it be, by a different system of taxation, to fave these lives, to avoid these cruelties, to employ in profitable labour both him who is engaged in fmuggling, and those who are paid for watching him, to open a free communication with all the world, and thereby to cherish and promote the industry, the wealth, the happiness of every commercial nation upon earth. As long as the government of Europe shall continue to foment the fubfifting jealousies of trade, and, by heavy duties, to hold forth high premiums to the smuggler, each must suffer in its proportion, each will be checked and restrained in the progress of its industry and wealth, each will abound with unprofitable subjects, and not one of them will be able to enforce a due observation of the laws. It is much to be lamented, when light is every where diffused, and when the

eyes of Europe seem open to receive it, that light should be diffused in vain, and that so little should have been done by any nation to break those setters, which ignorance, in the dark ages of seudal anarchy, every where imposed upon commerce.

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ENTRANCE OF SPAIN TO BARCELONA.

TO one, who has not himself experienced it, can conceive the fatisfaction and delight with which a traveller looks down upon a country into which, for the first time, he is about to enter. Every thing attracts his notice, and his attention is pleafingly engaged by a rich variety of forms and productions, of manners and of men, with which he had been unacquainted; and which, in proportion as he values knowledge, will at every step increase his treasure. The face of the country, the vegetable tribes, the animals, all are new, or at least have something new to him; and even those with which he is most familiar, from peculiarities, for which they are indebted to the foil, or to the climate, strike him with new beauties; or, should they have no claim to beauty, at least they have to him the charms of novelty. Upon

Upon my first entrance into Spain, after I had cast my eyes around to catch a general view of the country immediately before me, my attention was foon taken up with a phænomenon, which at the time was new to me. In afcending the Pyrenees, after I had loft fight of the limeftone, I saw nothing but schift to the very fummit of these mountains; and pleased myself, as I looked back upon the country, which I had left behind me, to fee how much it was indebted to this happy mixture of the limestone and the schist for its luxuriant crops. These rocks, elevated to the highest regions, exposed to the joint action of frost and rain, broken to shivers and reduced to powder, driven by winds, or hurried down by torrents, the mouldering fchift producing clay, the limestone its calcareous earth, and each of these contributing the fand which it contained, unite their treasures to enrich all the country below them with a never failing fupply of marle.

Thus far I met with nothing to furprise me; but, after I had passed the summits of the mountains, and having entered Spain, began descending to the south, expecting to meet more enchanting scenes, more luxuriant crops, and signs of greater wealth; the face of the country immediately before me appeared desolate and barren, without one cheerful spot in view, on which the mind could rest.

I must own I was at first inclined to attribute this dismal aspect to their want of industry, to some vice in their government, or to some error in their political oeconomy; but, upon examination, I soon discovered the real cause of this barrenness, in the hungry nature of the soil, and the want of those two inestimable seeders of vegetation, the limestone and schift, which near the summit are seen only to the north

north; for the moment you begin descending to the south, the rock changes, and you find the granite.

This circumstance is not peculiar to the Pyrenees; it is observed on other lofty chains of mountains, and, as highly worthy of attention, may hereafter call for a particular discussion. The soil, which arises from the decomposition of granites, is not friendly to vegetation; for although it contains all the component parts of marle, yet the fand predominates, and the clay is in fuch small proportion, that the rains and dew contribute little to nutrition, passing quickly through the fand, or being foon evaporated, and lost in air. The proportion of these ingredients, which has been found most productive, is to have equal parts of clay and of calcareous earth, with one quarter of the whole a clean filicious fand. This Proportion has been ascertained by the experiments of M. Tillet, as may be feen in the memoirs of the academy of sciences for the year 1772,

It is impossible to pass the Pyrenees without admiring the wisdom of the treaty, A. D. 1660, to which they have given name, as having fixed the most natural of all boundaries, the ocean alone excepted, between two great commercial nations. There was a period when rivers made the most obvious limits of an empire; but in a state of civilization, these change their nature, and are confidered by all nations as the most valuable parts of their possessions; whereas the fummits of mountains, as abounding with paffes easy of defence; form a strong barrier against a powerful neighbour, and a barrier which is naturally determined by the parting of the waters; and these fummits being little susceptible of cultivation, leave a convenient space between the profitable possessions of the two adjoining nations.

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The only useful vegetable productions of these high mountains are the ilex, and the cork tree; the latter very profitable on account of its bark.

When these are fisteen years old, they begin to be productive; yet not for the market; this maiden bark being only sit for suel. At the end of eight years more, the bark improves, but does not arrive at its persection till the third period; after which, for one hundred and sifty years, it yields a marketable commodity every ten years. The season for barking is in July or August, when they take special care not to wound the inner bark.

From Perpignan to Junquera, a village of fix hundred and twenty-feven fouls, and the first you meet with after you enter Spain, is seven leagues, or four French posts.

Here the inns begin to exhibit their wretchedness. No bedsteads, but only three boards laid upon trestles to support a mattress; no bed curtains; no glass in the windows.

It is curious to see the peasants exercise their skill in drinking without touching the mouth of the bottle with their lips; and the height from which they let the liquid sall in one continued stream, without either missing their aim or spilling a single drop, is most surprising. For this purpose, the orifice of the spout is small, and from their infancy they learn to swallow, like the Thracians, with their mouths wide open. See Horace, Lib. 1. Ode 36.

On the tenth of April, early in the morning, we left Junquera, passing for a considerable way by the side of a rivulet, which in winter is a raging torrent. The soil, foil, as might be well expected, is hungry fand. The cultivated land is covered with vines, with olives, and with rye; the uncultivated abounds in cork trees. At the feet of the Pyrenees we find an extensive valley, every where shut in by mountains, excepting only a small opening to the sea, which is near Castillon de Empurias, in the bay of Roses. In this extensive plain, or rather bason, which, as we look down upon it, seems flat and level, are many hills, some rising bold, some gently swelling, and covered with various kinds of soil, but chiefly with decomposed granite, which from local circumstances has acquired more than its due proportion of clay, and thereby rendered the barren quartz exceedingly productive.

From Junquera we have three leagues to Figueras, a town of four thousand six hundred and forty fouls, where the Spaniards are now erecting a fortress, supposed to be impregnable. Of its strength I am not qualified to judge; but for beauty I cannot conceive any thing to go beyond it. It contains quarters for one hundred and fifty companies of infantry, with five hundred horse; apartments for fixty officers, each with a kitchen, a dining room, and spacious bed rooms; one long range of magazines for provisions, and four for powder; all upon a great scale, and highly finished. These works are made bomb proof. To supply the garrison with water, there is a capacious refervoir under the parade, formed in the quarry from whence was taken all the stone of these extensive buildings. The glacis, in most part of the fortification, is formed of the living rock, and the whole is protected by proper baftions. It is faid, twelve thousand men will be sufficient to defend these works. At present there is a hill which commands the fort, but this the patient and persevering industry of Spaniards will certainly remove, or at least reduce below the level of their works.

It would be difficult to afcertain how much labour has been lost in the establishment of this strong hold; but we may venture to affirm, on the authority of those who are competent to judge, that had the fame fums been expended in the cultivation of the foil, in the establishment of farms, in making canals, and mending roads, to invite strangers into Spain, instead of building fortifications to keep them out, the face of the whole country had been changed, not merely in point of beauty, but of strength. The folly of all offensive wars begins to be understood in Europe, but more especially in France; and as for defensive war, the resistance of America, by its fuccessful iffue, and that of Corfica, which although not fuccessful, cost the French five times more than the value of the conquest, prove that a country tolerably strong in itself, and well defended by its inhabitants, needs no fortification to repel invaders.

Extensive fortifications cost immense sums to erect. and fo much to keep them in repair, that they are commonly fuffered to decay. Every fuch fortress requires an army to defend it, and when the moment of trial comes, the whole may depend on the weakness or treachery of a commander, and, instead of a defence to the country, may afford a lodgment to the enemy. If an able man happens to command, admitting the country to be both peopled and well governed, may not more be expected from him in the field than in the fortres? The most obstinate refistance the Romans met with was from a city that had no walls. In a discourse of Baron Hertzberg not long fince published, we may see what was the opinion of the late king of Prussia on this subject; for whilft he expended triffing fums on his fortifications,

he was at vast expence in promoting agriculture and manufactures in his dominions; having, in the space of a few years, built five hundred and thirty-nine villages, and established in them forty-two thousand six hundred and nine families, on the banks of the Oder, the Havel, and the Elbe; besides three thousand families on the Netz and Warthe.

Fortifications are only needful for the maintenance of usurped dominion, or to protect the borders of a kingdom from the incursions of a barbarous nation, whose object is to plunder.

The price of provisions at Figueras is remarkable: beef and bread are each about three halfpence sterling per pound, troy weight, but mutton is nine pence. The reason of this disparity is, that they plough with oxen, and have few sheep.

Between this town and the Col de Oriol, the rock, wherever it appears, is limestone.

From Figueras to Gerona is seven leagues. About half way between these places, we pass over a high mountain, called la Cuesta Regia; in ascending which we find a base of pudding stone, whose charge is smooth, rounded, silicious gravel, with a calcareous cement; the top and all the middle region is schist; but in descending near the bottom, the same pudding stone appears again; from which I conclude that this kind of rock pervades the mountain, and forms its base. This phænomenon is worthy of attention, and deserves a more minute investigation and description than a hasty traveller can bestow upon it.

The fituation of Gerona is delightful; on a declivity, looking to the S. W. and fed by a rich well watered valley, which is open to the meridian fun, but bounded to the North and to the East, and shelterby high mountains. The whole city seems to be built of the pudding stone.

The foil is fand and clay, productive of all kinds of grain; such as beans, peas, lupines, wheat, and barley, with faintsoin and clover. This land they dig with tridents or three pronged forks, and till with oxen. The ploughs are such as I have before described, with this difference, that they have only one handle, and instead of pins, they have two iron wings fixed to the share, extending beyond the heel, to supply in some measure the place of mould-boards.

All the way to Mataró, the foil, and even the fand of the fea shore, is nothing but the quartz and mica of decomposed granite; which, when not robbed of its clay, is made productive.

Nothing is more common than to jump at a conclusion; but if, without subjecting myself to such a charge, I might venture to hazard a conjecture, I should be inclined to think, that wherever vitrescent fand appears, whether on the sea shore, or on calcareous mountains, it comes from granite.

After having travelled four leagues and an half from Gerona, we arrived at Granotta, where we stopped to dine. Within three leagues and an half of Calella, the face of the country changes; for here, leaving the valley, we ascended once more the mountains, which, as I expected, are granite. The variety is pleasing, for, although they are scarcely susceptible of cultivation, except for vines, nature has by no means neglected them, but with more than common liberality has clothed them with perpetual verdure, and given them in great abundance the elegant arbutus, with a rich variety of flowering shrubs and aromatic herbs. Having

Having past these ever fragrant mountains, we defcend again into a valley, which is protected from the incroachments of the sea by lofty cliffs. In this valley we cross a river, which shews the nature of the country through which it flows; for, although at present it contains little water, and may be forded without danger, yet, after hasty showers, it rages with ungovernable sury, and carries every thing before it. The valley being flat, and the soil, to a considerable depth sharp sand, without any natural cohesion, the torrents, unconfined by banks, have widened their channel to the extent of near a quarter of a mile. This sand is evidently derived from granite, freed perfectly from clay by constant washing.

Having passed the river, not far distant from its mouth we ascended a hill, from whose summit we looked down upon a sea coast, where all nature wears a smiling aspect. Throughout the whole tract of country we left behind us, the vines had not begun to bud, and the birds were silent on the mountains; but here the vines shewed long branches with blossoms and young fruit, whilst the birds seemed to vie with each other, which should charm the ear with most delightful melody. The little hills were covered with vines and olives, and the sea seemed all alive with sishing boats. From this delightful spot numerous villages appear as far as the eye can reach.

In one of these, Calella, which, according to the genius of the Spanish language, is pronounced Callelia, we took up our lodging for the night. It has eight hundred and eighty-six souls, and employs near fifty fishing boats.

The next morning, when we fet forward on our journey, about five, I was not a little struck to fee children, with old men and women, each carrying Vol. I.

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a little basket, watching, precisely as in the fourh of France, for the dung of mules and horses which were passing by. This practice, whilst it implies poverty of soil, evidently proves that for industry at least they deserve highly to be praised.

The conduct of farmers in the west of England is the reverse of this. Their dependance for manurabeing wholly on sand and weeds, the produce of the ocean, they neglect the more obvious source of plenty to be derived from cattle. They set a proper value upon what the Catalans despise; but, in return, these are careful to collect the treasure which the others suffer to be lost; whereas the true wisdom would be to avail themselves of both.

In going from Calella to Mataro, four leagues, the way is wholly by the sea side; the first part of it over granite rocks, the latter on the beach.

Mataro, a flourishing fea port of nine thousand fix hundred and seventy-nine souls, has, for its loyalty and attachment to the present family, been made a city. Here are three convents for men, and two for women, with one general hospital. It gives employment to nineteen looms, fixteen stocking frames, makes much lace, prints linens for America, and is diffinguished for the excellence of its red wine. Scarcely one idle person is to be seen. It is however to be lamented, that so much of their labour should be loft by those who are engaged in weaving ribbons for instead of making many at the same time, all their looms are fingle. If this proceeds from ignorance, government should take care to have them better taught; if it is the effect of prejudice, they should be allured by premiums to become greater ceconomists of time:

All through Catalonia you admire at every flep the industry of the inhabitants, who, working early and late, give fertility to a foil which naturally, except for vines, is most unproductive; but when you come to Mataro you are perfectly enchanted. The farms are fo many gardens, divided every where into beds of about four feet wide, with a channel for the passage of the water to each bed. Every farm has its Noria, a ipecies of chain pump, which, from its extreme simplicity, feems to have been the invention of the most remote antiquity. By means of this machine they every morning draw a fufficient quantity of water from the well for the fervice of the day, and in the evening destribute it to every quarter, according to the nature of their crops. The refervoirs, into which they raise the water, are about twenty, thirty, or even forty feet square, and three feet high above the surface of the ground, with a stone cope on the wall, declining to the water, for the women to wash and beat their clothes upon. The foil is fo light, being nothing but fand from the decomposition of the granite, that they plough with two oxen or one horse, or even with a mule; yet, by the affiftance of the water it is made fertile, and produces on the same spot of ground corn, wine, oranges, and olives. The American aloe is here planted as a fence.

When we drew near to Barcelona, we had to cross a river, in which we counted fifty felons, clothed in green, and employed in clearing the channel, whilst centinels stationed at convenient distances prevented their escape.

It is curious to observe this mark of contempt for the Moors, in clothing their vilest criminals, and even their hangman, in green, the facred colour of Mahometans, more especially in Africa.

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All the way from Montpellier to Belgarde, the road is wide, and kept in excellent repair; but from the entrance into Spain to within about two leagues of Barcelona nothing feems to have been done fince the foundation of the world, either to expedite the progress of a traveller, or even to secure his safety, should he have occasion to pass this way. Although to an Englishman these roads must appear detestable, yet if we look back thirty or forty years, to the time when most of our provincial roads were in the fame condition, and reflect how much has been done within that period, we may hope that the industry of Catalans will not overlook an object of fo great importance; and that our children, who visit those delightful regions, will pass through them with less hazard and more comfort than their fathers did before them.

The vernal sun, south of the Pyrenees, is reviving to the traveller; but the season of lent has one circumstance attending it, which, in a catholic country, is not perfectly agreeable, nor indeed conducive to his health; for, during these forty days of abstinence, he must learn to live on fish and vegetables; because, although in Spain they have four days in the week, in which, by special indulgence, they may eat slesh, sew people are inclined to use this privilege.

The accommodations, if not in lent, are more than tolerable, and cheaper than either in England or in France. You pay for a volanté, with a good mule, attended by a guide, five shillings a day, without further charge; fifteen pence for dinner, without any limitation in quantity of wine; twenty pence for supper and your bed; and, in the morning, two pence for chocolate. These being the regular and stated prices, leave no room for disputing with the landlord, as the most patient are sometimes obliged to do in France.

In all this country oxen draw heavy loads on

the high way, and move with spirit.

BARCELONA

BARCELONA.

In this journey I made the greater speed, in order to spend the holy week at Barcelona; and I have no reason to repent the pains I took to be present at their solemnities. No citizens perhaps bestow so much expence, and no magistrates can pay more attention, than the citizens and magistrates of Barcelona, in the processions of the holy week.

On Wednesday, the 12th of April, I arrived, and the next morning early I visited the churches, to see the preparations they had made for the entertainment of the evening, in which they were to represent the last sufferings of the Redeemer. In every church I found two images, as large as life, distinguished from the rest as being stationary, and the more immediate objects of their devotion; the one representing Christ as taken from the cross, the other the Virgin in all her best attire, pierced by seven swords, and leaning over the recumbent body of her son. Behind these images, a theatre with colonades, supporting a multitude of wax tapers, dazzled the sight, whilst the ear was charmed by the harmonious chaunting of the choir,

More than a hundred thousand persons all the morning crowded the streets, hurrying from church to church, to express the warmth of their zeal, and the servor of their devotion, by bowing themselves in each, and kissing the seet of the most revered image. The spectators were chiefly natives of the city, but many upon such occasions resort to Barcelona from the numerous adjacent villages, and some from distant provinces.

Towards

Towards the close of day the pageant appeared, moving with flow and folemn pace along the ftreets, and conducted with the most perfect regularity. The last supper of Christ with his disciples, the treachery of Judas, attended by the priests, together with the guards, the flagellation, the crucifixion, the taking from the cross, the anointing of the body, and the burial, with every transaction of the closing scene, and the events subsequent to the passion of our Lord, were represented by images large as life, placed in proper order on lofty ftages, many of which were elegant, and all as highly ornamented as carving and gilding, rich filks, brocades and velvets, with curious embroidery, all executed by their most skilful artists, could render them. No expence was spared either in the materials, the workmanship, or the wax lights, which, with the most splendid profusion, were confumed upon this occasion. Each of these stages was supported on the shoulders of fix men, who were completely hid by a covering of black velvet hanging round the margin of the stage, and reaching nearly to the ground. This procession was preceded by Roman centurions clothed in their proper armour; and the foldiers of the garrison brought up the rear. The intermediate space was occupied by the groups of images above described, attended by eight hundred burgefles, clothed in black buckram, with flowing trains, each carrying a flambeau in his hand. Besides these, one hundred and fourfcore penitents engaged my more particular attention. Like the former, they carried each a flambeau, but their dress was fingular, formewhat refembling that of the blue-coat boys of Christ's hospital in London, being a jacket and soat in one, reaching to their heels, made of dark brown shalloon, with a bonnet on their head, like what is called a fool's cap, being a cone covering the head and face completely, and having holes for the eyes. The design of this peculiar form is to conceal the penitents and to spare their blushes. These were followed by twenty others, who, either from remorfe of conscience, or having been guilty of more atrocious crimes, or for hire, or with the most benevolent intention of adding to the common fund of merit for the tervice of the church, walked in the proceffion bare footed, dragging heavy chains, and bearing large croffes on their shoulders. Their penance was fevere; but, for their comfort, they had affigned to them the post of honour; for immediately after them followed the facred corpfe, placed in a glass coffin, and attended by twenty-five priefts, dreffed in their richest robes. Near the body a well chosen band with hautboys, clarinets, French horns, and flutes, played the foftest and most solemn music. This part of the procession wanted nothing to heighten the effect. I am perfuaded that every one who had a foul for harmony felt the starting tear.

In the processions of the present day, practices, which had crept in, when chivalry prevailed with all its wild conceits, practices inconfiftent with found morals, and offensive to humanity, are no longer to be feen, The civil magistrate, interposing his authority, has forbidden, under the feverest penalties, abominations which, as the genuine offspring of vice, could not have ventured to appear, even in the darkest ages, unless in the difguise and under the fanction of religion. The adulterer, if he will court the affections of his miftress, no longer permitted publicly to avow his passion, to scourge himself in her presence, and by the severity of his fufferings to excite her pity, must now seek the shade, and if he feels himself inclined to use the discipline, it must be where no human eye can see him. In these ages of superior knowledge and refinement, men look back with wonder at the strangely inconsiftent conduct of their progenitors, when, ignorant of every thing but arms, they embraced and carried with them a religion whose influence they never selt, and the purity of whose precepts they did not understand. It was not in Spain only that superstition reared her throne, all Europe acknowledged her dominion, and in every nation in which the victorious banner of the Goths and Vandals was displayed we have seen execrable vices cherished in the same breast which appeared to glow with fervid zeal for the glory of God, at least as far as could be testified by the most strict attention to the ceremonials of religion. All Europe is emerging from this state of Gothic ignorance, and Spain, although the last, it is to be hoped will not be the least enlightened.

When the pageant was over, the people retired quietly to their habitations; and although more than a hundred thousand persons had been assembled to view this spectacle, no accident of any kind was heard of. The day following, before eight in the morning, another procession of the same kind, but more elegant than the former, was conducted through the streets, and in the evening, a third, at which affifted all the nobles of Barcelona, each attended by two fervants, and, in rotation, carrying a crucifix large as the life, and so heavy, that no one for any length of time could fustain the weight of it. The stages and the images were not the same, which had been exhibited the preceding day, but represented all the same events. Every stage was completely occupied by images large as life, and furrounded by a border of open carved work superbly gilt; and the bearers, as in former instances, were hid by curtains of black velvet, richly embroidered. Two hundred penitents in grey attended as before. In each of these processions were many children, some not more than three years old, carrying little croffes, with each a flambeau in his hand. These are used in all processions, even in the middle of the day. The

The different stages, with their groups of figures, belong to different bodies corporate, either of the nobles or artificers, and are ranged in the processions according to their right of precedency. These groups are called the mystery of the corporation. That of the French artificers is an Ecce homo, but for some reason the conful walks before it, attended only by the meanest subjects of his nation.

The fucceeding day, at nine o'clock in the morning, when, as being Saturday, I had no expectation of fuch an event, the Refurrection was announced by bells ringing, drums beating, cannons firing, people shouting, colours slying, and in a moment, all the signs of mourning were succeeded by tokens of the most frantic joy.

The processions were intermitted for several years, prohibited by government on account of abuses which had crept into them, and, in their place, the carnival was substituted, with the same licentious riot and confusion as I have described in Paris, and as all who have passed the carnival in Italy have seen. But after the inhabitants of Barcelona, in the year 1774, had resisted the demands of government, requiring them to drast every sist man for the army, like the other cities and provinces of Spain, the carnival was forbid, and the trade, which had been always brisk at this season, selt a loss, which made the citizens call loudly for the restoration of their processions.

After Easter they have one upon a smaller scale; about seventy priests, each with a lighted slambeau in his hand, preceded by a herald with his banner, carry the host, under a canopy of crimson velvet, to those who had not been well enough to receive it in the churches.

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The streets of Barcelona are narrow and crooked, like those of all ancient cities. The old Roman town may still be distinctly traced, occupying a small eminence in the centre of the present city, with one of its gates and some of its towers, well preserved. In this are many sarcophagi, altars, images, and inscriptions, with a temple of Neptune, all which have been well described by antiquarians. It was here that Ferdinand and Isabella received Columbus, returning from America, and from hence that navigator sailed on his second expedition, in the year 1493.

In visiting the churches of Barcelona, an observation is confirmed, which had occurred even in the most contemptible of the country villages fouth of the Pyrenees. It is evident that all their decorations were invented about the beginning of the fixteenth century, after the gold and filver of America had been brought to Spain, and every altar piece, with every column, shews that their improvement in taste did not keep pace with their increase of wealth. Riches came upon them by surprise, and found them unprepared to make a proper use of the abundant treasure. Hence even the composite and the Corinthian pillars are loaded with new ornaments, and whether fluted or contorted, they are entwined by ivy or by vines, and are almost hid by the multitude of angels fluttering round them, or by cherubs climbing up the branches; and the whole of this prepofterous affemblage is covered with one glare of gold. The present generation is enlightened, and their tafte is much refined; yet they want resolution to reform abuse, and to strip off those ornaments, to which the blind zeal and devotion of their forefathers have given fanction. One of the best writers has remonstrated, and his remonstrances have engaged the attention of government to make wife regulations for the future. They They have in this city an academy for the noble arts, open to all the world, in which all who attend are freely taught drawing, architecture, and sculpture, under the direction of D. Pedro Moles, and others, who like him, excel in the branches they profess, For this purpose, they have seven spacious halls, surnished at the king's expence with tables, benches, lights, paper, pencils, drawings, models, clay, and living subjects; they assemble in the morning from ten to twelve, and in the evening from six to eight, in winter, and from eight to ten in summer.

This academy is well attended; I counted one night upwards of five hundred boys, many of whom were finishing designs, which shewed either superior genius or more than common application. It is not to be imagined that all these boys, or perhaps any of them, are destined to be painters: this was not the intention of government, much less of count Campomanes, who suggested the institution. Most, if not all these youths, are apprenticed to trades; and it is well imagined, that every other art may receive fome affiftance from this, whose peculiar property it is to excel in imitation. Such inftitutions are much wanted in England. Not only the sculptor, the architect, and the engineer, but the coachmaker, the cabinet-maker, the weaver, nay even the taylor and the haberdasher, may derive great advantages from that accuracy of fight, and that fertility of invention, which are acquired by the practice of drawing and designing.

D. Pedro Moles is an artist whose works have been universally admired for the beauty of his stroke, and the force of his expression. It is a pity that the graver was ever taken from his hand; he may perhaps be more usefully employed in superintending this academy, but, as an engraver, he would have acquired a more lasting fame, and have made a better provision for his family.

One of the seven halls is fitted up as a nautical school, and is provided with every thing, which is needful to teach the art of navigation. The students, who at present are only thirty-six, assemble every morning from eight to ten, and every evening from three to sive. Since the first establishment of this useful seminary, they have sent out more than sive hundred pilots, qualified to navigate a vessel to any quarter of the globe.

Equally well furnished with the preceding, and equally well conducted is the military academy, in which are three magnificent apartments for the students to pursue thir studies, from the first elements of the mathematics, to the higher branches of their pro-This and fimilar academies, established by the reigning monarch, are of vast importance to the nation, as furnishing a sufficient supply of engineers in time of war, without the necessity, as in former periods, of depending wholly on their allies. These seminaries in Spain are the only schools in which the mathematics can be studied to advantage; for although, in all the universities, professors are appointed, they are faid to be wholly ignorant of this science, which they profess to teach, V. Camp. E. P. Ap. 1. p. 292.

Besides these institutions for the instruction of such as are devoted to arts or arms, there are not wanting some of more general utility, accessible to all the citizens without distinction. These are a cabinet of natural history, and the public libraries, of which there are sour; three general, and the other confined to medicine and surgery; the cabinet belongs

belongs to D. Jaime Salvador. From the reports of this collection, I had formed high expectations, but I must confess myself dissatisfied. Some thirty or forty years ago, it may have been worthy of attention, but the science itself, and the cabinets of the curious, are so much improved, that collections, which at remoter periods excited wonder, are in the prefent day justly regarded with cold indifference. general libraries are those of the bishop's college, of the Carmelites, and of the Dominicans. This last I found most worthy of attention, as containing more modern books of value than either of the former. Among these, some of the most considerable were the ruins of Palmyra; Raphael's Heads, by Fidanza; Duhalde's China; Monumens de la Grece; Histoire genealogique de la Maison Royale de France, & des anciens Barons, par le P. Anselme; Antichita di Ercolano; Muratori Thefaur. vet. Inscriptionum; Numismata Vir. illust. ex Barbadica gente; Danubius Pannonico Mysicus. These may serve to shew that the collection is not contemptible. In short, whatever studies a man may be desirous of pursuing, he will find in one or other of these libraries the best books, to which he may have access fix hours every day, excepting holidays. In the convent of the Dominicans there is one apartment filled entirely with books prohibited by the inquisition, and, in order that no one may be tempted to peruse them, all the vacant spaces are filled with devils cracking human bones, it is to be supposed of heretics. Lest, however, this fight should not suffice to check a prying disposition, they are well fecured by lock and key, and no one has access to these without a special licence.

In the cloifter of the Dominicans there are more than five hundred records of fentences passed on heretics, containing their name, their age, their occupation, their place of abode, the time when they were condemned

condemned, and the event; whether the party were burnt in person or in effigy, or whether he recanted and was faved, not from the fire and the faggot, for then he might relapse, but from the flames of hell. Most of these were women. The first date is A. D. 1489, and the last, 1726. Under each inscription there is a portrait of the heretic, fome half, others more than three parts, devoured by devils. I was fo much struck with the fantastic forms, which the painters had given to their dæmons, and the strange attitudes of the heretics, that I could not refult my inclination to copy some of them, when no one was walking in the cloister. Some time after this, fitting with one of the inquisitors, who did me the honour of a visit, he in a careless manner took up my memorandum book, and as chance would have it, opened precifely on the leaf which contained my drawings: I laughed; he coloured; but not one word escaped from either at the time. Fifteen months after this, when I returned to Barcelona, he fmiled, and faid, "You fee that I can keep a fecret, and that we are not ftrangers to principles of honour."

During my residence at Barcelona, I had an opportunity of seeing all the courts of the inquisition
assembled in a grand procession to celebrate the seast
of S. Pedro Martyr, their patron saint, in the church
of St. Catharine of the Dominicans. Happy had it
been for Christendom if all their sestivals had been
as innocent as this. It is, however, universally acknowledged, for the credit of the corps at Barcelona,
that all its members are men of worth, and most of
them distinguished for humanity.

Visiting the churches at all hours, whenever any fervice was performed, I made a party with some friends to hear a penitential service in the convent of St. Felipe Neri, on Friday evening of April 28. The

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first part of the Miserere was no sooner ended than the doors were shut, the lights were extinguished, and we remained in perfect darkness. At this moment, when the eye could no longer find an object to distract the mind, the attention was awakened by the voice of harmony, for the whole congregation joined in the Miserere, which they sung with pleasing solemnity; at first with soft and plaintive notes; but having laid bare their backs, and prepared them for the fcourge; they all began nearly at the same instant to use the discipline, raising their voices, and quickening the time, increasing by degrees both in velocity and violence, scourging themselves with greater vehemence as they proceeded, and finging louder and harsher, till at the end of twenty minutes, all distinction of found was loft, and the whole ended in one deep groan. Prepared as I had been to expect fomething terrible, yet this fo far furpaffed my expectation that my blood ran cold; and one of the company, not remarkable for fensibility of nerves, being thus taken by furprise, burst into tears.

This discipline is repeated every Friday in the year, oftener in Lent, and is their daily practice during the holy week. I was not at liberty to ask what advantage they derived, or what benefits they expected to receive from this severity; yet, from the prevalence of vice in Spain, I fear this practice has little if any tendency to reform their morals.

The hospicio, or house of industry for the poor next attracted my attention. This institution originated in the year 1582, much about the time when the poor began to occupy the serious attention of all the governments in Europe. With the house of industry is united the hospital of mercy, which, in the year 1699, was put under the care of the nuns of St. Francis, called Monjas Terciarias de S. Francisco. The

whole was reformed in 1772. In this establishment they provide for children of parents who are burthened with a numerous offspring, for beggars, and for other objects of diffress. In the year 1784, they had 1466 paupers; the year following 1383; and when I was there in 1785, the number was 1460, the average being fourteen hundred and thirty-fix. Of this number, about one thousand are able to work, three hundred are idiots, and the rest are little children. The whole expence of them is about forty-eight thoufand two hundred livres Catalan, or about five thoufand one hundred and fixty-four pounds sterling per annum. The king allows for each pauper fourteen maravedis per day to purchase a ration of bread. These are equal to one penny sterling, or nearly so. The voluntary contribution amounts to about fifteen thousand livres Catalan, and the deficiency is made up by the bishop. The women and children are employed in knitting, fpinning, and in making lace. The men card, comb, spin, and weave cotton, flax, and wool. The produce of their labour is contemptible, being at the rate only of one penny each per day, should we allow, which cannot be allowed in Spain, three hundred working days, and one thoufand paupers fit to be employed. Yet this produce is greater in proportion than the average of our working houses in England. Although no paupers can be either better clad, better fed, better attended, or better lodged, or can meet with greater tenderness when they are ill, they cannot readily forget their loss of liberty. All these comforts, therefore, are despifed when compared with freedom, and few, besides the most decrepit, would remain within those walls, if they could be permitted to beg their bread from door to door. This principle, however, is productive of much good; for most of the young men in Barcelona, of any worth or spirit, form themselves into clubs for mutual relief, in the fame manner, and nearly upen the plan adopted by our friendly societies in England. These fraternities have each its firm, taken from the name of the Saint to whose protection it is recommended. They are upon the most respectable footing, and being well conducted, leave none but the most improvident and most worthless subjects to be disgraced by confinement among fools and madmen. Those who are able to work, but choose rather to live in idleness and vice, are lest to the correction of the laws.

There is one house of correction, which is too remarkable to be passed over in silence. It embraces two objects; the first is the reformation of prostitutes and female thieves; the second, the correction of women who fail in their obligation to their hufbands, and of those who either neglect or disgrace their families. The house for these purposes being divided into diffinct portions, without any communication between them, the one is called real cafa de galera, and the other real casa de correccion. For each of those, who are shut up in the former, the king allows seven deniers to purchase eighteen ounces of bread, and nine deniers, which is nearly one penny fterling, to procure meat. The fund for this arises from fines; but to aid this fund, the women are obliged to work as long as they can fee. By their labour they earn about five shillings a month, half of which they have for themselves, whilst, of the other half, the alcayde or governor has one tenth to stimulate his attention to his duty. These women, working thus from light to light, would earn much more were it not for the multitude of holidays. The ladies, who deferve more fevere correction than their husbands, fathers, or other relatives can properly administer, are confined by the magistrates, for a term proportioned to their offences, in this royal mansion, or casa real de correccion. The relation, at whose suit they are taken into custody, VOL. I.

pays three fueldos, or four pence halfpenny per day for their maintenance; and with this scanty provision they must be contented. Here they are compelled to work, and the produce of their labour is deposited for them till the time of their confinement is expired. The whole building will contain five hundred women: but at present there are only one hundred and thirteen. Among these are some ladies of condition, who are supposed to be visiting some distant friends. Here they receive bodily correction, when it is judged neceffary for their reformation. This establishment is under the direction and government of the regente de la audiencia, affifted by the two fenior criminal judges, with the alcayde and his attendants. One of these judges conducted me through the several apartments, and from him I received my information. Among other particulars, he told me, that they had then under discipline, a lady of fathion, accused of drunkenness; and of being imprudent in her conduct. As she was a widow, the party accusing was her brother-in-law, the marquis of -

The judges of this court are univerfally acknowledged to be men of probity, and worthy of the high degree of confidence thus placed in them. One of them, Don Francisco de Zamora, to whom I am indebted for the most polite attentions, is a gentleman of indefatigable application, and of universal knowledge.

The audiencia mentioned above, although a modern inflitution, bears fome refemblance to the courts of Westminster Hall, and a still greater to the parliaments in France, having the administration of justice, civil and criminal, committed to it, with the government, both oeconomical and political, of the whole province,

like the ancient courts of all the feodal fovereigns. The captain general and governor of Catalonia is president of the audiencia, with a vote. This tribu-

nal.

nal, which is fupreme, and receives appeals, is divided into three courts, one criminal, the other two civil, and when united into one, oeconomical.

In each of these are five judges. The kings of Arragon, and after them the sovereigns of the united empire of Castile and Arragon, were accustomed to appoint viceroys of Catalonia, till Philip V. in the year 1716, changed the government of this province, established the audiencia, and appointed his captain general to preside in it.

Besides these general courts, there is one established for commerce, which is again subdivided. Of the subdivisions, one being judicial, determines differences between the merchants; the other has the government of all arts and manufactures.

The whole city of Barcelona is divided into five diffricts or wards, over each of which prefides one of the five alcaldes del crimen, or judges of the criminal court of the audiencia, with his promotor, escrivano, alguacil, portero, and alcaldes de barrio, to determine, in the first instance, all causes both civil and criminal between the inhabitants, and to preserve the peace in their several wards. The alcaldes de barrio, of which each ward chooses annually eight, resemble our constables. But besides these two alcaldes mayores are conservators of the peace, and justices for the city at large.

The government of Barcelona, as far as relates to political oeconomy, is committed to a court of twenty-four regidores nobles, or aldermen, four deputies from commons, with authority to vote, and two fyndics, the one called procurador, and the other personero. This court is subordinate to the accurdo, or oeconomical court, which is composed of the two civil courts

effifted by the regente de la real audiencia, and prefided over by the captain general of the province.

There are three colleges of escrivanos; the first are called escrivanos publicos, or escrivanos de numero, who are scriveners to make contracts and wills. The second are escrivanos reales de la audiencia, who are prefent in court to authenticate all transactions there; but who may, by special licence, make contracts also: of each of these the number is limited to forty. The third are improperly called escrivanos, being procuradores, that is, proctors, folicitors, attornies, or counsel, to solicit and to plead all causes in the courts of justice. In Catalan these are distinguished by the name of notarios reales causidicos, and although by law they are limited to thirty, it is impossible to confine them to that number, because of the multitude of caufes which they have to plead. There are at prefent feventy-three of these, besides one hundred and nintynine advocates.

The multitude of causes does not arise in Catalonia, as in Wales, from any violence of temper, or litigious spirit in the inhabitants, but from the uncertainty of its laws. They have a peculiar code, called, Constitutions of Catalonia; but this being inadequate to their wants, the next in force is the canon law; and, where that is silent, the ultimate resort is to the Justinian code.

The process is by written evidence, and the only parties visible in court are the judges and the pleaders, with the *relatores*, or readers of that evidence authenticated by the escrivano, in whose presence it was taken. For the affishance of the poor there is appointed a procurador, and also an abogado; the one to solicit, the other to plead their causes.

No hospital that I have feen upon the continent is To well administered as the general hospital of this city. It is peculiar in its attention to convalescents, for whom a feparate habitation is provided, that after they are dismissed from the sick wards as cured of their diseases, they may have time to recruit their strength, before they are turned out to endure their accustomed hardships, and to get their bread by labour. Nothing can be more useful, nothing more humane, than this appendage. The numbers they received into this hospital were, in the year 1785, nine thousand two hundred and ninety nine; and in 1786, fix thousand four hundred and eighty-eight. In the former year they buried eight hundred and fifty-four; in the latter, nine hundred and twenty-fix; which, upon the average, is nearly a minth of those who enter; but then it must be considered, that many are put into public hospitals merely to save the expence of funerals.

With this hospital is united, under the same administration, an establishment for foundlings, sufficiently capacious for the city and its environs. The deserted children were five hundred and twenty-eight, on the average of the two last years, and of these two-thirds were buried; a proportion shocking to humanity, but the inevitable consequence of taking infants from the mother, and crowding them together in a city; more especially if, as in Barcelona, sive children hang upon one nurse. It is much to be samented, that they have not, like the French, recourse to the milk of goats; or, like the nurses of the Orphan Hospital in Dublin, learnt the use of sucking bottles.

The boys on this foundation are bound apprentice when of a proper age; the girls, when marriageable, are conducted in procession through the streets, and any young man, who sees one, whom he would choos

choose for a wife, is at liberty to mark her, which he does by throwing his handkerchief.

Besides these charitable soundations, there is in Barcelona an orphan hospital, which I did not visit.

The inns are little inferior to those of the great towns in France. The table is well served, and supplied with plenty of good wine. The whole expence for lodging and board is only five livres French, or four shillings and two pence sterling per day.

Barcelona may be considered as divided either into districts or into parishes; the former being five, the latter eight, including the cathedral. In a circumference of four miles it contains at present ten thousand two hundred and fixty-seven houses, and twenty thousand one hundred and twenty-eight families, consisting of ninetysour thousand eight hundred and eightypersons.

The thriving condition of this city will appear by exhibiting at one view the state of its population at different periods.

A. D. 1464, the number of persons was	- 40,000
1657,	- 64,000
1715,	37,000
1759, in 13,917 families,	- 69,585
1778, in 16,608 ditto	- 84,870
1786; in 20,128 ditto	94,880

The faling off, in 1715, may be readily accounted for, by recollecting, that during the war of the fuccession, Barcelona was besieged three times, and taken twice, first by the English, then by the French. In these convulsions the migration was great, and the assassions were innumerable.

If the returns, which have been made to government, are compared with the parochial returns of births and burials, we shall be inclined to suspect some inaccuracy in either one or both, unless we take into confideration the numbers of priefts, foldiers, monks, and nuns, which make these proportions differ from those, which have been found in other countries. The births, on the average of the two years, 1785 and 1786, were three thousand nine hundred and fixty-fix; the burials four thousand one hundred and minetyeight; the deaths exceeding annually the births by two hundred and thirty-one. This circumstance is not uncommon in great cities; but if we multiply the births by twenty-fix, and the burials by thirty-fix, and take the average between them, we shall have one hundred and twenty-leven thousand and ninety-seven, which is thirty-two thousand two hundred and seventeen beyond the returns to government. It must be confessed, that the people have an interest to conceal their numbers, in order to lessen their contribution. This being the case, perhaps we shall come nearer to the truth, if we should suppose the population of Barcelona, comprehending only those who are settled in a family way, at more than a hundred thousand souls. I shall however only state them according to the government returns.

Settled in families 94,	880
	912
In 19 convents of monks 1,	212
In 18 convents of nuns and 3 of beatas -	654
In the general hospital, with foundlings - 2,	597
	438
In prisons, and house of correction -	337
In fanctuary at the cathedral, at present only	8
In garrison, and military academy 5,	628
Officers of justice, and inquisitors	147
	ergy

	of St. Phi		others os, and in	157
the inns,		no vina	san san jara	3,440
Total nur	nbers in Ba	rcelona	nikst Vigoti nis=stanist	111,410

This account of the population of Barcelona I have from D. Francisco de Zamora and it is confirmed by the captain-general; yet both acknowledge, that to obtain precision is almost impossible; and neither of them could give me the numbers confined in the prifons of the inquisition.

The wealth which flows into Barcelona is not confined within its walls, but helps to increase the population of all the surrounding villages, which, in the compass of five leagues, are one hundred and five, all subject to its jurisdiction, and all partaking of that tranquillity which arises from energy in a well constituted government,

The industry which every where appears in Catalonia seems to act with concentrated force in Bacelona. Early and late, not only is the hammer heard upon the anvil, but every artist is seen busily employed, each in his several way adding to the general stock.

Two confiderable trades in Barcelona are the taylors and the shoemakers, who are employed in clothing the army, not only in Spain, but over the whole empire. It is curious to observe, that as Scotland is remarkable for breeding gardeners, Ireland chairmen, Switzerland soldiers, so Catalonia is distinguished all over Spain for shoemakers and taylors.

Amongst the more considerable trades are the silkweavers, cutlers, armourers and braziers, carpenters, cabinetcabinet-makers, turners, with fringe-makers and embroiderers. I was particularly struck with the gunfmiths, who appear not only numerous and diligent, but uncommonly dexterous in the handling of their tools. The turners are more than dexterous, making one foot upon occasion serve the office of a hand to guide the tool, or to fix the poppet-head. The carpenters work in a manner peculiar to this city. They have neither pit faw, hand faw, carpenter's adze, axe, nor hatchet. To flit a plank, they fix it in a vice and use a spring saw strained by a bow, for working which they require two men. At this we need not wonder much; yet, when we fee two men employed with the same tool, that is, with a tool of the same form, but finer, to make either dove-tail joints for cabinets, or tenants for doors and fashes, we must be allowed to fmile. If they wish to smooth a board, they let it incline upon two wooden treffels, and hew it a cross the grain with a cooper's adze, not reflecting that an elastic body cannot resist the stroke. It is by no means necessary that a mechanic should be able to explain the laws of motion, but what philosophers acquire by study, he should learn by observation; and with him, experience should supply the place of instinct, and supersede the use of abstract reasoning.

The chocolate grinders have a method of working peculiar to Spain, and much preferable to that which is used in England. Our grinders, depending altogether on muscular exertion, use only the muscles of one arm, and employ those muscles to the greatest disadvantage; whereas in Barcelona, the slab, instead of being slat and horizontal, is curved, forming the segment of a hollow cylinder, and is inclined to the horizon. The operator kneeling behind this, and leaning over it with a granite roller, which is something longer than the slab is wide, grinds the chocolate, using both his

his hands, and preffing it with the weight of his body, as well as by the exertion of his arms. This operator goes from house to house, because most families choose to have their chocolate ground at home. For the market they have a more expeditious method, and grind the chocolate much finer than it can be made by hand. For this purpose five rollers of polished fteel, fixed in a frame, and appearing like the spokes of a wheel, or the radii of a circle, yet each turning round upon its axis are placed between two mill stones, of which one is immoveable, whilft the other with the rollers receives motion by communication, in common with two other mills of the same construction, from a cogwheel below stairs, which is turned in the usual method by a mule. The nuts fall through hoppers to feed the mills. In this manner one man will grind there hundred weight of chocolate every day.

The manufacturers of filk, cotton and wool, adopt all the modern improvements. It is now about a twelvemonth fince M. Pontet brought to them from France a model of a machine for spinning cotton better than it can be spun by hand, something like that which was invented by Mr. Arkwright. this machine is well known in England, I shall not describe it. They have here a company, established by charter, for spinning American cotton to supply the manufactures, which used to take annually from Malta spun cotton to the amount of two hundred thoufand dollars, or about thirty thousand pounds sterling. This company enjoys many and valuable privileges. They have fourteen of the Manchester machines at work. As the cotton comes over foul, and full of fand, they are obliged to prepare it before they can begin to work. This they do in a simple machine constructed for the purpose. They have a large lanthorn cylinder made with pantile laths, leaving half an inch between lath and lath. This cylinder is inclinded to the plain of the horizon, and is immoveable. Within this they leave a portion of a cone, approaching in its form to the containing cylinder, turning on their common axis, and furnished with iron spikes of about five inches in length, placed in a spiral line, to correspond with similar spikes fixed within the cylinder, in order to tease and to cleanse the cotton. The person who turns this machine with one hand, feeds it with the other. Government, disposed to give every possible encouragement to this branch of manufacture, has granted to the Marquis de Gobert exclusive privileges for his blanket manufacture at Vicq, as a reward for his having planted cotton in the island of Ivica, and has offered premiums to those who spin the greatest length of thread from one ounce of cotton. For printing cottons they have the fame flow process, which was practifed in England with stamps, previous to the use of cylinders.

The manufacture, which gave me the greatest pleafure, was one of woollen, carried on by Don Vincente Vernis. He employs three hundred and fifty persons in making cloth for Spanish America, which indeed takes most of the Barcelona goods, except some filk smuggled with their brandy through Guerntey into England. He has a very compact and elegant machine for winding and twifting worsted, in which fourscore reels are managed by one little girl, whilft another gives motion to the whole, and at the fame time employs herself at knitting. This child, sitting on a bench, treads a vertical wheel, which, by means of a wheel with cogs, fixed on the other end of the fame axis, moves the horizontal wheel, and thereby turns the fpindles. When one of the girls is weary, the other takes her place.

The manufactures have increased with such rapidity, that the wages of labour for all kinds of artists in the

the city and the environs have advanced to two pistreens, or one shilling and eight-pence a day, for
which they work only seven hours. The common
labourer will earn fourteen pence in winter, but in harvest twenty. These gains, however, are not out of
proportion to the value of provisions, as regulated by
the magnitrate. Mutton is sold for ten pence the
pound of thirty-six ounces, beef for seven-pence, and
bread at present for seven farthings the pound of twelve
ounces; lodging for a small family costs about two guineas a year.

The mechanics here allow, that to maintain a family with tolerable comfort, their gains must be one hundred livres Catalan for each, which is nearly eleven pounds sterling.

As fuel is not easily procured, they use the utmost frugality in dreffing their little dinners, seldom indulging themselves with either roast or boiled meat, but mostly stewing it in pitchers over their sogon or little surnace.

Nothing can more distinctly mark the character of this people and the rigid parsimony which accompanies the industry of Catalans, than a trade by which many contrive to obtain a maintenance for themselves and for their families. This occupation is to make fogons, which they do for less than a penny sterling each. Their manner of constructing them is somewhat singular. They take any bottomless pot, without enquiring for what use or purpose this pot has been before employed. They line it within, and cover the outside with well-tempered clay; then, putting three iron bars in the bottom, and three knobs by way of feet, with three more to support an olla or out puchero is simply an earthen pitcher, in which the meat is stewed, and hence the common invitation

to dinner, even in the houses of wealthy citizens, is to partake of their puchero, or, as we say, to take pot luck.

The foundery for brass cannon is magnificent, and worthy of inspection. It is impossible any where to see either finer metal, or work executed in a neater and more perfect manner. Their method of boring was, in the present reign, introduced by Maritz, a Swiss. Near two hundred twenty four-pounders, are finished every year, besides mortars and field-pieces.

The stationers in Barcelona have a method of ruling books for merchants, than which nothing can be either more simple, expeditious, or exact. For this purpose they have a frame with bars, moveable in grooves, which are readily fixed at the distances required.

In every country a traveller can pass through, he will find some mechanical contrivances, some modes of expediting work, which are of late invention, or at least new to him; and I am inclined to think, that no country, if thoroughly examined, would furnish more than Spain. This, however, I conclude, not only from those transient observations, which I have had opportunities of making, but from those of a most excellent mechanic, M. Betancourt, a Spaniard, who has sought out ingenious artists in their garrets all over Europe, and who, I am persuaded, not from national prejudice, but from intimate knowledge and conviction, places his own countrymen among the foremost in fertility of imagination and mechanical invention.

The inspection of their gun-locks gave me peculiar satisfaction. In those which are made in England, the tumbler, unless case hardened, is apt to wear, and

to go off upon the half cock; and even when executed in the most perfect manner, how many accidents have happened in going through a hedge; but in the Spanish gun-lock, the tumbler, if I may be allowed to call it such, being of a different construction, is free from these imperfections. I shall not here attempt any verbal description of this excellent piece of mechanism, but hereafter I may, perhaps engrave my drawings and give them to the public.

The commerce of Barcelona is confiderable, notwithstanding the many impediments, natural and political, which have checked, and still continue to restrain its progress. This city has no navigable river, and feems to have been built in its present situation only for the sake of deriving protection from the high mountain, which commands it. The bason is formed by a mole, and is fufficiently capacious, but there is only twelve feet water on the bar. The quay is well constructed, but merchants are not permitted to land their goods immediately on it, left the boatmen should want employment. All ships which are admitted to prattique, even though they should be forced in by storms, pay a duty, which is called Lluda; and, should they be obliged to land the cargo; on reshipping, they have oppressive duties to discharge.

The province is indebted to the Count Campomanes for the removal of the worst impediment to manusactures, that ever was invented by the blind avarice of sovereigns, at once to seize a revenue and cut off the source, from which it should arise. Although abolished, the Bolla deserves to be recorded for the honour of the king, who, from principles worthy to be adopted by all the governments in Europe, had the wisdom to revoke it. Previous to the abolition of this vexatious tax, the weaver could not begin a piece

of cloth, without fending for the administrator of the bolla to affix his leaden mark, and when he had finished it, he was to do the same. When disposed of, it was necessary to have another leaden seal, attended with a certificate; after which, when sold by retail, the portion cut off was to be sealed with wax, and the end of the piece, from whence this small quantity had been taken, was to be sealed again with lead. The tax was sisteen per cent.

We wonder at the strange absurdity of this imposition; but, let our own government reslect, that the sovereigns of Catalonia had not the monopoly of folly. Spain may with good reason say to England,

> Cum tua pervideas oculis mala lippus inunctis, Cur in amicorum vitiis tam cernis acutum. Hor. Sat. lib. i. fat. 3.

Brandy, wine, nuts, almonds, raisins, and cork, are shipped at different places on the coast for the merchants, who reside in Barcelona. The wines are Mataro, Villanova, Sitges, Valls, and Granatché. The price varies according to the season, but when it is highest, we may reckon Mataro at sixteen dollars, or forty-eight shillings, the hogshead, including the Spanish duties; Villanova, sisteen dollars; Granatché, forty. All these are red. The following white wines are, Sitges, sifty-four; Valls, twenty dollars; but the common price is twelve dollars and an half per hogshead for both the Mataro and Villanova.

When brandy is dearest, it is sold, duty free, on board, at 57 dollars, or £. 8. 11s. the four cargas or pipe of 124 gallons English, Hollands proof, or 1s. 4d. h. per gallon; but it is sometimes sold at 10d. Of late considerable quantities of brandy have been embarked at Barceloneta, where they may be deposited

deposited from the neighbouring country, without being liable to the heavy municipal duties levied at the gates of the city on provisions of every kind, and from the imposition of which, brandy is much dearer in Barcelona than in Guernsey.

Besides the articles above enumerated, the merchants export wrought silks, printed cottons, woollen goods, small arms, and specie. This last is contraband. Catalonia surnishes thirty-five thousand pipes of brandy, and two thousand of wine, besides thirty thousand bags of nuts, containing three bushels each, at twenty shillings the bag. Of the above, about four thousand pipes of brandy, and some silk, go to Guernsey and Alderney, and the rest to France, all to be smuggled into England.

The cork bark, which makes a principal export of this province, was for a time prohibited, under the idle notion that the inhabitants might manufacture it at home; not reflecting that the English cutters could get a supply of cork in Portugal and France.

The imports are corn, fish, woollen goods, hardware, and oil of vitriol. The articles prohibited are beer, cyder, lead, hose, haberdashery, muslins, and cottons; but of the two last, immense quantities are smuggled in.

Wine entering the city, pays a town duty of fifty reals per carga of twenty-eight gallons. Wheat and barley, entering by fea, pay, if for the public bakehouse, one and an half per cent; if on a Spanish merchant's account, three per cent; and if on account of alien merchants, four and an half per cent. This duty was recovered formerly for the bishop; but at present the king takes a part of it on his own account.

Cloth

Cloth pays from one hundred twenty-seven to three hundred fifty-seven maravedis the vara.

Leather pays eighteen maravedis per pound. Hardware from thirty to fifty per cent; and fish, from thirty to seventy per cent. on the prime cost. Wine exported pays five per cent. if on foreign bottoms, but if on Spanish, it is free. Nuts pay three sols eight deniers per sack. Of these, twenty thousand are for the English market.

About one thousand vessels enter the port of Barcelona yearly, and of these one half are Spanish, one hundred English, one hundred and twenty French, and sixty are Danes.

The confidence of Catalans on the interceffion of the faints has at all periods been a fource of confolation to them, but upon some occasions, has betraved them into mischief. Every company of artizans, and every ship which fails, is under the immediate protection of some patron. Folio volumes testify the numberless miracles performed by our lady of Montferrat, and every subordinate shrine is loaded with votive tablets. Were this perfuasion of the kindness and power of departed faints productive only of gratitude and hope, it were cruelty to rob them of their treasure; but, unhappily, it has been the parent of prefumption; and among the merchants has brought many wealthy families to want. The companies of infurance in the last war, having each of them its favorite faint, fuch as San Ramon de Peñaforte, la Virgen de la Merced, and others, affociated in form by the articles of partneritip, and named in every policy of infurance, and having with the most scrupulous exactness allotted to them their correspondent dividend, the same as to any other partner, they concluded, that with fuch powerful affociates it was not possible for VOL. I.

them to fuffer loss. Under this persuasion they ven-tured, about the year 1779, to insure the French West Indiamen at fifty per cent, when the English and the Dutch had refused to do it at any premium, and indeed when most of the ships were already in the English ports. By this fatal stroke all the insuring companies except two were ruined; yet, notwithstanding their misfortune, this superstition remains in force.

In Catalonia as in France, with which this province was formerly connected, accounts are kept in livres, fols, and deniers; twelve deniers make a fol, and twenty fols a livre. Thus far all is plain and easy; but when we are to reckon by the money of this province, nominal and real, nothing can be more perplexing. If we reckon the pelo or current dollar at three shillings sterling, the hard dollar will be four, the current pittole, twelve; and the pittole of gold, fifteen fhillings.

But for greater perspicuity, I shall reduce them to a table, reminding the reader that in proportion as the exchange varies, additions or fubrractions must be made. The state of the s

grafa de maderim Allegrana bas con como a la

established to some the disast

CURRENT.

CURRENT COINS OF BARCELONA.

Maravedi of which 4 make a Quarto, 18 a fol.
Half Quarto of 2 Maravedis.
Ouarto of 4 Maravedis, worth \$\frac{x}{x}\$ of a penny flerling.
Double Quarto, worth \$\frac{x}{x}\$ of a penny flerling.
The above are of copper. Those which follow are of silver.

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The Pittreen being reckoned at 4 Reals vellon, of 8½ Quarts each all over Spain except in Catalonia, where 4 Realsvellon are valued at only 7 fols 5‡ deniers. Piftreens brought from Spain, into Catalonia, gain ½ per cent.

THE IMAGINARY MONEY OF CATALONIA.

Denier	Denier s	i latus	£	d
Sol	Sols. 12 -	10	0 0	17
Livre	- 10 0 120 d boll-		0 2	14
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Pefo, curt. Dollar	28	15000	0 3	0
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Current Pistole	- 4, or 112 0 -		0 12	0
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To reduce Pefos into Livres, multiply by feven, and divide by five; or add ? of the Pefos.

To reduce Livres into Pefos, multiply by five, and divide by

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MEASURES IN CATALONIA.

Twelve Cortans make one Quartera, which is two Bushels, English measure.

Sixteen Cortans make a Carga of wine or brandy, which is about thirty Gallons English, and is reckoned to be twelve Arrobas.

One hundred Quarteras are reckoned equal to 128 Fanegas:

WEIGHTS.

Eight Ounces make a Marc, being ! heavier than in Castille. Twelve Ounces make a Pound.

Twenty-fix Pounds one Arroba.

Four Arrobas one Quintal, which is ninety-three Pounds Englifh, or ninety-one Pounds Castillian.

One hundred and twenty-five Bounds make one hundred and twelve Pounds English. D. 1700 G Charles II. of S

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The building of Barcelona, according to historians, was about two hundred and thirty years prior to the christian era, and three hundred subsequent to the first establishment of the Carthaginians in Spain. It is said to have been called Barkino by its sounder, in honour of his samily, and to have derived from the Jews the commercial spirit which it has constantly retained.

A. D. 874. Exercions for the vindication of their freedom:

A. D. 874. Exercions for the vindication of their freedom:

A. D. 974. Exercions for the vindication of their freedom:

From this time their flruggles, for more than a century, were inceffant with the Moors; but in the end, the crefcent yielded to the crofs, and dependent on its neighbours. Towards the close of the twelfth century it was annexed, by the marriage of its count, to the crown of Arragon; and, at a fubfequent period, by the union of Ferdinand and Ifabella, it became a part of the Spanish monarchy.

A. D. 1700. death of Charles II. of Spain, this city was of too much importance to the contending powers, to remain long in the quiet possession of either. The French were masters of the city, when the earl of Peterborough arrived upon the coast with his little army, a force too inconsiderable to attempt a siege with any prospect of success. But as this gallant officer had that, which supplies the want of more numerous armies, an imagination fertile in resources, his friends never gave up their hopes of success, till they saw him re-embark

re-embark his troops, and prepare for failing. The moment of despair to them was to the besieged the reviving of their considence; and his departure was the signal of sessivity to those, who had never been free from apprehensions, whilst he remained before the city. He sailed; but in the night he disembarked his troops, and before the morning he got possession of Monjuich. After a few days more he was master of the city. In this arduous undertaking he was well supported by brigadier Stanhope and Mr. Methuen, whose prudence, sidelity, and valour procured for them those honours, which they have transmitted to their families.

Gerona, Tarragona, Tortosa, and Lerida, followed the example of the capital, and declared for Charles. Wherever the earl of Peterborough turned his arms, victory declared for him. It was sufficient for him to shew himself, and every city offered him its keys. Whilst he was in Valencia, the enemy laid siege to Barcelona; but he hastened to its relief, and compelled them to retire, not only from before the city, but out of the province, although he May 1, 1706, thad only a few troops, and they had the thousand men. When he was superseded, a series of misfortunes too well known hastened the fall of the arch-duke's dominions; and the citizens of Barcelona, after an obstinate resistance, opening their gates to Philip, submitted, though reluctantly, to bear the yoke.

A spacious and airy walk round the walls, with the inclosed gardens, contributes towards making Barcelona one of the most delightful cities in the world. No one, who has been there in the spring, will be ever weary of expatiating on the pleasures he enjoyed.

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It is fituated in a plain, open to the fouth-east, but protected from the west by Monjuich, and from the north by a chain of mountains which are terminated to the west by Mont S. Pedro Martyr. The soil, from six to ten seet deep, is clay.

In this plain, near to the city, is a little stream, which, in summer, serves for watering the country; but to the westward, beyond Monjuich, is the Lobregat, the largest river between the Ter, which runs by Gerona, and the Segre, which, rising in the Pyrenees, empties itself into the Ebro.

One of the mountains opposite to the city, called, S. Jeronimo, is famous for its convent, but more especially for the gardens, which are spacious, shady, and well-watered. At the bottom of the hill is a quarry, in which the stone evidently contains much calcareous matter. Higher up is granite of a loofe texture, crumbling and decomposing, whilst the middle and the top to the fouth, and hanging to the fea, is altogether schift; but beyond the summit, descending to the north, there is only granite. We must always remember, that in the natural fituation the granite is covered by schift, and the schift by calcareous rock. From this elevated spot Montserrat appears magnificent, and feems to be within two hours walk. The prospect every way is pleafing and extensive.

On the fides of this mountain they have quarries of limestone and marble.

My distant excursions were reserved for holidays, when the consul was at leisure to go with me. In one of these we visited Mont S. Pedro Martyr, from which you command a more extensive prospect than from S. Jeronimo. To the north of this stands Montserrat, and beyond it the Pyrenees appear sinking in the horizon, and lool i ig only like a wall of snow. Turning to the south and to the east, we see the whole extent of

the rich vale which supplies the city, and the numerous adjacent villages; and beyond this, the Mediterranean, bounding the distant view. To the westward flows the Lobregat, descending through the gorges of the mountains, from which it receives innumerable torrents, and having spent its sury, moves on slowly to the sea, winding its meandering course through the extended plain, which itself has formed.

The base and body of this mountain is granite; but as you rise towards the summit, you find the proper covering of schift breaking into thin white slakes, and, with the vitriolic acid, forming alum. It is evidently from the dissolution of the schift, which every where abounds on the tops of these high mountains, that the subjacent plain is covered to so great a depth with clay, not merely with such as the brickmakers prefer, obstinate and sterile, but such as, by the mixture of calcareous matter and of sand, approaching to a marle, is easily broken by the plough, and bears the most luxuriant crops.

These mountains are cultivated, and where the plough cannot go, even to their summits, they are covered with vines.

Here, for the first time in Spain, I found the quercus, coccifera which bears the kermes; but on these no traces of that little animal appear.

We dined at a country house belonging to the Dominicans, to which those fathers go when they wish to breathe a purer air, or to retire for a season from the restraints of the monastic order. Here they have a hall of near fixty seet, many good bed-rooms, and a gallery of ninety seet in length by eighteen wide, open to the east and to the south, commanding at once the plain, the mountains and the sea, with the

city, some villages, a few convents, and numberless farm-houses scattered in the valley. Above and below them, on the declivities, are stretched their vine, yards, surnishing them with raisins and excellent wine. They received us with hospitality, and had we been inclined to stay, they would have given us beds. Here we remained until the setting sun reminded us that we must mount our horses and return.

I have feldom quitted any spot with more regret; and had I not soon after lest Barcelona, I should have chosen this for my retreat, in which, with the assistance of a father, I might have learned the Spanish language.

Having surveyed these elevated regions, which bound the prospect to the north, I was desirous of investigating with more minute attention the nature of Monjuich, which, hanging over the sea, commands the city to the west. For this purpose I walked upon the beach, clambered on the cliffs among the rocks, and either on horseback or on foot I crossed its summit in all directions, that I might examine it in every part. The base and body of this mountain is sandstone, or silicious grit, of a fine grain, and either white, red, or grey, with some little sprinkling of mica. The summit, in some places, does not differ from the base, but in others it is covered with pudding stone, with schift, with clay, or with fuller's earth; and, which is most worthy of attention, both the schift and the clay carry soll shells.

If I might venture to hazard a conjecture, supported by these facts, and by others similar to these, I should be much inclined to think that this whole mountain is a deposit, and that the grit is only the decomposed granite either of those mountains, of which I have given the description, and which is of three species, species, white, red, and grey, or else of some other mountains, which exist no more.

This subject will be resumed when I come to treat of the environs of Salamanca; and I hope that the theory here delivered will then not only be confirmed, but help to throw a light upon some parts of natural history, which are now obscure.

If my conjecture be well founded, Monjuich must not merely have been covered with the fea, and this fact is beyond a doubt, but it must have been relatively lower, and much lower than the granite mountains by whose spoils it was composed, being accumulated at the conflux of two or more currents, as we fee in miniature in torrents, or at the junction of two ftreams. Whoever is well acquainted with the external appearance, and with the internal structure of the country near Southampton, will fee a striking example of this accumulation, not from matter brought by either of its rivers, for their beds are too low for fuch an operation, but by the action of currents, when the furrounding hills of Suffex, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and the ifle of Wight, were under the furface of the fea, as we must conclude from the folkil shells found in the chalk on every one of these hills.

From Monjuich we look down on the extensive plain formed by the Lobregat, which appears fertile, but by no means inviting, because every thing in it has a gloomy aspect, and the inhabitants have all the tokens either of agues, of dropsy, or of jaundice.

The fortifications on this mountain are reckoned perfect in their kind; they are highly finished, and for beauty do credit to the nation. These, in addition to the strong works round the city, and the citadel, must render Barcelona untenable by an enemy.

The

The appellation of Monjoich has never been properly explained. They anciently wrote Monjouy, but the pronunciation is Monjuique, which may possibly mean mountain of the Jews. Certain it is, that the Jews were numerous in this part of Spain, and that on the hill looking towards the city there are monumental inscriptions on large hewn rocks in Hebrew characters. Many of the words are scarcely legible, but by those, which can be read, that spot appears to have been the burying place of the Jews.

The country around Barcelona is well cultivated, and abounds with vines, figs, olives, oranges, filk, flax, hemp, algarrobo fruit, wheat, barkey, oats, rye, beans, peas, vetches, Indian corn, millet, with all kinds of lettuce, cabbages, colliflowers, and other vegetables for the fervice of the kitchen.

To plough their land they use only two oxen, or one strong mule, and no boy to drive. Their plough is light, and well contrived: the beam is long, and fixed to the yoke, if they have two oxen; or if they use one mule, they fix it to the collar by shafts. For flirring they use no coulter, fin, nor mould-board; but in its stead two ears: For breaking up their land, and when the soil is stiff, they drop the ears, and take coulter, fin, and mould-board, which they put on or off in three minutes time. They have two methods of fetting the plough up or down, so as to go deeper or shallower at pleasure, notwithstanding the greatest variety in the tenacity of the foil. At the extremity of the beam there are three holes, about four inches apart, and by one or other of these they fix it to the yoke. If they want to fet the plough deeper into the ground, they put the pin through the furthest hole, nearest to the extremity or point of the beam; but when they want the plough to go more shallow, they put the pin through the hole which is furthest from the .. - 041

the point. When the land is so stiff, that they cannot by these means keep the plough shallow enough, they have an easy method to sink the beam, or in other words, to raise the point of the share.

It is impossible to pay more attention to the conferuction and use of ploughs, for all the different purposes of husbandry, than they pay to this important subject in the country about Barcelona. The harrows have iron furniture. As for rollers, they are not to be expected where wood is so very scarce. To break the clods they use a board, on which a boy standing drives the mule. Their hoe is almost as wide and as heavy as our spades, but set in such a manner as to form an angle of about thirty degrees with the handle, so that a man must stoop very low to use it. For my part I should prefer a spade; but this, perhaps, may be the prejudice of education.

The noria must be considered as one of their implements in hulbandry. It is here constructed somewhat differently from that which I have before described. The noria of Barcelona is the original chain pump, or at least its parent, as having suggested the idea on which the chain pump is formed, and from its simplicity appears to have derived its origin from the most remote antiquity. It confifts of a band or girdle, passing over a sprocket wheel, long enough to reach eighteen inches, or two feet below the furface of water in a well. All round this band, at the diffance of about fifteen inches, are fixed jars of earthen ware, which, as it turns, take up water from the well, and pour it into a ciftern fitted to receive it. A little ass going round his walk, with eafe turns a trundle, which gives motion to a cog-wheel fixed on the fame axis with the wheel on which the band is hung, and with which it turns, thus producing a constant and conside-

rable supply of water at a small expense, and with very little friction. As the air would obstruct the entranse of water into thefe jars or bottles, each jar has a little orifice in its bottom, through which the air escapes, but then water follows it, and a certain quantity falls back into the well. It is true, as the jars rife in one ftrait line, the water which runs out of the fuperior iar is caught by that which is immediately below it; yet still there is a loss; and besides this inconvenience, the whole quantity is raifed higher than the refervoir, at least by the diameter of the sprocket wheel, because it is only in their descent that the jars are remptied. The chain pump boafts undoubtedly many and great advantages over this machine; yet the chain pump itself is not free from imperfections. If the valvesiare not well fitted to the cylinder through which they move, much water will fall back; if they are well fitted, the friction of many valves must be confiderable, besides the friction of the chain round the fprocket wheels, and of the wheels themselves. 2 Chain pumps require a great number of men to work them, not in the open air, but under deek, where the hear is great, and the fatigue infufferable. The preference, therefore, which has been given to chain pumps over those which work by the pressure of the armofphere, must have arisen from this one circumflance, that they have been found less liable to choke.

In point of friction, of coolness, and of cheapness, the fucking pump has so evidently the advantage over the chain pump, that it will not fail to gain the preference, whenever it shall be no longer liable to be choked with gravel, and with chips. Many and various have been the expedients thought of by mechanics to improve this pump; the one which caught attention and was adopted in our navy has, upon trial, been found defective. This was, instead of common valves, with joints, to have cylinders with holes in the sides.

fides, but closed at top, moving in brass boxes, and known by the name of canister valves. These have been found of all others the most liable to jam, and to become immovable by the introduction of fand between the canifter and box. For this the public is indebted to Mr. Cole, who having acquired fame by executing the improvements of the chain pump invented by captain Bentinck, readily obtained the credit, which was by no means due to him, for more than common ingenuity in this invention of his own. In the model, and with clean water, his experiments fucceeded, and gained the admiration of the admiralty board, who immediately gave orders for their introduction in our ships of war. To this hasty approbation has been attributed the loss of the Centaur, and fome other thips returning with her from the West Indies. It is, indeed, impossible to fay how many ships have perished in consequence of this change in the construction of our pumps, as the most fatal accident which can happen to a veffel under the preffure of a ftorm is the choking of her pumps. The admiralty board can never be too cautious in the examination of improvements, nor too much upon their guard how they give credit to certificates in favour of any, which they have ordered to be tried. In the new edition of Chambers's Dictionary lately given to the public by Doctor Rees, we have a description of Captain Bentinck's chain pump, the excellence of which will never be called in question; whilst credulity itself can by no means find it easy to believe the report of experiments tried on board the Seaford frigate, and figned by Rear Admiral Sir John Moore, twelve captains, and eleven lieutenants of his Majesty's navy. It is stated, that with the old chain pump seven men were seventy-six seconds raising one tun of water, whereas with the new pump two men raifed the fame quantity in fifty-five. Had Sir Thomas Slade, who was then surveyor of the navy, and Captain Bentinck, been upon better terms; this report had certainly been drawn up in a manner more agreeable to truth; or at least the experiments would have been conducted with that degree of caution, which would have done more credit to the integrity of those, who were to sign, and to the understanding of those who were to receive the report. Notwithstanding the acknowledged and most undoubted superiority of the new pump over that, which had been previously used, it must have been evident to every one competent to judge between them, that this trial was not conducted fairly.

The imperfection of fucking pumps is prevented by a late improvement, which bids fair for univerfal approbation. Mr. Taylor of Southampton, the same gentleman to whom not only England but all Europe is indebted for blocks, which, by long experience, have been found perfect both in point of strength and of prompt obedience; at the request of some naval gentlemen, applied himself to the consideration of this matter, and foon found a remedy, which in all probability, will bring this pump nearer to perfection than any which has been hitherto employed. He began with taking away the lower valve, together with its box, and in its place he fubstituted a ball, falling down into a part of the fame chamber, in which the upper piston works, contracted for that purpose; but as it was not easily extracted, instead of this, he took the fegment of a sphere, and in its centre he riveted a pendulum. By this simple contrivance, the chips and gravel pass without inconvenience, and the pendulum valve falls back into its place. Nothing can be more promising in its appearance; it remains for time and for experience to confirm the judgment, which has been formed of this improvement.

At Barcelona, some gentlemen who excel in mechanical invention, sensible of the peculiar impersections

of the noria, have studied how to avoid these in a machine which they have constructed, and which is not altogether void of merit. The beam, to which the traces of the horse are fixed, is near eight feet long; the diameter of the horse-walk is sixteen feet; and that of the horizontal lantern or trundle is near four feet. A vertical wheel, moved by this, is of the fame diameter, and gives motion to a vertical lantern or trundle of two feet feven inches, and thereby to a water wheel of ten feet and a half diameter. The movements in this machine are too complicated, and thereby both the expence and the friction are increased. Besides this, the horse-walk is too small, and the beam being behind the horse, instead of being placed over his shoulders, the line of draught makes with it an angle of forty-five degrees, and thereby one half of his force is loft. These mistakes are not uncommon, and for that reason only they are mentioned in this place. That which fixed my attention, was the construction of the water-wheel. It is a cylinder divided into two portions by a feptum parallel to its fides. In each portion there are chambers formed by four partitions, which make a fquare whose angles touch the circumference of the wheel, fo that each chamber is the fegment of a cylinder. The partitions on one fide of the feptum are not parallel to those on the other fide, but are placed in a different direction, fo that when, of those which are on one side, two are perpendicular, those on the other side make an angle of forty-five degrees with the horizon. In each of these chambers there is an opening to receive the water of one quarter of the arch. A leather collar embraces the wheel, where it discharges the water, to prevent waste. The peculiar excellence of this wheel is, that no water is lost after it has been received into the chambers; but then with all this machinery the water is raised less than eight feet high. Round all the reser-Vol. I.

woirs they construct a parapet wall for washing linen, as I have described already.

For hemp they have a machine similar in its form to that, which is used in all our sugar islands for bruifing canes, but differing in its materials, and in the position of the whole. Here they place the three sluted rollers, made of oak, one above the other, causing them to act upon the hemp as it passes between them, not only by their weight, but by the pressure of two strong springs. A mule turns a wheel, which giving motion to the lowest cylinder, makes the uppermost revolve in the direction opposite to its own; and as behind them there is the section of a drum, or hollow cylinder, to stop the hemp, and direct it in its return, that which has passed between the uppermost and the middle roller comes back bruised between the middle and under rollers.

The common course of husbandry about Barcelona begins with wheat; which, being ripe in June, is immediately succeeded by Indian corn, hemp, millet, cabbage, kidney beans, or lettuce. The second year these same crops succeed each other as before. The next year they take barley, beans, or vetches, which coming off the ground before midsummer, are followed, as in the former years, by other crops, only changing them according to the season, so as to have on the same spot the greatest possible variety.

The common produce of wheat is ten for one, but in the rainy seasons they get fifteen. All these grops are watered, when water is to be had, either by some spring or by the noria.

April 24, they were ploughing for hemp, which they expected to cut the middle of July; after which they proposed to put in turneps, parsnips, and lettuce,

for the autumnal market. The land will bear flax, but they find hemp more profitable.

I was much struck with their mode of filling the dung cart. For this purpose, they have three men, one in the cart, one on the heap, and one between them to carry the little basket, after the latter with his three pronged fork has filled it. They smiled at my simplicity in thinking, that if all had prongs the cart would be filled much quicker; and it is only for expedition that they have hit upon this method.

In the country, at some distance from the city, they pay for wages in husbandry, from ten pence to one shilling sterling a day for men, and half as much for women; but carpenters will get sixteen pence, and masons two shillings.

The rigid parlimony of Catalans appears in their scanty provision for the day. When they carry their little basket to the market, together with their beef and garden stuff, they bring home their deniers worth of charcoal. This circumstance is so characteristic, that when they would reproach the rich miser for his penury, they say that notwithstanding his opulence he still continues to fend to market for dos dineros de Carbon. Twelve deniers make a penny.

Their dress is singular. They have red night-caps over a black net which receives the hair, and hangs low down upon their back. Their waistcoat or short jacket, with silver buttons, is close, and bound with along silk sash, passing many times round their loins, and then tucked in.

In Spain, Italy, and Africa, all the inhabitants bind themselves up with fashes, as a preventative of ropeures. Certain it is, that these are very common is

but when we confider, that the nations, who use no fashes, are not much subject to ruptures, we may perhaps be led to attribute this accident to relaxation, which must be promoted by the very precaution adopted to prevent it.

Their breeches are commonly black velvet; they have feldom any stockings, and sandals supply the place of shoes.

No people upon earth are more patient of fatigue, or, travelling on foot, can outstrip them. Their common journey is forty miles, but upon occasion they will run threescore. For this reason they make good guides and muleteers; being employed as such all over Spain, and trusted without reserve, on account of their integrity.

The environs of Barcelona are friendly to botanical pursuits, and the city is not destitute of some, who cultivate this science. I received much assistance from Don Ignatio Ameller, an apothecary, whose library would do honour to the first botanist in Europe. To him I frequently recurred, and found him conversant with the best authors, who had written on this subject. There is also a young man, whose employment is to collect medical plants for the apothecaries. In him I found an excellent disciple of Linænus, and collected from his hortus ficcus fuch plants as I had not met with in my walks, all arranged according to their classes. Among thele I found the following: Canna; Salicornia: Blitum; Valeriana; Veronica, both the vula garis and the becabunga; Syringa; Ligustrum; Olea; Phillyrea fl. lut; Rosmarinus; Salvia of several species; Jasminum; Gratiola; Pinguicula; Verbena; Lycopus; Justicia i Crocus sativus; Nardus montana; Ixia; Gladiolus; communis; Iris vulg. flor. Ceruleo, & palustris fl. luteo & fætidissima, with the Jud

Iris bulbofa flore variegante; Cyperus rotundus; Plalaris; Arundo; Gramen officin; dactylis; Holosteum Scabiosa vulg.; Scabiosa specias; Globularia Dipfacus filv. Galium; Gallium luteum & album; Rubia tinctorum; Crucianella; Plantago major vulg.; Coronopus vulg.; Pfyllium; Pimpinella; Cornus; Alchemilla; Cuscuta; Potamogeton; Ilex; Heliotropon; Miosotis; Lithospermum; Anchusa; Bugloffa vulg.; Cynogloffum vulgare; Onofma; Echium; Asperugo; Consolida major; Pulmonaria maculata; Borago hortensis; Cortusa; Primula veris & Auricula; Verbascum; Campanula; Convolvulus marinus; Scammonea; Polemonium; Cyclaminus; Anagallis A. rub.; Lysimachia st. lut.; Lonicera; Ribes; Coris; Phyfallis; Atropa Hyofcyamus; Capfacum; Mirabilis; Datura; Solanum; Glycypitros; Lycoperficon; Melongena; Rhamnus; Trangula; Euonimus; Nerium; Vinca; Aselepias; Salsola; Ulmus; Herniaria; Gentiana major; Centaurum minus; Echinophora; Eryngium; Sanicula; Bupleurum; Daucus; Caucalis; Ammi; Bunium; Conium; Apium; Athamanta; Crithmum; Lacerpitum; Sphondylium; Ligusticum; Imperatorium; Angelica; Cuminum; Smyrnium; Thapsia; Anethum; Ferula; Sium; Oenanthe; Coriandrum; Chœrophyllum; Carum Scandia; Rhus; Tinus; Sambucus; Parnassia; Linum; Drosera; Statice; Lilium cand.; Lilium A. nutante hemerocallis; Lilium fl. nut. martagons fl. purp. Lilium radice afphodeli; Paneratium; Amaryllis; Allium fylvestre; Porrum; Cepa alba; Leucojum bulbofum; Orinthogalum fl. lutea; Narciffus; Scilla; Tulipa; Afphodelus; Lilium Conval; Hyacinthus fl. cerul; Corona imperialis; Fritillaria; Erythronium; Afparagus; Juncus; Tradescansia; Aloe; Berberis; Lapathum acutum; Rumex; Colchicum; Alisma; Æsculus; Tropæolum; Epilobium; Ænothera Daphne; Polygonium; Fagopyrum; Bistorta; Persicaria; Herba Paris; Laurus nobilis; Rheum; Butomus; Senna; Polsotio ...

Cassia; Dictamnus fraxinella; Ruta; Tribulus; Melia; Arbutus uva ursi; Rhododendum; Pyrola; Saponaria; Saxisraga; Dianthus; Cucubalus; Arenaria; Stellaria; Sedum; Lychnis; Oxalis; Tridactylus; Phytolacea; Asarum; Peganum; Portulaca; Lythrum; Agrimonia; Reseda; Euphorbia; Tithymalus pinea; Semperviyum; Cactus opuntia; Cactus scandens; Philadelphus; Psidium; Myrtus; Punica granatorum; Cerasus; Amygdalus; Crategus; Sorbus; Malus; Pyrus; Oxyacantha; Mespilus; Ulmaria; Filipendula; Rosa; Rubus; Fragraria; Tormentilla; Quinquesolium; Geum.

The Algarrobo (ceratonia edulis) near the fea, and to the fouth, is one of their most profitable trees; tender, yet requiring no attention; beautiful in its foliage; huxuriant; and commonly loaded with fruit, which is given to their eattle; not only to those which work, but to their oxen, when they are to be fatted for the shambles. The pod is long, and contains many feeds, abounding with saccharine matter. It is exceedingly by pleasant and nutritious. It is ever green.

Barcelona, as a refidence, is not only delightful, but healthy. There are indeed some days when all the inhabitants, but more especially strangers, are inclined to think it both unhealthy and unpleafant; that is, when the east wind brings in the fog, which for many days before had been observed standing off at fea, as if watching and waiting for an opportunity to land. The pores are then locked up, and the temper becomes so irritable, that the best friends must be careful how they meet. But no sooner does the land breeze foring up, than the fog retires, the fun breaks out, and all nature wears a fmile. In Barcelonetta, and the citadel, in which a garrifon of five hundred men is quartered, intermittents never ceale to rage, and to bring on in winter, dropfies and jaundice, and in fummer malignant fevers. The fame difeafes and the same of th

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diseases reign beyond Monjuich, in the low country watered by the Lobregat; but although the prevailing wind in its passage becomes loaded with miasmata, yet, being diverted from its course by that high mountain, it has no baleful influence on Barcelona.

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FROM

BARCELONA TO MADRID.

WHEN I had nearly satisfied my curiosity, and had seen almost every thing worthy of attention, I began to think how I was to proceed in my tour through Spain. Not having as yet acquired the language, I was by no means qualified to travel alone; but as my intention was to go directly for Madrid, I was informed, that in the course of a few days some opportunity would offer to join with three others in the hire of a coach. In the mean time I continued my excursions in the country, and visited again those places which had struck me most.

At length having made a party with three officers in the Spanish service, two of them natives the third a Frenchman, who were all going to Madrid, we hired a good coach with seven mules, and lest Barcelona on Saturday, May 6, in the afternoon. That evening we travelled sive leagues on the banks of the Lobregat, and lay at Martorel. This place is samous for Hannibal's bridge, with its triumphal arch. I should have been happy, had the time permitted, to have made a drawing

drawing of these venerable remains, with the high mountain which rises near them, to the east, and Montferrat, which is seen at the distance of three leagues, hiding its losty summit in the clouds.

Martorel is one long narrow street, in which poverty, industry, and filth, although seldom seen together, have agreed to take up their abode. The inhabitants make lace, and even the little children of three and sour years old are engaged in this employment.

The next morning we came to Piera, at the foot of Montserrat, no longer appearing like a sugar-loaf, but, rather like a saw, rising almost perpendicular, and listing up its rugged rocks like pyramids to meet the clouds. Of all the countries I have seen, sew have ever struck me like this in the vicinity of Montserrat.

The mountain is calcareous; but that which is most remarkable is, that the whole is pudding stone, composed of limestone gravel, formed in one hard mass by a calcarious cement, and yet of such stupendous height, that from its craggy summit are seen the islands of Majorca and Minorca, at the distance of sifty leagues. On the same mountain are found rocks of grit, or sand stone; and, according to Bowles, the lapis lidius is no stranger there. All the country near this surprising mountain would, if it were more distant, appear mountainous. It is every where torn by deep ravins, laid open to the depth of one hundred and twenty seet, and appears to be composed of broken schift, with clay and sand. The rocks, which here and there peep through the soil, are evidently tumblers from Montserrat, and serve to shew the nature of that mountain.

This fingular phænomenon is rendered more reremarkable by a flupendous mountain in its vicinity, described by Bowles; a mountain of three miles in circumference; near the village of Cardona, which is one mass of talt; and equal in height to those of the Pyrenees, on which it borders. In a climate like our own such a mass had long since been dissolved, but in Spain, they employ this rock salt as in Derbyshire they do the sluor spar, to make snuff-boxes and vases, with other ornaments and trinkets. I carried a little fragment with me all through Spain, without the least sign of deliquescence; but when I came to England, I soon sound it surrounded with a pool of water.

I shall not at present make any observations on the formation of these mountains; yet one circumstance I would wish to be remembered in the rocks of Montserrat, which is, that in some of the strate the gravel is smooth and rounded, like that which is found upon the sea beech.

After having travelled many leagues, with Montferrat constantly on our right, and rising above us like a wave when it is prepared to burst, we began to increase our distance from its base, and winding to the lest, descended among the mountains which border on the Noya, and which are composed of white granite. The ravins here are wider and deeper than those which we had seen the day before, and leave no room to doubt in what manner mountains acquire form thire. But whoever travels through this country, and sees how nature has been convulsed, must look for some more powerful agent to account for the phænomena than water and the most raging torrents.

Having croffed the Noya, and keeping along its banks for about half a mile, through a narrow pass, with with the river on our right; we had on our left, cliffs rifing perpendicular to the height of near two hundred feet, composed of calcareous incrustations, by the French called tus, inclosing snails and leaves, like that which is between Montpellier and Montserrier. It had happened opportunely that as we were descending to the river, the coach was overturned, which gave me time to walk forwards, and not only to examine, but to make a drawing of the cliff, with its pendent rocks and caverns. Happily we received no other injury than a few trisling bruises, and a delay of about half an hour. At the end of this short interval we were jogging on again towards Igualada, where, after having three times passed the Noya, we arrived about the setting of the sun.

The country, which lies round this lovely village, is rich, highly cultivated, and well watered, hilly, and broken by ravins. The rock is schist, and the strata are horizontal; as we advance the schist whitens, and becomes mixed with calcareous earth, till by degrees we lose the schist; and after observing for some considerable space limestone rock covered with white earth and clay, we met only gypsum. In the same progress we lost at first the vine, then the olive and the ilex, till nothing remained but the quercus coccisera, and the oak.

The ploughs of this country are the degenerate offspring of those near Barcelona, not so well executed, but constructed upon the same general principles, with this difference, that they have no mould-board, no fin, and no coulter to be occasionally used.

The gypfum foon gave way to a valt expanse of chalk, before we reached Carvera.

This

This city is in a most delightful vale, which is extremely fertile, and surrounded by hills, on one side of chalk, on the other of limestone. This part of the country, between the Noya, which runs into the Lobregat, and the Segre, which joins the Ebro, is the highest land in this part of Catalonia, The university A. D. 1717. In this city was founded by Philip V. and duates, chiefly designed for employments in the church and at the bar, with some few for medicine.

Having ascended from Cervera, the limestone rock appears; and the hills are covered near the city with vines, but at a greater distance with olives in vast plantations. As we advance, the limestone gives way to chalk, and, in the same proportion, barrenness succeeds to plenty; but when the chalk is again replaced by limestone, the sace of the country improves, and the hills are once more covered with vines and olives.

At Tarraga we fared sumptuously, and had a good hall to sup in, with single bedded rooms, and glass in all the windows.

This village is fituate in a valley of great extent, bounded by distant hills; the foil is clay, yet the crops look fickly. The fields are all in tillage. They plough with mules.

Approaching Lerida, the valley becomes less fertile in its nature, being chiefly a hungry sand covering a bed of gravel, chiefly silicious, with granite of every species. This, from the situation of the country, might be well expected, considering the multitude of rivers which here unite their streams, all rising in the Pyrenees, and flowing from mountains which extend, east and west, more than a hundred and twenty miles.

Lerida is a pretty little city, with a cathedral, four parish churches, and sixteen convents, thirteen for men, and three for women. It is situated on the Segre, under the protection of a hill, on which are seen the ruins of a castle, now going to decay, but formerly of considerable strength.

The rock on which it stands is filicious grit with a calcareous cement. This city, called Ilerda by the Romans, was rendered famous by the diffress to which Iulius Cæsar was reduced when encamped in its neighbourhood. He had taken possession of a plain shut in between the rivers Cinga and Sicoris, and defended by a deep intrenchment, whilft Petreius and Afranius, Pompey's generals, were encamped on a hill between him and llerda. In the intermediate space, between the hill and the city, is a plain of no great extent, with an eminence, which, if feized, might be quickly fortified, and being fortified, would cut off all communication with the city. For this, during five hours, they maintained a doubtful conflict; but in the end fortune declared in favour of Afranius, and Cæfar r cocto his camp. Whilft revolving in his mind how he should cover this difgrace, word was brought, that by the melting of the fnow upon the mountains his two bridges were broken down, that the country was laid under water by the overflowing of the rivers, and that all communication was cut off with the provinces by which his army had been fed.

The immediate consequence was famine. Whilst he remained in this situation, messengers were sent to Rome, and all gave him up for lost. It was upon the news of this distress that Cicero less the city, and joined Pompey at Dyrrhachium. Cæsar, without loss of time, set his men to work, and having made a sufficient number of little boats, light and portable like those which he had seen in Britain, after a few days sent

fent a party up the river in the night, who, with these boats, made good their landing, and having fortified a camp, secured his retreat.

The fituation of Lerida is delightful, and the country in which it stands, is one continued garden, covered with corn, with olive trees, and vines. For beauty sew places can exceed it, but from the abundance of water, it is far from being healthy; and since the year 1764, this city, with the villages of Tarraga, Igualada and Martorel, and all the surrounding country, has been ravaged by a malignant sever, which was spread by the French troops in their return from Portugal.

Alarmed at the progress of this destructive sever, the king lately sent one of his physicians, Don Joseph Masdeval, to examine the symptoms, and to instruct the faculty in the best method of treating it. His practice is so remarkable, and the attestations in its savour are so respectable, that, in treating of Carthagana, I shall lay them before the public. Previous to his arrival, notwithstanding every symptom of debility, and prostration of strength, the physicians had continued to order bleeding, as long as there was any blood to flow. Whilst, however, we smile at their simplicity, we may too well remember when the same was the pernicious practice in our island.

The antiquities of Lerida, with its castle, and all that relates to the cathedral, are well described in a work lately published by D. Joseph Fenestres.

Being now at the extremity of Catalonia, it became necessary to lay in a stock of provisions sufficient to serve us till we should reach Zaragoze, or at least in aid of those, which we might purchase by the way. Hitherto we had fared well; but now a little fore-thought became absolutely needful. In Catalonia, the traveller

traveller is under the protection of the magistrate, who lettles the price of every thing he may want, and annually publishes his arancel, that is, a table of affize, which must be hung up in some conspicuous place of every inn. According to this, every guest occupying a bed-room with one bed must pay for that and his light three fueldos and nine deniers, or fomething less than five pence; but if there are several beds in one room, then each pays two pence halfpenny nearly, or two fueldos Catalan. If he does not occupy a bed, he must pay for shelter six deniers, or 24 of a penny. Every carriage pays one fueldo per night for standing. The ordinary is regulated as to the number and nature of the dishes, both for dinner and for supper; and for these the prices are, including bread and wine for dinner, fifteen fueldos, or one shilling and seven-pence. farthing, and for supper, fifteen sueldos three deniers.

			Sterling.	
	Rs.	ds.	s. d.	
For a moderate fized fowl	4	12	0 117	
Ditto fmall	3	20	0 10	
Capon, if great	9:	20	2 I	
Ditto fmall	8	0	1 81	
Turkey, great	30	0	6 5	
Woodcock	10	0	2 13	
A dozen of eggs	2	16	0 7	
Mutton, per pound of 36 ozs.	4.	12	0 111	
White bread, ditto		12	0 4	
Ditto second, ditto	T	0	0 21/2	
Flour, ditto	1	0	0 21	
Rice, ditto	2 10 19	6	0 31	
Maize, or Indian corn, ditto -	0	12	. 0 11	

The above is reduced into sterling by approximation, to avoid fractions of a farthing. It must be observed, that the reals in Catalonia are ardites, containing two-sueldos, or twenty-sour deniers, which I here suppose equal to 27 of a penny sterling.

will-very

From Barcelona to Lerida is twenty-five leagues, or nearly one hundred miles. From Lerida we came to Alcaraz, two leagues.

Here you turn your back upon Catalonia, and are reminded at every step that you have entered a new kingdom. The red cap and the black velvet breeches are no longer feen, but in their flead a black velvet bonnet peaked like the mitre, and short white trowfers, called bragas, reaching more than half way down the thighs. The face of the country is likewise changed, more hilly, and broken by torrents, not altogether barren, but uncultivated, and left desolate. For many miles together there is neither house, nor tree, nor man, nor beaft, except a few straggling carriers with their mules, and by the road fide are feen wooden croffes, to mark the spot where some unhappy traveller loft his life. The passengers think it a work of piety to cast a stone upon the monumental heap; according to some, as a mark of detestation and abhorrence of the murderer, or, as others think, to cover the ashes of the dead. This, in all ages, and by every nation, has been considered as a deed of mercy, because, to remain unburied was regarded as the greatest misfortune and difgrace. The inops, inbumataque turba was supposed to wander on the banks of the Styx, excluded from the Elysian fields; restless and miserable, one hundred years, unless their bones were previously covered. Virgil. Æneid vi. ver. 325. may have been the origin of this practice, it is general over Spain, and round most monumental crosses is feen a heap of stones.

All the way from Lerida the deep ravins shew limestone rock in strata, which are separated by sand and clay. Having crossed the Cinca, and passed through Fraga, which is built in one of these deep ravins; we begin to ascend the mountains, where we see the same horizontal strata of limestone, with clay between them. These mountains produce only aromatic herbs.

In traverling this barren country, a conjecture naturally arose, that Catalonia either acquired sovereignty before the establishment of Arragon, or that the people, by whatever name they were diffinguished, were more warlike than their neighbours; for had the kingdom of Arragon, if, referring to diffant periods, we may call it by that name, been founded first, or had the inhabitants excelled the Catalans in strength and courage, they would have left these mountains, and would have extended their dominion to the east. The Cortes of Arragon declares, in the preamble to one of its statutes, that such was the barrenness of their country and the poverty of their inhabitants, that if it were not on account of the liberty, by which they were diftinguished from other nations, the people would abandon it, and go in quest of a settlement to some more fertile region. V. Robertson, Charles V. p. 154.

The first night after we had crossed the Cinca we lay at Candasnos, a miserable village without one convent, a circumstance which sufficiently bespeaks the extreme poverty of its inhabitants.

Round this village I observed abundance of slints, such as we find among the chalk in England, much limestone, and some gypsum. The inhabitants employ themselves in collecting and washing earth for the purpose of extracting the nitre and sea salt, which it contains in great abundance.

I was much diverted to see the astonishment, with, which these aborigines viewedone of our sellow travel-Vol. I. K lers lers, a Frenchman, but a colonel in the Spanish service-They are a diminutive race, and he is fix feet fix inches high, flout, well made, and of a foldier-like appearance, yet he could scarcely make them keep their distance. These pigmies are no strangers to gallantry, as we all could testify; for, as ill luck would have it, opposite to us there lodged a fair one, for whom a desponding lover had prepared a serenade. No fooner had the village clock struck twelve, than he began to fing the praises of his mistress, beating time upon the discordant strings of his guitar. It is imposfible to construct a scale of sensibility or taste, or to ascertain precisely to what degree the ear is tuned to harmony; but should such a scale be formed by any one who has never heard these ditties in some of the villages of Spain, like Farenheit with his thermometer, he will be inclined to place his lowest point abundantly too high.

By the time this lover had retired to his rest, we were obliged to rise, and to prosecute our journey.

From Candasnos we traversed a barren plain of gypfum, twenty miles, without seeing either house, or man, or beast, or bird, or tree, or bush, except only in one spot, where, to my astonishment, on apparently the same kind of soil, the olive flourished.

At the end of this tedious morning we came to a fingle house or venta, in which we were to dress our dinner. Here we found a party of soldiers stationed to fcour the country, and to pursue the robbers, who had been accustomed to consider this part of Arragon as abandoned to them, with full liberty to plunder all, who should venture to pass through it. The soldiers knew our colonel, and offered to escort us on our way to but as we had three officers, all well armed, we did not think it needful to accept their kindness.

Whilft

Whilst the dinner was preparing, I took the opportunity of climbing a hill, at no great distance, which commands a most extensive prospect; but in that vast expanse, far as the eye could reach, nothing was to be seen but a naked gypsum rock. It is here that nature seems to sleep, and to have sleet some thousand years; or at least it is here that she has either neglected or forgotten her accustomed operation in forming vegetable earth. Turning from the dreary landscape, I hastened back to dinner, satisfied that nature never appears so beautiful as when her face is covered with a veil.

Having dined, we proceeded on our way, and till we began descending to the Ebro, had nothing but the gypsum rock in fight, excepting for some short intervals, when we saw the more sertile limestone. The whole of this gypsum is crystalized.

When we had reached the plain, which is watered by the Ebro, we left that river to the left, keeping the gypfum mountains on our right, till we came near to Zaragoza, where the valley widens, and where very confiderable hills, entirely composed of flints, interpose between the river and those barren mountains.

As we approach the city, the prospect brightens, the hills on our right shew the hanging clusters of the vine, and the margin of the Ebro is covered with luxuriant crops of corn interspersed with olives. Here the wines are excellent, more especially in dry seasons; but these do not yield as good brandy as the weaker wines of France. Indeed it is a pity that such generous wines should ever be distilled.

In long journies it is usual to give the mules one day's rest about the middle of the way. Happily for me this place of rest was Zaragoza, being fif y com-

puted leagues from Barcelona, and fifty-two from Madrid. Each league is about four miles and a half.

Zaragoza, by ancient Spanish authors written Caragoca, and by the Romans called Casarea Augusta, is a wealthy city on the Ebro, at the conflux of two other rivers, one running from the north, the other a considerable stream descending from the mountains of the south, and contains more than forty thousand souls.

Immediately on my arrival I visited the cathedrals. Here I forgot all the bardships and satigues, which we had suffered in this long journey; nay, had I travelled ail the way on foot, I would have freely done it to enjoy the sight of these cathedrals. That which is called El Aseu is vast, gloomy, and magnificent; it excites devotion, inspires awe, and inclines the worshipper to fall prostrate, and to adore in silence the God who seems to veil his glory; the other, called El Pilar, spacious, losty, light, elegant, and cheerful, inspires hope, considence, complacency, and makes the soul impatient to express its gratitude for benefits received.

In the centre of this cathedral there is an edifice, which is strikingly beautiful. The principal front is a chapel of our Lady of the Pillar, who appeared upon this very pillar to St. James, and afterwards gave to him the image, which is worshipped at her altar. Over this there is a dome corresponding to the great dome, under which it stands, serving by way of canopy to the image of the virgin. The thee other fronts of this elegant tabernacle are in like manner chapels. Besides the great dome, there are many smaller domes furrounding it, each with elegant paintings in compartments, the fubjects of which are historical, taken from the facred writings, or from the legends of the faints, to whom the chapels and alters are dedicated. These are executed by D. Francisco Bayeu, first painter to the

the king; and the architect, under the inspection of whom these domes have been constructed, is Rodriguez, of whose taste and judgment these decorations and improvements will remain a lasting monument.

The wealth of this cathedral is inestimable, in silver, gold, precious stones, and rich embroidery, sent by all the catholic sovereigns of Europe to deck its priests, and adorn its altars. Many of these presents being modern, are worthy of attention for their elegance, as well as for the value of their pearls, diamonds, emeralds, and rubies. In a word, whatever wealth could command, or human art could execute, has been collected to excite the admiration of all who view the treasures of this church.

Among the other objects worthy to be feen is the church called *Engracia*, whose patron faint is faid to have walked a league, carrying his head in his hands, talking all the way, and in this manner to have prefented himself at the gates of his convent. In this church they shew an original painting by St. Luke, with many other relics, equally authentic, and not inferior in their value.

Straitened for time, I could take only a cursory view of the environs. In a country like this no living rock is to be expected, nor any thing but what has been moved; the spoils of various mountains brought down by the rivers, and blended here together. The chief deposit in this place is limestone gravel, and on that the city stands. It is much to be lamented, that they have neither stone for building, nor good clay for bricks; hence all their churches, not excepting the beautiful cathedral, shew cracks from top to bottom. The cement is good, and abounds upon the spot, as may be seen by the bottom of the river, which is a bed of gypsum, commonly used here for making plaster.

Had the time permitted, I should have visited all the buildings recommended to my notice, the convents of S. Ildefonso, S. Francisco, the Dominicans: not to mention thirty-seven others less worthy of attention, with the Audiencia, the Torre nueva in the great square, built by the Moors, and Torre del Aseu, which was a mosque. Short as was our stay, I stood long contemplating the beauty of the bridge over the Ebro, of six hundred seet, with its centre arch of one hundred; and at last turned from it with regret.

I had brought a letter for general O'Neile, the governor, but unfortunately he was absent at Madrid. This loss was in some measure made up to me by the attention of my valuable friend, the young Spaniard, who had connections in Zaragoza. With him, when I had finished my excursions, I went to drink lemonade and chocolate at the house of the fiscal civil, and afterwards we supped together at don Philip de Canga's, the fiscal criminal, both men of good understanding, and well informed.

Could I have known beforehand that so many objects worthy of attention were to be met with in this city and its vicinities, I would have laid my plan to have made a longer stay, and should have derived more advantage from the conversation of these gentlemen. From them I learnt, that the late sovereign, Ferdinand VI. had endeavoured to establish manufactures in this city, on his own account; but that the expence of administration, with the want of a market for their commodities, soon brought the whole to desolation, and the scheme was abandoned as impracticable.

Among other particulars they gave me this account of their university: It contains near two thousand students, and for their instruction the doctors constantly residing are, forty in theology, twenty for the canon law, thirty-six for civil law, seventeen for medicine, and

and eight for arts. The foundation of this feminary was laid A. D. 1118, on the expulsion of the Moors; but the university was not incorporated till A. D. 1474, and from that period it has constantly been cherished and protected by the sovereigns of Arragon.

Near this city passes the famous canal of Arragon, designed to form a communication by the Ebro from fea to fea, between S. Ander, in the bay of Bifcay, and Tortosa, on the borders of the Mediterranean, a distance considerably more than one hundred Spanish leagues. This, perhaps, is one of the most arduous undertakings that ever was conceived. To make the communication through the whole extent by water is hardly possible, or, if possible, is by no means defirable; because in passing the mountains of Biscay, which are a continuation of the Pyrenees, only from Reinosa, at the head of the Ebro, to the Suanzes, which flows into the bay near S. Ander, in the space of three leagues, the fall is three thousand Spanish feet. Establishing therefore magazines at Suanzes and Reinofa, with a carrying way between them, from Reinosa they will navigate the Ebro. They have a great command of water: the head of the Pelilla has more than forty large fountains in the space of one hundred yards in length, by forty in breadth, spouting up to a considerable height. This river does not run four hundred yards before it enters the Ebro, which has only three fountains, but these considerable.

It is remarkable, that between Fontibre (Fons Ebri) and Reinosa, there is a salt lake.

The Ebro is navigable from Logrono to Tudela; and the canal, which begins at Tudela, is finished as far as Zaragoza; from whence it will be carried ten leagues lower before it enters again into the Ebro. At Amposta, below Tortosa, there is another canal, which opens into the bay of Alfarques, to obviate the inconvenience

venience which arises from the frequent shifting of the bed of the Ebro, near its mouth. Not far from Zaragoza, the canal passes the mountain of Torrero by an open cast of forty feet the mean depth, for more than a quarter of a league, or about a mile in length. The twelve leagues which they have finished from Tudela, cost fixty millions of reals, which in sterling is fix hundred thousand pounds; the twelve leagues are nearly equal to fifty-three miles English, upon a suppofition that they are statute leagues of twenty-five thoufand feet; but if we suppose them to be ordinary leagues, of fix thousand fix hundred varas each, the twelve leagues will be only forty-two miles and a fmall fraction. On the former supposition, the expence will be found eleven thousand six hundred and eighty-two pounds four shillings per mile, or fix pounds twelve shillings and eight pence per yard. This expence appears to be enormous; but if we consider that the canals in Spain are nine feet deep, twenty feet wide at bottom, and fifty-fix at top; and if we confider the cutting through a mountain open cast more than a mile, we shall not think it unreasonable.

In a calculation which Mr. Whitworth gave for a A. D. 1771. canal to be made from Salisbury to Redbridge, he supposed the depth four feet and an half, and the width at bottom sourteen feet. In these circumstances he allowed three pence halfpenny for every cubic yard; but had the canal been deeper and wider, he must have made his estimate double, treble, or even more, not merely according to the quantity, but in proportion to the distance to which that quantity must be removed, and the perpendicular height to which it must be previously raised. Mr. Whitworth's canal does not contain more than ten cubic yards in each yard in length, and a considerable proportion of this may be done merely by the spade, without the aid of either pick-axe or barrow; whereas the

Spanish canals contain near forty-nine and one ninth cubic yards in each yard in length, the greatest part of which is to be moved to a great distance, and from a considerable depth, increasing commonly in hardness in proportion to the depth.

This, however, will ferve to shew the wisdom of our people in the north of England, who by experience have learned to make their canals very narrow. With them three boats of thirty tons are preferred to one of ninety; and to carry thirty tons, they construct their boats about seventy seet long, seven wide at top, and six at bottom; drawing sour feet of water. But such contemptible canals would not suit the ambition of a Spaniard, nor coincide with his ideas of grandeur.

As we croffed this canal near Zaragoza, on our way towards Madrid, we stopped to examine the works; and I must confess that I never saw any so beautiful or so persect in their kind as the locks and whars; nor did I ever see men work with greater spirit, or in a better manner. The number of men employed is three thousand, of which two thousand are soldiers, the others peasants. To the former they give three reals a day in addition to their pay; but they work mostly by the piece, and receive what they earn.

As we encreased our distance from Zaragoza, we quitted the flat country, and began to climb between the mountains, which at a lower level shew horizontal strata of limestone, whilst all the summits, both near us and at the greatest distance, are evidently gypsum. In the vallies we found clay, and slints, such as our chalk commonly produces. These circumstances lead to a suspicion, that the gypsum on these high mountains was once chalk, although now saturated with vitriolic acid.

We dined at Muel. In this little village are many potters, who turn their own wheels, not by hand, but with their feet, by means of a larger wheel concentric with that on which they mould the clay, and nearly level with the floor.

Proceeding after dinner, we left the gypfum mountains at some distance, till we approached Longares, which is seven leagues from Zaragoza, where this ridge dies away, and leaves before us a wide extended plain, bounded by distant hills. The soil is clay, with gravel of shint, filicious grit, and white quartz, more especially along the middle of this spacious vale, in which there appears a bed of it all smooth and polished, as ice in brooks subject to strong land floods and torrents. This plain produces most luxuriant crops of corn, with vines, and abounds in sheep.

At eight in the evening we arrived at Carinena, one league from Longares, having travelled our eight leagues, which is the usual journey: this we may reckon fix and thirty English miles.

Here one of our countrymen left a history behind him, written in English, on the wall, for a warning to those who may chance to follow him. In the night, two men attempted to rob him in his bed; but he happily awoke, and starting up, knocked one down, and made the other sty. The one whom he knocked down was servant to a French officer with whom he was travelling, the other was one of the coachmen. From the observations I have had occasion to make in Spain, I am of opinion, that no gentleman should sleep in a room alone, unless he has made fast the door.

The wine which this country produces is of the finest quality, and I have no doubt will be much coveted in England

England whenever the communication shall be opened to the fea. white to the same and the same

Carinena contains two thousand and thirty-fix souls, and has two convents. From hence we proceeded along a fruitful bottom, covered with vines and olives; then ascending among mountains, we found at a lower level, schist with its lamina standing perpendicular, and foon after filicious grit, inclined to the horizon, then limestone rock.

In this country we pals vast tracts of land susceptible of cultivation, which, I have no doubt, will be one day covered with luxuriant crops, although at present we fee little besides the quercus coccifera, and a few aromatic herbs.

Croffing the river Xilcoca, at the distance of five leagues, we came to Daroca, where we dined.

This city, inclosing within its walls two thousand eight hundred and fixty-three fouls, is built in a ravin, and would have been fwept away by torrents, had not the inhabitants made a drift of 600 yards through the heart of a mountain, to open a communication with the river. This work is worthy of inspection.

Daroca appears to have been always of importance, as the fortifications, although now decayed, fufficiently evince: It formerly occupied the hills for fafety, but now it has crept down into the vale for shelter.

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The rocks which are here laid bare, are fchift, covered with limestone.

Climbing among these, it is beautiful to look down upon the vale, which feeds the city, every where shut in by uncultivated mountains, itself well watered, covered with deep verdure, and loaded with the most luxu-

riant crops. To view such a strip of land excites a wonder how the inhabitants can live.

The exquisite beauty of this spot, and the protection which it offered, were powerful attractives to the priests and to the religious orders, who in this city have no less than six convents and seven parish churches, of which, one is collegiate, although not a bishop's see.

After dinner we ascended to much higher mountains, in which the schist and the silicious grit appear in strata, inclined to the horizon in every possible direction. All nature here seems to have suffered the most violent convulsions.

These mountains must certainly abound with minerals, of which we see every mark but the mineral itself. Indeed, when the Romans settled here, it was with a view to mines. From the nature of the rock, and from the peculiar appearance of the schoerl, I have no doubt that tin is not far off.

We are here on the highest land in Spain, with the water falling behind us into the Ebro, whilst immediately before us it runs into the Tagus.

When we begin descending to the south west, we observe a deeper soil, sewer crags, and the strata more inclined to the horizon, than we sound in the declivity to the north, and to the east. This circumstance will appear perfectly natural, when we consider that in the latter direction the water does not run much more than one hundred miles before it enters the sea; whereas in the former it must go nearly six hundred miles to find the ocean. Yet this circumstance alone will not account for the consuston which appears in all the strata as we ascended from Daroca; the sea shells which every where abound in the limestone, wherever it is found

on these high mountains, prove sufficiently that this country was once covered with the sea.

Without entering at prefent on the different folutions which have been given of these phænomena, I shall only transsently observe, yet I wish it to be remembered, that these strata are not now in the same position in which they lay, when the whole peninsula was covered with the waters of the sea.

On these mountains, both in the morning and the afternoon, we observed many monumental crosses, each placed near the foot on which the unwary traveller had been robbed and murdered, or had met with fome fatal accident. At this, considering the nature of the country, I was not furprifed; but I must own my blood ran cold, when I faw fome croffes in the villages through which we paffed. Their numbers fufficiently evince, not only a bad disposition in the inhabitants, but a bad government. No people can be more passionate than the Welch, yet in Wales we feldom hear of murder; they do not thirst for blood, and should any one feel himself provoked to take away another's life, he would tremble at the laws. But in Arragon, this crime often passes with impunity, unless as far as one murder is the parent of another.

The escrivanos, who perform the office of coroner, are many of them poor, hungry, rapacious, and destitute of principle; and without them no evidence can be received. These venal wretches are commonly prepared with equal indifference to sell justice or injustice to him, who offers most; and all over Spain they have free scope in the country towns, because sew gentlemen live in or near a village, to protest the peasant, being mostly resident in cities.

We lay in the miserable village of User, the last in Arragon, and two leagues from Daroca.

Having neglected to lay in provisions before we left that city, we began, for the first time, but not the last, to fuffer want, and to murmur at the inattention of our captain. When we left Barcelona, a common fund was made to pay the expences of the journey, and we immediately proceeded to the election of a The parties were our colonel, a Frenchman, tall, handsome, elegant in his manners, sensible, well-informed; perfect mafter of the language, and well acquainted not only with the mode of travelling in Spain, but with the precautions needful to be taken by those, who would pass with any comfort from Barcelona to Madrid. Naturally our choice should have fallen upon him; but unfortunately there were objections, which every one felt, but which no one dared to name. As a stranger, and as ignorant of the language I was out of the question. Of the Spanish gentlemen, one was a cadet in the army, lively, fenfible, and of the noblest disposition; but being not more than fourteen years of age, he likewise was rejected. The other gentleman, under whose wings the cadet travelled, was a Spaniard of a certain age, a captain in the army, and therefore accustomed to travel; of a grave deportment, and for integrity worthy of the confidence, which was to be reposed in him; but-(for in every character there is fome but)—he was a bigot. Naturally auftere, filent, and referved, his religion taking its complexion from his temper, he became fevere, morose, and seemed to cherish a cold indifference to all the comforts of this life both for himfelf, but more especially for his friends; yet in him all our suffrages met; he was to keep the purse, to pay all expences, to render an account, which he did with the most exact fidelity, and to make provision for the journey, where provisions were to be procured; but this he neglected, although his coadjutor, the colonel's valet,

valet, was active, and always ready to run at his command to the butchery for flesh, to the baker's for bread, and to the vintner's to purchase wine. With a good look out we might have had hares, partridges, rabbits, and poultry in abundance; whereas, by neglect, before we reached Madrid, we were half starved; and yet our journey cost much more than, with good management, would have made us comfortable.

In the morning, when we were ready to leave Uset, this was the manner of discharging the account. The mistress of the house, supported by some female, made her approach, at first with a low voice and with a modest air. The captain, supported by his colonel, who upon occasion could look very fierce, repelled the charge, and exclaimed against the exorbitancy of the demand. The mistress, appealing to the maid, who was prepared to defend her moderation, by degrees raised her voice, and became violent almost to fury. The captain sputtered, and the colonel sometimes put in a word to allay the fform, whilft the cadet flood laughing at a distance, till at the end of about twenty minutes the storm suddenly subsided, the landlady looked placid, and quietly accepted one-half of the original demand. If in the outset our captain had with calmness asked for the arancel, all this trouble had been faved, because every publican is obliged to have one hung up in his house, and in that the price of every article, with the ruido de casa (noise of the house) and beds is fixed by the magistrate.

This business being ended, every one took his corner in the coach, the coachman clacked his heavy whip, and the moment we began to move the cadet,

looking upon his mentor, croffed himfelf.

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Our way lay across an extensive plain, bounded by distant hills, in which the soil is sand and gravel, covering a limestone rock. The ascent to these hills is very easy, and the hills themselves are susceptible of cultivation; yet they are desolate, and for miles discover neither house nor tree, except the juniper.

At eleven in the morning we arrived at Tortuera, having travelled four leagues to dinner. This little village, the mansion of wretchedness and misery, is built upon a rock of marble, such as would not disgrace a palace. The sun was shining very bright; not a cloud was to be seen; yet these poor peasants silled the church, each with his lighted taper, prepared to join in a procession.

The ploughs of this diffrict are much degenerated from the perfection of those at Barcelona. The handle, the share, and the share iron, all pass through one mortice in the beam, which is made crooked for that purpose. All these are fastened by a wedge. It is scarcely possible to see a rougher implement, without coulter, sin sheets, or mould board; but instead of this, two pins, one on each side, driven into the heel of the share.

All the way over the mountains, till you come near to Anchuela, the limestone prevails, charged with fossil shells, such as oysters, entrochi, and belemnites, with terebratulæ and chamæ. A little to the south of this, near Molina, on the mountains between the Xiloca, which goes into the Ebro, and the Gallo, which joins the Tagus, under the limestone they find a red gypsum, containing also fossil shells. It is remarkable, that this gypsum, decomposing and losing its vitriolic acid, crystallises in hexagonal prisms of a red colour; of

of these I collected many of different sizes, which fer-

All the way over these desert mountains, with their interposing vallies, not one object presents itself to cheer the weary traveller; no house, no tree except the savin, the juniper, and a species of cedar, which is peculiar to this country; but from time to time a monumental cross reminds him of mortality.

We; indeed, had little cause to fear, because we were well armed, excepting when we chose to walk, and to leave the coach behind us. Some officers, who passed this way, being at a distance from their carriage, in which, little suspecting danger, they had left their fwords, upon entering a wood they were fuldenly attacked and robbed by a banditti, who immediately escaped into the thicket, and were seen no more. One morning, when we had walked before the carriage, and I had got the lead, fearful of being too far ahead, I looked back from time to time, taking care never to be out of fight of our captain, who was following at a distance; but finding myself entering upon a forest, I shortened sail, and recollecting the story of the officers, I turned oftener than usual to look behind me, when fuddenly, having loft fight of my companion, I foon discovered him again, but out of the road, and running very fast. Not being able to imagine why he ran, whether we had milled the way, or whether he was escaping for his life, I purfued him over the hills, and through the bottoms, where it was not possible to know which way I should direct my course to catch him, till I had the happiness to see him stop. When I came up to him, I found that our cadet had wandered from the way, and had taken another road. Fortunately for him, his good mentor faw him, purfued him, and brought him back again. When we were thus together, all my apprehenions VOL. I. vanished

vanished, and we leisurely returned into the road, which we had quitted; but here a new perplexity arose; for, from the summit of a hill, which had a commanding prospect, we could see nothing of the coach, nor could we determine if it were before us or behind us. At last, not being able to discover the track of the wheels, we walked half way back to the village, from which we had departed, where we found the coach sticking in the mire, and some peasants engaged with their implements, working hard to set it free.

The country contiguous to Anchuela, compared with the uncultivated mountains of Arragon, appears a Paradife. The limestone rock is covered with a deeper foil, and the little hills are cultivated to their summits; yet Anchuela is a most miserable village, and in the posada there is only one room, with two filthy beds. When beds are wanting, officers use their privilege, and are billeted by the alcalde on some private family.

In walking out to view the country, I found on the ploughed land abundance of cockle-shells and cardias.

The plough is precisely the same as that last described. An English mechanic will not readily conceive how a plough can be made, not only without coulter, drock, ground-wrist, and mould-board, but without any sheets to support the handle and the share. To construct such a plough would puzzle their invention; yet nothing can be more simple, for the beam itself being curved, supplies the place of sheets.

In leaving Anchuela, Tuesday, May 16, we sent the carriage forward, and walked by a much nearer way to meet it, winding through a valley, which is shut

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thut in by swelling hills, and directing our course by a rivulet, whose waters are as clear as crystal. The sides of these hills are shaded with savin, juniper, and the ulex europæus.

This would be a beautiful fituation for a hobleman's feat: Here he would have plenty of wood and water, with corn, and wine, and oil, in great abundance; whilst the money, which he spent in the maintenance of a great establishment, circulating among his tenants, would cherish their industry, and animate the whole country for many miles around him.

Through the whole of Spain I cannot recollect to have feen a fingle country residence, like those which every where abound in England; the great nobility furround the fovereign, and are attracted by the court; the nobles of inferior rank or fortune are either affembled at Madrid, or establish themselves in the great cities of the diftant provinces. This defertion of the country has arisen, not, as in other kingdoms, from the oppression of the great barons, and from the franchises enjoyed by cities, but from two other causes more extensive in their operation. The first of these was the distracted condition of the empire till the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, divided into separate kingdoms of small extent, all engaged in neverceasing wars against each other, which drove men of property into the cities; the fecond, was the jealoufy of the court, which foon followed the expulsion of the Moors; a jealoufy, which for more than a century and an half was merely political, left the grandees, supported by the peolpe should endeavour to regain their consequence. To this tear, at the accession of the present family, succeeded one of a more alarming nature; from the attachment which many of the great families had discovered to the house of Austria. For this reason they were affembled round the throne,

and kept constantly in fight. The condition of the French is certainly better, and some inhabited castles are to be found in every province. But, in this respect, no country can be compared to England. If the causes were to be affigned for this equal diffemination of wealth, which appears in the delightful mansions of the great, and the feats of country gentlemen, scattered over the face of the whole island; of that which is to be feen in all our cities, great towns, and even country villages; which meets the eye in every farm house, and which shews itself in the high state of cultivation, in our agricultural improvements, in the flocks, the herds, and the luxuriant crops, with which our fields are covered; the leading cause would probably be found in the conftitution of our government, not merely as fecuring life, liberty and property, but as making it necessary for the first nobility to cultivate their interest in the country, if they will preferve their influence at court. By reliding on their own estates, they not only spend money among their tenants, which, by its circulation, fets every thing in motion, and becomes productive of new wealth, but their amplement is to make improvements by planting, draining, and breaking up lands, which would have remained unprofitable. They try new experiments, which their tenants could not afford. and which, if successful, are soon adopted by their neighbours; they introduce the best breed of cattle, the best implements of husbandry, and the best mode of agriculture; they excite emulation; they promote the mending of the roads; and they secure good police in the villages around them. Being prefent, they prevent their tenants from being plundered by their stewards; they encourage those, who are sober, diligent, and skilful; and they get rid of those, who would impoverish their estates. Their farmers too, finding a ready market for the produce of the soil, become rich, increase their stock, and, by their growing ing wealth, make the land more productive than it was before; nay, their tradesmen, when they get money, which is not wanted to increase their peculiar stock, either lend it to the farmer, or themselves purchase land, and bury their treasures in the earth; yet not like that which is hid by the miserable slaves of a despotic government, to remain unprofitable, but to produce, some thirty, some sixty, and some an hundred fold.

The country, which we passed over between Anchuela and Maranchon, in its appearance and in its calcareous rock, resembles that which is about Atford, in the road to Bath, or rather like that which is round Keinsham, between Bath and Bristol.

Maranchon, remarkable, like other villages round it, for the poetic fire of its inhabitants, is a little village fituated on a declivity, sheltered from the north by high limestone rocks, but open to the south, and looksing down upon the rich valley by which it is fed. The soil is dissolved limestone, with sand and clay, forming a most fertile marle. At this season it is all alive; I counted forty ploughs at work, all employed in preparing for their peas.

Having observed the resemblance between this country and that, which is to the east and to the west of Bath, I selt a peculiar pleasure in picking up on the ploughed land, belemnites, cockles, and cardias, with other bivalves, and fragments of the pisolite, of the same species and of the same colour with those, which I had formerly collected at Keinsham, Atsord, Wraxal, Melksham, and on the adjacent hills.

After dinner we left Maranchon, and, in about three or four miles, lost the limestone, which was succeeded by silicious grit of a peculiar texture, somewhat

like bran. This however did not continue, for at Aguilarejo we passed between two high rocks of fine grit or sand stone, very white, with the strata inclined to the horizon, in the angle of forty-five degrees. The country we passed over between these two miserable villages, after quitting the rich valley of Maranchon, is little cultivated, and, excepting two woods, the one of oak, the other of ilex, is naked and unprofitable, although these woods shew sufficiently what the country could produce.

Near to Aguilarejo the crops of wheat appear half starved, and the fields are covered with the wild ranunculus.

This day we faw five monumental crosses, one coming out of a wood, one at a place where four ways meet, the rest on the summits of the hills, from whence the robbers could see every thing that was passing on the road, and know which way to escape.

We slept at Alcolea, having travelled, according to the Guia de Caminos, only fix leagues and a half since three in the morning. I should conceive that the leagues here, like the miles in distant provinces with us, are longer than the legal measure.

The country about Alcolea is covered with corn, excepting only some few hills, which, shaded by the ilex and the juniper, present a never-failing verdure.

As we proceeded, ascending among the hills, at the distance of a few miles from Alcolea, culture ceases, and the country is abandoned to the ilex, the ulex europæus, and the quercus coccifera, these last diminutive, but the first respectable.

The roads are here detestable. The Spanish nation is tenacious of its freedom from the Corvè; but this appears to me bad policy. After feeding the peasant, who cultivates the soil, the first surplus of revenue should be applied in making roads to carry the crops to market. Farmers, if lest to themselves, will never pay attention, nor expend their money, their labour, and their time, on this most important object; and in Spain, the gentlemen of landed property, being confined wholly to the cities, neither feel the want of roads, nor see their interest concerned in having them repaired. It is the landlord in every country who ultimately bears this expence, and it is he who principally reaps the benefit.

As we approach Algora, the filicious grit, or fand stone, which has continued all the way from Aguilarejo, gives place to limestone charged with fossil shells.

In this village the church is the only object, which can give pleasure; it is very pretty.

Beyond this the country becomes inclosed with limestone sences; but although inclosed, it seems to be left uncultivated, covered in general with stones, and abounding with oak, ilex, juniper, the ulex europæus, the lavendula spica, the common thyme, and the genista.

Here, for the first time since we lest Barcelona, we saw horned cattle feeding.

We passed by three monumental crosses, all at the junction of four ways. In a country where few people travel, a thief has little chance of passengers, unless where two ways cross.

As we drew near to Grajanejos, we travelled over an extensive plain of open field land, well cleared, and all in corn, bounded by a forest of the most luxuriant lex, through which we passed, not without circumfrection as we entered, and when we were about to quit it.

Grainejes is built upon a rock of limestone, looking perpendicularly down upon a fertile little vale, above which it is elevated more than three hundred feet. The situation is romantic, and the valley has the appearance of a ravin.

They have here no beef. Mutton is eleven quarts, or a fraction more than three pence per pound of fixteen ounces. Bread three quarts and a half, or one penny nearly. Labour is four reals, or less than ten pence a day.

In conversing with the padre cura, that is, with the rector, I learnt that he had fixty houses in his parish, two hundred and forty communicants, besides one hundred children under the communicating age, which is eight. All above this age are compelled to confess, and to receive the sacrament. His living is worth eight hundred ducats per annum; a considerable benefice for Spain, being equal to £. 87. 175. 84, sterling.

May 18. From Grajanejos we crossed an extensive plain, and passing through a forest of ilex, entered upon a level country, in which, for many miles, we saw neither tree, nor house, nor any token of human existence except one monumental cross. But after this, as we got within the influence of Guadalajara, we met with slocks of sheep, good corn, and sandy banks covered with vines, which to us had all the charms of novely ty. Descending to the lower level, we discover-

ed a valt expanse before us, bounded by snowy mountains to the north. In this sertile vale plenty seems to have established her dominion, and to be constantly replenishing her horn with corn, and wine, and oil.

Guadalajara is divided into ten parishes, and is said to contain fixteen thousand souls, with sourteen convents. It is rendered famous by the royal manusacture of broad cloth, and is remarkable for the species of cloth made of the Vigogna wool. Here the king employs near sour thousand people, to whom he pays monthly six hundred thousand reals, or six thousand pounds, besides about forty thousand spinners scattered in the surrounding villages.

This manufacture was first projected by the Baron de Riperda, A. D. 1720, who brought workmen from Holland, but with very ill success; and Don Joseph de Carvajal, prime minister to Philip V. who attempted the fame at S. Fernando, had in his day little more to boast of. During the war of 1740, the English government, with a view to diffress the Spaniards, having prohibited the importation of their wool, the fudden stagnation had for the moment the effect defired; but new channels were foon opened, fieth markets were discovered, and the price of wool was confiderably raifed. To prevent fuch stagnation for the future, Mr. Wall, then in England, decoyed one Thomas Bevan, a skilful workman, from the town of Melksham, in Wiltshire, with many others, and established them at Guadalajara, where they contributed to raise the credit of an expiring manufacture. Some years after this, Thomas Bevan, having met with ill ulage, died of a broken heart; and in him this undertaking suffered an irreparable loss.

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The conduct of the English, in refusing, to purchase of their enemies this profitable article of commerce, reminds me of a measure equally politic adopted by the Spaniards with the same views, and on a similar occasion, when, during the war of the succession, A. D. 1704, they prohibited the sale of their wines, oil, and fruits, to the English and the Dutch, who, in consequence of this, formed connection with the Portuguese, so that now, more especially, in England, Port wine supplies the place of sack.

A. D. 1755, government finding it impossible to derive a profit from this declining manufacture, delivered it over, together with the similar one established at S. Fernando, to the Gremios; but after a few years (A. D. 1768) the king once more undertook to manage both on his own account, and soon removed the lister manufacture from her former abode to Bribuega, still permitting her to retain the name of S. Fernando, as being well known and much honoured in the market.

If we may believe Ustariz, the infant undertaking, in his day, swallowed up the whole of the provincial revenue, and it was constantly in debt. This we may readily believe; because, if any individual were to condust such an extensive manufacture on his own account, supposing him not to have been previously instructed in the business, although he should have been bred to trade, he would lose his money; a private gentleman would lose more, a sovereign most.

Considering what salaries must be paid, how little scope for diligence and parsimony, how much for negligence and rapine, and how very weak the inducement to excel; a sovereign can have no reasonable hope to multiply his gains. If he is to sorce a trade, and to establish a monopoly by the exertion of supreme authority, all these evils will increase against him, and the

fhe illicit trader will meet him to advantage. If he is airly to stand a competition, the private tradesman, too active and too zealous for the sovereign, will seek out new markets, and by attentions, by civility, by acts of friendship, and by barter or reciprocal exchanges, gain the preference, whilst the sovereign, unless he sinks the price, will remain with his commodity unfold. Should the price be sunk low enough to force a market, the loss must be considerable, and no manufacturer will be able to rise up against the sovereign, whose capital is inexhaussible, or stand the competition with him, who can afford to suffer loss without fear of bankruptcy.

Ustariz condemns all such establishments, and writes a chapter to prove " que las fabricas de quenta de los foberanos no florecen;" that manufactures on the fovereigns account can never prosper. Count Campomanes cannot approve them: the principles which this able statesman labours to establish, have all much higher views, and lay a more certain foundation for national prosperity. His principles are applicable to every nation, whether rich or poor. He would, in the first place, diffuse knowledge by free-schools, under the conduct of the best masters, to teach drawing, mechanics, mathematics, chemistry, agriculture, and languages, with the theory of commerce, and of political œconomy; he would promote justice and sobriety, diligence and parfimony; he would encourage public spirit and ceconomical societies; he would fend young men properly qualified, to travel, for the purpose of inspecting all the modern improvements in arts, manufactures, and commerce adopted by more polished nations; he would render communication eafy, by means of roads and canals; he would regulate the posts, and establish banks; he would provide plenty of fuel for manufactures, as being effential to their existence; he would honour the mechanic, the manufacturer, and the merchant; he condemns all monopolies, and all corporation privileges, as partial, oppressive, useless, and unjust .

just; he would encourage strangers, and make naturalization easy to them; he would diminish the number of festivals, prevent the abuse of monastic institutions, encourage industry in convents, and employ in some profitable labour all who are confined in prisons; he would construct good harbours, quays, and wharfs, and cause sea charts to be formed with the most minute attention. To these wise regulations, recommended by that able politician, if we might venture to fuggeft any additional provisions, they might be these few: suffer the demand for money to regulate the rate of interest; encourage infurance among merchants and manufacturers; tolerate all religions; protect persons and property from real tyranny by civil liberty, and from private violence by wife laws enforced by an active and vigilant police; make commerce free, and live in peace. With these provisions there could be no occasion for the fovereign to be a manufacturer, much less would he have any inducement to become the chief monopolift. These provisions not having been adopted by the Spanish government, the manufacturers of other nations can purchase the raw material, pay freight, charges, and heavy duties, and importing them into Spain, make confiderable profits where the monarch fuffers lofs.

From Guadalajara to Alcala, Complutum of the Romans, is four leagues. This city, watered by the Henares, and fed by a fertile and most extensive plain, is one of the pretriest in Spain. The buildings are of granite, of limestone, and of brick, and the pavement is of smooth round stones, mostly silicious, all the spoils of distant mountains. The archbishop of Toledo has a palace here, the work of Covarrubias and Berruguete; in one front of which are eighty-two pillars, in the other fifty-two. The churches are thirty-eight, convents twenty-seven, the colleges nine. One of these I visited with peculiar pleasure, as may be readily conceived, when I say that it was founded by Cardinal Ximenes. The library is well furnished; the books

books are excellent and well arranged. Among these the original Complutensian Bible must command for ever the grateful remembrance of the Christian world. In this apartment are preserved his letters, his ring, his bust, and his picture; but these, though beautiful, faintly express the greatness of his mind, and the goodness of his heart.

From Alcala to Madrid is fix leagues, in which fpace three rivers, the Henares, the Jarama, and the Manzanares, diffuse their fertilizing streams over a vast expanse of level country, by which considerable cities, together with the capital, are fed.

The approach to this from Alcala is beyond description beautiful. The road is spacious, and the gate is elegant. On the left we look into the garden of the ancient palace, called Buen Retiro, with the botanical garden and the extensive alleys of the Prado, well planted and adorned with numerous fountains. On the right, through the trees, we catch a glimpse of another gate, whilst the wide street of Alcala, stretching gracefully before us, and bending in the line of beauty, contracts, as it advances up a gentle hill, thus discovering at one view some of the most considerable of the public buildings, and the habitations either of the first nobility or of the foreign ministers.

In this street is the Cruz de Malta, a large hotel, to which we drove, and where for the night, after my companions were dispersed, I took up my abode in solitude, with the reslection, painful for the moment, that I was come to my journey's end. It had been wearisome, and not altogether free from accidents and disagreeable adventures; but then with an object constantly in view, every thing may be endured. Besides, in these sources, and for one had contracted friendship and esteem. Even for the others, whilst thus united by one common interest.

interest, I felt regard; but now that our journey was at an end, the idea of dispersing to meet no more left a gloom which solitude was ill suited to relieve. At the end of a pursuit, a vacuum succeeds, which must be painful, till some new, some interesting object is in view, and gives fresh occupation to the mind.

On this occasion I amused myself with reflections on the seelings of the ten thousand Greeks, when having surmounted all their difficulties, and arriving safe in Greece, they immediately dispersed to go in search of new adventures. What misery must be theirs, whose views in life are closed. This appears to be the chief source of wretchedness in cloisters, where little scope is left for either hope or fear.

Before we parted we had to fettle our accounts.

The coach, with two coachmen and seven mules, cost us by agreement thirty-sive pistoles, or twenty guineas; and as a gratuity, we gave the men six pistoles, equal to three pounds twelve shillings. The expence upon the road for diet was eleven hundred and forty reals. The sum total, therefore, of our expenditure was six and thirty pounds; which, for a journey of a hundred Spanish leagues, accomplished in sourceen days, must be considered moderate.

MADRID.

As the court was absent from Madrid on my arrival, all my letters were for the present useles, excepting one from M. Sage, of Paris, to Don Casimir Ortega, who as a principal botanical professor, is well known to all the lovers of that science. I had indeed a letter to a grandee of Spain, then at Madrid, with the strongest recommendation, and from him I had expected much; but I was disappointed in my hopes. I found him polite,

lite, but cold; sensible and well informed, but silent and reserved; universally esteemed for the goodness of his heart, but so perfectly absorbed in the formal duties of religion, that I could derive no advantage from his friendship. In a word, he appears to be one of those, to whom the Italian proverb may with some degree of justice be applied, Tanto buon che val niente:

so good that he is good for nothing.

In Don Casimir Ortega I found the activity of friendship, and every possible attention. By his permission I had access at all hours to the botanic garden. This well chosen spot being upon a declivity, inclined towards the prado, and separated from it by iron rails; whether you are walking or riding in that shady grove, refreshed by its numerous fountains, and unmolested even by the mid-day fun, you may at one view command the whole of it. In this spacious and well furnished garden I frequently amused myself in renewing my acquaintance with a science which I had formerly studied with delight; and whenever the professor gave lectures to his pupils, I constantly attended. My first elements I had learned under doctor Hope, who, as a botanist, had acquired fame; but I must confess, that the method of Ortega appeared to me superior; and I am perfuaded that his pupils, with moderate abilities, cannot fail to be proficients in this science.

He not only expects them to come prepared, and able to investigate each plant, so as to trace it from class to order, genus, species, and variety, but he teaches them to draw up generic descriptions for themselves.

The merit of the master will soon appear in the productions of his pupils, who, with M. Dombéi, have travelled over Spanish America, and are preparing to savour the world with their discoveries.

Such a pursuit, in the absence of the court, proved an agreeable resource, and, with the library of the Carmelites, melites, helped to occupy my attention in both a pleasing and profitable manner.

At intervals, I walked about the town to obtain a general idea of it, before I descended to particulars: In my own mind I divided the whole into three portions, corresponding to three periods, easy to be diffinmushed. The most ancient is nearest to the river Manzunares, with narrow and contracted streets, crooked lanes, and blind alleys; like those ftill visible in London, but more especially in Paris, where no extensive conflagration hath confumed the rude monuments of art, erected by the remote progenitors, who inhabited the infant city. To the north and to the east of this, as you remove further from the river, the ftreets are wider, and the buildings affect fome degree of fymmetry. This portion, including the Plaza Mayor, or fquare, which in its day must have been a striking object, terminates at the Puerta del Sol. But when Phihip II. removed his court, and Madrid became the capital of his vaft empire; the great nobility erected palaces beyond the former limits, and the Puerta del Sol is now the centre of the whole.

It is curious to trace the origin of cities. The shepherd pitches his tent, or builds his mud-wall cottage by the river side, because he cannot afford to sink a well; but man, being a gregarious animal, others, for the comfort of society, or for mutual protection, resort to the same spot, and built as near to him as possible. Cottages increase, tillage succeeds, manufactures sollow, and the inhabitants advancing both in numbers and in wealth, wish to enlarge their habitations; but the ground being occupied, they have no other choice, but to raise their houses higher. Whilst inhabiting the humble cottage, they never complained for want of light or air; but now that they exclude each other's light light they wonder that their ancestors should thus have eramped themselves for want of room.

Madrid has fifteen parishes, seven thousand three hundred and ninety-eight houses, thirty-two thousand seven hundred and forty-five families, and one hundred and forty-seven thousand five hundred and forty-three individuals, sixty-six convents, sixteen colleges, eighteen hospitals, sive prisons, and sisteen gates built of granite, most of which are elegant. The principal arch of the Puerta de Alcala is seventy-seet high, and the two lateral ones are thirty-sour, all well proportioned. It is by Sabatini, and does credit to his talte.

In looking for good pictures I began with los Carmelitas destalzos, taking for my guide the excellent
works of Antonio Ponz, and of Raphael Mengs. In
the facrifty are found some works of the best masters;
of Titian, Vandyke, Rembrandt, Goello, Ribera, Jordan, Murillo, Zurbaran, and of André Vacaro. The
claustre is by Velasquez.

The church and convent of S. Francisco de Sales were built in the reign of Ferdinand VI. A. D. 1750, and here we see his monument, by Sabatini, with that of his queen, Barbara of Portugal. The dome and the arches were painted by the three brothers Velasqueza. The great altar has six Corinthian Pillars of green marble, like the verde antique, from Sterra Nevada, near Granada, of single blocks, each seventeen seet high; the bases and the capitals are brass gilt. There are some tolerable pictures by Francis de Muro, and Cignarolii The treasures of this convent are considerable.

The church of Pasqual has the Visitation, by Jordano; St. Stephen, by Vandyke; Christ scourged, by Alexander Veronese; a pope, by Titian; a holy samily, by Leonardo da Vinci; Pope Gregory, St. Vol. I.

Ignatius Loyola, and F. Xavier, by Guercino; the Adoration, by Paul Veronese; John beheaded, by Mich. Angelo Caravaggio; and five others by Ribera.

The church of S. Isdro, which belonged formerly to the jesuits, strongly marks the character of that society, not only by its size, but by the taste which appears both in the building and its ornaments. In my opinion it is the most elegant of any I have seen, since I left Zaragoza.

The pictures, although not of the first masters, are yet not to be despised.

The great church of S. Francisco is admired by the best judges; but to me the yast dome and the Grecian arches, wholly destitute of ornaments, appear unfinished, naked, cold, and void of taste.

The day after my arrival, near the Puerta del Sol, looking for the Calle de la Montera, without Spanish enough to enquire the way, a gentleman, who saw my disficulty, spoke to me in English, and desired to know, what street I wanted. Upon being informed, he conducted me to the house, where I was going, and, when he took his leave, invited me to dine with him. This gentleman was Don Francisco Escarano, one of the postmasters general, who, in return for civilities received in this country, when he was secretary to the embassy, thinks he can never do too much for any Englishman, who needs his affistance. Not satisfied with thus marking his attention, he conducted me to the king's palaces at Madrid; and, as long as I remained in Spain, he never lost an opportunity of rendering me substantial services.

The palace of the Buen Retiro is a vast pile of buildings, very ancient, long deserted, and, when I saw it,

verging to decay. It contains some spacious apartments, in which there still remain some sew good pictures; but the three things, which gave me most satisfaction were, the theatre, the great saloon, and the equestrian statue of Philip IV. This statue, cast by Pedro Tacca, of Florence, from a painting of Diego Velasquez, and said to weigh nine tons, is supported by the hind legs alone. I never saw nor can conceive any thing more perfect, or which appears so animated, as this prodigy of art.

The theatre is vaft, and opens into the gardens, so as to make them, upon occasion, a continuation of the scene. Here Ferdinand VI. frequently amused the public with operas, of which his queen was extravagantly fond.

The great faloon, called el Calon, with its antichamber, painted in fresco by Luca Jordano, remains a monument of his tafte, invention, judgment, and imitative powers. In the principal compartiment of the roof is represented Hercules giving the golden fleece to Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy. In a subordinate compartiment, Pallas and the Gods are feen subduing the Titans; answering to which, the majesty of Spain appears ruling the terreffrial globe. The reft is filled up with allegorical figures, finely expressed. The antichamber contains the conquest of Granada. From the great saloon we go to the garden, by a little oval cabinet, covered entirely with looking-glass, in the ceiling of which is represented the birth of the Sun, with people of all nations worthipping the rifing deity, whilft the priefts are engaged in offering facrifices. This likewife is by Jordano.

I saw one apartment, which is seldom shewn to soreigners, containing models of strong places; among these the two most striking are Cadiz and Gibraltar.

Ma

The gardens of this palace are extensive, and have a pleasing variety of wood and water. Had I been to fix upon a situation for the royal residence, I should have chosen this in preference to that, in which the new palace stands; but there may be, perhaps, objections, which do not present themselves to the transient observer.

The palace called Cafa del Campo has few things worthy of attention. Here is an equestrian statue of Philip III, begun by Juan Bologna, and, after his death, finished by Tacca his disciple; it resembles that of Henry IV. at Paris. Here also is the original of the famous Temptation of St. Anthony, by Calot.

It is impossible to view the new palace without the most exquisite delight. It presents sour fronts, each of sour hundred and seventy seet in length, and one hundred feet in height up to the cornice, inclosing a quadrangle of one hundred and forty seet. These fronts are relieved by numerous pillars and pilastres, and over the cornice is a balustrade to hide the leaden roof. The north front has five stories, besides the entresols and underground apartments.

With the balustrade, on pedestals, are placed a series of the kings of Spain, from Ataulso to Fernando VI. The plan is somewhat singular. On the principal sloor is a suit of apartments, large and elegant, which communicate all round the palace, receiving light from the fronts, and inclosing rooms for the domestics, which have light from a spacious gallery within. This gallery runs all round the quadrangle, over an open portico, or piazza, and is covered by a terrace.

The foundation of this edifice was laid in the year 1737, three years after the old palace had been confumed

fumed by fire; and to prevent the like accident in fu-

The most striking seature in this palace is the audience chamber, fallon de los reynos, which is a double cube of ninety seet, hung with crimson velvet, and which, with its sumptuous canopy, and painted roof, makes a most magnificent appearance.

The paintings of the ceilings are by Tiepolo, Giacuinto, Bayeu, Velasquez, Maella, and Mengs. It is not possible to view the Apotheosis of Hercules, in the hall of conversation, and of Trajan, in the king's dining room, without feeling singular pleasure and delight. In the execution of these pieces, Mengs exerted all his powers, and seems to have found no difficulty in executing what his imagination had conceived. Ease and elegance every where prevail. In these two delightful subjects we cannot readily determine, which we should most admire, his designs, his lights, and his shades, his colouring, his invention, or his composition; for here he seems equally to deserve praise for all: he wants, however, in my opinion, that expression, in which his favourite Raphael excelled.

It would be unpardonable to pass over this superb collection of pictures without some kind of detail. I shall therefore begin with the king's apartments:

In his antichamber there is, by

Basan, an Adam; a Noah; Orpheus; and six others.

Paul Veronese, Adonis sleeping.

Rubens, four of Hercules; one of Philip III.

Tintoret, Judith and Holophernes; St. Urfula martyred.

Titian, Sisyphus; Prometheus, three of Venus; and Adam and Eve.

Velafquez,

Velaguez, Philip III. Philip IV. their two wives, and Olivares, all on horseback. I doubt whether five such horses, so perfect, and so full of animation, were ever seen together; the horse of Philip IV, rises from the canvas, and seems so much like real life, that, if properly placed, I am persuaded that an acute eye might be easily deceived.

In the king's conversation-room, into which he retires with the foreign ministers the moment he has dired,

there are, by

Titian, Charles V, on horfeback; Philip II; Europa; Adonis.

Vandyke, Don Fernando.

Velajquez, Donna Maria de Austria.

In the king's dreffing room, by

Guide, an Affirmption. band over

Luca fordano, Ifaac ; Flight into Egypt. and Jane

Mengs, a Nativity.

Murillo, The Annunciation; the Virgin and Joseph; a Sacred Family; Jesus and John as infants.

Ribera, Espagnoleto, the Virgin and Mary Magdelene; John the Baptist.

Velafquez, Argos; Vulcan at his forge, with the Cyclops and others.

Some by Teniers and by Titian.

In the king's private cabinet are more than twenty of Teniers, and one of Woverman.

In the Antichamber of his bed-room, is a Holy Family, by Jordano, and one by Mengs.

In his bedchamber are eight by Mengs, among which are, the Agony in the Garden, the Taking down from the Cross; and, Christ appearing to Mary.

In the first apartment of the Infanta there are many by Jordano and Lanfranc; two children, by Guido; Virtue and Vice, by Paul Veronese; a portrait, by Vandyke; and two beautiful Cattle Pieces, by Velasquez, In the second antichamber are, by

Carle Meratti, two women with flowers,

Fordano,

Jordano, Jacob and Esau; Bethsheba. Lanfranc, two pieces.

Titian, St. Margaret.

In her dining room there are nineteen by Jordano.

In her great hall there are, by

Jordano, four, taken from the history of Solomon. Rubens, A Priest; a Dance; and one more.

Titian, Charles V. and Philip II.

Velaquez, four pictures of diffinguished merit.

In her bed room, Peter in Prison, by Guercino; St.
Anthony of Padua adoring the Child Jesus, by Carlo
Marat; and the Seizing of our Lord, by Vandyke.

In the apartments of the prince and princess, are seven pieces by Jordano; the Child Jesus disputing with the Doctors in the Temple, by Paul Veronese.

Of Rubens, the Rape of Ganimede; Marsias and

Of Rubens, the Rape of Ganimede; Marfias and Apollo; the Centaur in a robe of the wife of Pirithous; Saturn; Apollo; Narcissus; the Holy Childern.

In their cabiner there are, by

Albert Durer, his own portrait, and the death of the Virgin.

Basan, The Adoration of the Kings; the Nativity; and, the Agony in the Garden.

Corregio, Christ clothed by his Mother, and Christ praying in the garden.

Leonardo de Vinci, the Holy Children playing with a lamb; and one more.

Paul Veronese, Moses taken up by Pharaoh's daughter. Poussin, a Landscape.

Raphael, a Holy Family; and a Virgin with her for. Rubens, two landscapes; four heads; and fix small pictures.

a Bacchanal with a woman fleeping; both attorishingly fine. Rubens copied these, or rather, if the expression may be allowed, he translated them into Flemish. The thoughts remain, but the ease and the

the elegance are loft. Surely nothing ever equalled the originals; the eye is never tired of viewing them.

In the prince's dreffing room are, by Andrea Sacchi, the Nativity of the Virgin. Andrea Vacaro, five pictures of St. Cayatan. fordano, a Conception; and the Death of the Virgin. Espanoleto, or Joseph Ribera, sometimes called El Spagnoleto, a Magdelene; St. Benito; St. Geronimo; and St. Bartholomew. Ber bed rooms Peter in

Mengs, a Narivity.

Rubens, a Virgin and Child.

Tition, Ecce Homo; and a Stabat Mater Dolorofa, Vandyke, a Magdalene; and two of St. Rosalia. Velasquez, a landscape with two hermits.

In their dining room there are, by

Brugbel, forme good pictures, ciloq A , mana? ; shorts Espanoleto, a Conjurer.

Coypel, Sufanna accused by the Elders.

Paul Veronese, a Susanna, Rubens, Achilles discovered by Ulysses,

Timoret, Judith and Holofernes,

Thian, feven pictures. nebrate on voog A ods pre-

Vandyke, a Woman.
Velajquez, the Marquis of Pescara,

Woverman, Landscapes.

In the apartment of the Infant don Gabriel, there are feven pieces by Jordano; three by Espanoleto, and a Charles V. by Titian.

In the apartment of don Antonio there are three by Fordano.

In the apartment of the Infant don Louis were, by Guido, Jefus bearing his Crofs.

Paul Veronese, Eleazer and Rachael.

Rubens, St. George and the Dragon; the Centaurs; Progne giving to Tereus his fon Itis to eat; Diana; Archimedes; Mercury; Hercules and the Hydra; Apollo

Apollo and Pan; the Rape of Proferpine; the two copies from Titian, before mentioned, of the Bacchanals, and of the Children playing round the statue of Venus. Had the originals been lost, these would have been much admired.

Vandyke, the infant don Fernando; and some others.

What has been said may serve to give a faint idea of this inestimable collection; in viewing which, this observation naturally presents itself, that as far as relates to imitation of nature, the Spanish painters are not behind the first masters of Italy and Flanders; whereas, in point of light and shade, and what has been called acreal perspective, which is only the modification of these, Velasquez leaves all other painters far behind him.

Joining to the palace is a house called Casa de Reveque, in which are shut up the following pictures: by Guido, Hippomanes and Atalanta; by Annibal Carrachi, a Venus with Adonis and Cupid; by Paul Veronese, the same subject, a smaller size; and by Titian, siye pictures, in each of which is a naked Venus.

By Rubens, the Rape of the Sabines; Diana bathing; a Bacchanal; a Perseus and Andromeda; Juno, Pallas, and Venus, all full size.

Near to this is the royal armoury, which is well arranged; the armour is ancient, yet very bright, and well preserved; it is an epitome of Spanish history. The most conspicuously placed is the armour of Montezuma.

When I had in some measure satisfied my curiosity in viewing the pictures, I began to turn my attention towards the manufactures; but more especially to that

of nitre, or falt-petre, which in this city has employed fome thousands of the inhabitants in summer, and many hundreds in the winter.

In my way to this, on Saturday, May 27, passing through the gate of St. Barbara, I visited the tapestry manufactory, which resembles, and equals in beauty, the Gobelins, from whence it originally came. I found a Frenchman at the head of it, who was civil and communicative. This fabric was brought into Spain, and established here under the direction of John de Van Dergeten, from Antwerp, in the year 1720. They now employ fourscore hands, and work only on the king's account, and for his palaces, making and repairing all the tapestry and carpets which are wanted at any of the Sitios, or royal residences.

Every one knows the method of working tapestry; that the chain is perpendicular, the harness over their heads, and the picture by which they work behind them; that they work with bobbins, and press down the thread with a little ivory comb.

In making their carpers, they have three coarfe-spin threads lightly twisted together, which they weave into the chain with their fingers, so as to tie, and then cut off the thread about a quarter of an inch in length. This they find to be much better than the ancient method, still retained in England, of weaving on the cutting knife; and their work, they say, is considerably stronger.

Proin thence I proceeded to the falt-petre works, where at every step I was confounded, at a loss which to admire most, the wisdom of the Creator, and secret paths in which Nature is constantly proceeding with her work, or the folly of the minister, who established this Manusacture at Madrid.

The person from whom I took my information was a Frenchman, who sound employment here because of his skill, acquired in other works of a nature similar to these.

I observed a large inclosure, with a number of mounts of about twenty feet high, at regular diffances from each other. These he told me had been collected from the rubbish of the city, and the scrapings of the highways. I examined them with a minute attention, and found nothing remarkable, but finall frage ments of gypfum in great abundance. They had remained all the winter piled up in the manner in which I found them. At this time men were employed in wheeling them away, and spreading abroad the earth to the thickness of about one foot; whilst others were turning what had been previously exposed to the influence of the fun and of the air. He told me, that the preceding fummers these heaps had been washed. and that being thus exposed, they would yield the fame quantity of fale again, and that, as far as he could judge, the produce would never fail; but that, after! having been washed, no salepetre could be obtained without a fublequent exposure. He thought Madrid, on all accounts, improper for fuch a manufacture; and faid, that from his own observations, he was inclined to think, they could not make faltpetre for eight reals, that is, nearly twenty pence, a pound.

My curiofity was excited to the highest degree by this account, which seemed to offer violence to the most established principles of chemistry. I determined therefore to lose no opportunity of paying attention to this business, and with that view, procured an introduction to the gentlemen, who had the direction and control of it. With them I examine ed a much more extensive work at the gate Atoche, near the general hospital. They informed me, that

the number of men employed was commonly about fifteen hundred, but for some short intervals, near four thousand. This latter number agrees well enough with the abbé Cavanilles, who states them at four thousand. According to their account, they have had this manufacture only a few years, and have now collected earth fufficient to last for ever. Some of this earth they can lixiviate once a year, some they have washed twenty times in the last seven years, and some they have subjected to this operation fifteen times in one year, judging always by their eye, when they may wash it to advantage, and by their tafte if it has yielded a lixivium of a proper strength. When it is too weaks they pass it over fresh earth till it is strong enough for boiling. Most of the earth they use is common earth and they are of opinion that all the earth in the vicinity of Madrid contains some nitre. When the earth has been a proper time exposed, they put it into large earthen pans, ranged in a row, of the fame form with those used by sugar-bakers to refine their sugars, being a cone inverted, with the apex truncated; at the bottom of which they put a bit of esparto matting covered with ashes, to prevent the earth from falling through. On this they keep pouring water as falt as it filters, till it will yield no more lixivium. As the liquid filters it falls into a drain, which conducts it to a ciftern. From hence it is pumped up into the furnaces, which are absurdly deep, and by a fierce fire is evaporated fufficiently for the falt to crystallize. The falt thus obtained is a mixture of nitre and sea falt. To separate these, they use the common process. It is well known that muria, or fea falt, is foluble in three times its weight of water, either hot or cold; but nitre requires only one-fixth of its weight, if the water is boiling, whereas, if it is cold, the water must be fix times the weight of nitre, to dissolve it directly. Hence it is evident; that on cooling, the nitre will be the first to crystallize; this however requires repeated operations

tions before the nitre is thoroughly refined, and fit for market. The director and comptroller both affured me, that the faltpetre did not stand the king in more than two hundred reals a quintal, and that he fold it for five hundred, getting a clear profit of three hundred reals by every quintal, which he made. They ought to know; but I suspect that in their calculation there is some mistake.

appets about swime to not fan out Not fatisfied with this account of gains by a royal manufacture, and in such a situation, I went once more to examine some inferior officers, both in the upper and the lower works, at the two gates, S. Barbara and Atocha. I found, fome in each, who were fufficiently communicative; and this was the refult of my inquiries. At the upper works, fince the war, they have employed one hundred men in winter, and more than three hundred in fummer; they have four furnaces, and have made upon the average, about four thousand arrobas of refined faltpetre in the season. At the lower works, they employ commonly in the winter three hundred men, and in the fummer above one thousand, but occasionally they have had twice these numbers. With this strength, and with twenty-five furnaces commonly at work, they have refined thirty thousand arrobas of saltperre; and they guess the sea falt at ten thousand arrobas. To heat their furnaces they use vine branches, for which they give one real per arroba, or two pence halfpenny for twenty-three pounds and one quarter. The analysis viscosited

of the property of the second These are the facts: let us stop one moment to examine them; at prefent, not as philosophers and chemifts, but as merchants and politicians. If we allow the quintal of four arrobas to be equal to nindty-three pounds English, which is what the merchants reckon it, and the real to be worth two pence halfpenny, we must conclude that the king of Spain makes his

faltpette for five pence farthing; and it is clear that he fells it for thirteen pence farthing per pound : but if, at the upper works, we allow one hundred men in winter, and three hundred in the fummer, or two hundred on the average, at fifteen pounds per annum each, and fay that they refine one thousand quintals of falt-petre, we shall find that the labour alone comes to seven pence three farthings a pound, without allowing any thing for wear and tear of utenfils, for falaries, and above all for fuel. When a man confiders, that not only in the first, but in every subsequent operation for refining the nitre, fix pounds of water mift be evaporated for one pound of the falt produced. and that twenty-three pounds and one quarter of fuch weak fuel as vine branches stands in two pence halfpenny, although, without the affiftance of Mr. Watt, he may not be able by calculation precifely to point out the quantity of fuel, supposing the evaporation to be conducted upon the most approved principles; yet every man may fee, that the expence must be enormous. Taking all these things into consideration, I am inclined to think, that the king of Spain does not make his nitre for twenty pence per pound. As for the fea falt, I have not taken that into the account, because in Spain it has little value, except that which in has acquired by carriage; and indeed with us in England, as in France, the principal part of its price ariles from the duty, which is imposed upon it. The king of Spain fells his nitre at thirteen pence halfpenny per pound; and if it costs himstwenty pence he gets nothing by the bargain. But supposing he might make a profit by the fale, yes, if he fells it to himfelf, I know not where he is to look for gain; and if he compels his subjects to be the purchasers, he is guilty of oppression; he lays frares to catch the merchants, and he gives encouragement to imugglerselle i games ava danaw au co espaga una apares erds sakara injects to point the term the most than The

The East India Company, when it is refined, sell salt-petre in the English market for £.2 45. 6d. the cwt. which, deducting seven shillings and three pence, the draw-back on exportation, is a small fraction under four pence a pound, and the company would no doubt be happy to contract with Spain for less. In Bengal, as I am informed by one, who was thirty years in the trade between China and that country, saltpetre, before the East India Company undertook to make it on their own account, sold for four supees the bag of 160 pounds, which, at 25. 6d. the supee, would be exactly three farthings a pound; but in fact the rupee is intrinsically worth only one shilling and ten pence, and by the company is reckoned two shillings and three pence,

The foundation of this difference in the price of the production between Bengal and Madrid must be obvious to every one, who considers that the evaporation, which is effected in the latter by the force of sire, may be carried on in the former without expence, by the sun and by the air.

Of all places, Madrid is the most improper for such an extensive manufacture; where they have long winters; where provisions, labour, suel, are all at a high price; where the court resides; and where they have no navigation. If this manufacture were established in the South of Spain, near to a navigable river, none of these objections would have place; the sun and air would assist the evaporation, or completely finish it, as we see daily in their salt works on the borders of the Mediterranean; the little suel which might be needful would find its way to them; and the nitre would be easily transported for the supply of distant markets; but even there it should not be administered on the sovereign's account; because, with every

advantage of fituation, the monarch must be a losers where the private adventurer would contrive to gain

I have no doubt that motives of benevolence may have contributed to keep this voracious moniter at Madrid, and the apprehension, that were it not cherished and supported, a multitude, which is now fed by their attendance upon it, would be reduced to famine. Of all employments for the poor, that which is most uncertain is the least defirable; and little is that to be encouraged, which in fummer decoys them from the harvest, and from the works of hulbandry, and, when the winter comes, turns them adrift, to remain inactive till the return of spring. These objections remain in force against the manufacture of falt-petre at Madrid, which feeds four hundred only in the winter, and when they should liften to the calls of agriculture, employs from thirteen hundred to four thousand. If these are not wanted for the labours of the field, and can find no constant work in profitable fabrics, it is plain that they have needlessly been drawn into existence, and that the population should be suffered to fink gradually till it has again found its proper level.

I have dwelt upon this subject, and treated it thus copiously, and pushed the conclusion as far as it will go, because the principle, which is thereby established, is of great importance to mankind, and yet seems to have been little understood.

I tried to obtain admission to the china manufacture, which is likewise administered on the king's account, but his majesty's injunctions are so severe, that I could neither get introduced to see it, nor meet with any one who had ever been able to procure that savour for himself. 'I was the less mortified upon this occasion, because from the specimens which I have seen, both in the palace at Madrid and in the provinces, it resembles the

the manufacture of Séve, which I had formerly visited in a tour through France.

I enquired also for the manufacture of gold and silver stuffs, of which Uztariz makes mention; but I could not find the least vestige of it. He tells us, that this establishment was made in the year 1712, with peculiar privileges, and with the best encouragement. Each soom was allowed one quintal of silk, with wine, oil, and soap, of each ten arrobas (232 pounds) per annum, free of all duties; and the stuffs in their first sale were to enjoy the same exemption.

When I began to think of going to the court, I was for a time diverted from my purpose by the kindness of my friend Don Casimir Ortega, who introduced me to Count Campomanes, governor of the council of Castille. We called first at his house, but not finding him at home, we went to a society, sounded A. D. 1738, called Academia de la Historia. It meets at the Panaderia, or Casa Real, in the Plaza Mayor, and he is the president.

The Plaza Mayor, in the year 1612, when it was finished, must have excited admiration; it is four hundred and thirty-four seet by three hundred and fifty-four, and much too high for these dimensions.

In the Casa Real, built A. D. 1674, are some good apartments, looking to the sun, now given up to the secretary of this society. They have a good collection of books, manuscripts, and medals. They are employed upon the history of Spain, and have bestowed uncommon labour and attention in ascertaining both its geography and chronology. It is here, that on all solemn occasions the royal family assembles to see the bull feasts.

November 1.

inchie

When we arrived, the fociety was meeting. Among those, to whom I was introduced, was a man advanced in years, appearing, at first view, of a forbidding aspect and ungracious in his manner. He faid nothing to me, but turned himself round, and took up a book. Soon after this, I faw him take the chair, and found that this was Count Campornanes. How I ever got resolution to visit him I cannot conceive; but contrary to my expectation I found him easy of access condescending gracious, kind, friendly, and obliging to the last degree. It is possible that his goodness to me may have made me partial in my judgment of him; but, in my opinion, few kingdoms can boaft his equal for understanding, knowledge, and benevolence. He appears to me one of the most superior characters that have adorned his country, and one of the best patriots that ever gave instruction to a rising nation. mid symmetrica are Delegated and an finitelistics

It must be confessed, that my first introduction to him was awkwardly conducted, and for want of information, my subsequent visits, I can readily suppose, might appear ill timed to him. He had the goodness to make me promise, that I would come to him, the next day, but did not name the hour. In the afternoon I went, but the porter told me he was not at home. I faid that I came by appointment. He then told me that his excellence was afleep, this being his time for taking the fields, but that I might go up and wait. I went up into a large hall, where I found many ill dressed people waiting, but no domestic. Here I continued for a time; but, upon observing some genteel vifitors going through this hall, I followed them into the next apartment, where I found a page writing at a table. Here I stopped and took a chair. After a time I enquired if his excellence was awake. The page left me, and in about ten minutes came back and conducted me into the council chamber, where I found him in his bed-gown and white night-cap walking with those

those gentlemen, who had passed through to him without asking any question of the page. The count received me with the greatest goodness, and led me into his closet, where I had the happiness of enjoying his conversation more than two hours. He invited me to come to him, whenever it should be agreeable to me, and defired that, without referve, I would apply to him, whenever I wanted either information or protection. Fearing I might break in upon his time, which I knew must be exceedingly valuable, because no minister in any kingdom has fo much bufiness passing through his hands, I returned no more till I was about to make an excursion to the north. I then called about two hours later than before, and, without asking any question, I walked up, and went directly to the council chamber. Here I found two gentlemen waiting who had been announced. After a few minutes his door opened, and he came, when, for the first time, I discovered that he was near fighted in the extreme. When he had fooken to them, he enquired if any body belide was in the room. Upon this I presented myself, and was perfeetly satisfied with my reception. As I had feen his chariot waiting at the door, I foon made my bow and left him. After I became better acquainted with the manners in Spain, I had, on my return from my northern expedition, much more comfortable enjoyment of his fociety, and, inflead of breaking in upon his time, either when he had business to dispatch, or when he was at his fielta, or when he wished to take the air. I used to affemble with his friends, after the business of day was over, when I never failed to meet the most cordial reception. If I happened to go to him too early, he had the goodness to forgive me, and would often dictate to his page, and at the same time keep up the conversation with me. Among the large mailes of high e pak

Before I left him, he made me tell him what I had feen, and finding that I had not visited his favourite.

N 2 establishment,

establishment, he recommended me to see it. This was the academy of the ennobled arts. The next morning I presented myself in his name to Don A. Ponz, the president, a man of taste and judgment in the arts, who conducted me through all the numerous and magnificent apartments, which have been given up to this useful institution. In the evening, I returned to see the pupils at their work, when I had the pleasure to find 280 boys engaged in drawing, twenty employed in architecture, with thirty-six modelling in clay, some from casts, and others from a living subject. Every month prizes are distributed to stimulate their diligence. This academy, like that which I have described at Barcelona, is open to the whole world, and every thing is provided for the pupils at the king's expence.

The cabinet of natural history is accessible to all; there is no need to wait for tickets, but at the appointed hours any person, who is decent in his appearance, is admitted to walk round the rooms, and to examine what he pleases, as long as the doors are open. If he is peculiarly devoted to one branch of natural history, he is not hurried away from that with the gaping multitude, and compelled to spend the allotted portion of his time in apartments, which contain nothing to his purpose. This circumstance gave me peculiar pleasure, because my chief attention has ever been to minerals.

The collection of the king of Spain is truly magnificent, but far from being well chosen, or well arranged. For intrinsic value in filver, gold, and precious stones, perhaps no cabinet ever equalled this; but for science, I had rather be master of the more humble collections of Mr. Charles Greville, or of M. Besson.

Among the large masses of native gold, I could not discern one crystal; and as for those of silver, they appear to have been valued chiefly for their weight.

The large crystals of sulphur from Conil mine, near Cadiz, are well preserved, but, like most other substances of the mineral kingdom in this cabinet, they are in too great abundance. Every shelf is loaded with duplicates upon duplicates without end.

The specimen, which mostly attracted my attention, was a large rock, containing forty emeralds, in the form of hexagonal prisms, some near an inch diameter, and one and a half in length, and many of the finest water, without the appearance of a slaw. I wished for the privilege of taking away those only, which had been absurdly cemented on this rock; my cabinet would have been much enriched by the accession of these beautiful crystals, and the rock itself would have recovered its more graceful, because more natural simplicity.

The collection of tins was exceedingly defective, and among these I observed two palpable missioners. These were two dodecaedral garnets placed among the tin crystals, each with the tin mark upon it, one in the hand writing of M. Davila, the other of the merchant

from whom he purchased it.

The extraneous fossils are exceedingly confused; requiring to be purged, and well arranged.

The animals are beautiful, and in high preservation.

The foundation of this collection was laid by M. Davila; but l'apprehend that after he had published his much admired catalogue, the best of the specimens were picked and culled, and that the resuse only were carried to the king of Spain, who made the purchase, and appointed him first director of his cabinet.

The science of natural history is almost new in Europe. Sir Hans Sloane led the way in England, Buffon fon followed, and Davilla brought up the rear. It is but of late years that the fovereigns of Europe have taken this science under their protection. England began, and Spain has followed the example.

Should Izquierdo, the present director of the Spanish cabinet, bend his mind to natural history, I may venture to say, that all the other cabinets in Europe will soon be left far behind; but I fear, that his great talents will place him in some more exalted station. His strong understanding, quickness and penetration, his universal knowledge, and his unwearied application, mark him out for the sinance; and there, I apprehend, his ambition leads him. I met with him in Paris, where the most stattering offers had been made to him; but he chose rather to return to Spain, his native country.

In M. Clavijo, the vice director of the cabinet, I found a fensible man, and a most agreeable companion, well informed on every subject to which he had turned his thoughts, hospitable, generous, polite, and always ready to oblige. Bred in the civil departments of the state, his fervices on the death of Davila, and the promotion of Izquierdo, were rewarded by this appointment to the cabinet. Upon hearing me praise the emeralds I had feen, he advised me to procure admission to a private cabinet, belonging to the marquis of Sonora, minister of the Indies. I followed his advice, and got my friend don Casimir Ortega to conduct me to his house. Here I was perfectly astonished at the beauty of his emeralds, superior to any I had seen for luftre and for fize. He had likewife good specimens of gold and filver, with artificial birds in filigree, from the East Indies, which must give pleasure to all who can admire the works of art. This collection is valuable, but the marquis most evidently had no taste for science, and was solicitous, not to acquire know ledge, but to encrease his treasure.

In the evening, I directed my course towards the Prado, which, at this season of the year, is much frequented: my objects of pursuit had been so many and so various, that I could spare but little time for this refreshing grove; but now, having finished all my work. I walked as long as I could see.

The coaches were numerous, and the walks were crowded; all was in motion; when fuddenly, about eight in the evening, on the tolling of a bell, I was much surprised to see all motion cease; every coach flood ftill, every hat was off and every lip feemed to utter prayer. This I afterwards found to be the cultom all over Spain. If the affections of the heart correspond with the external signs of piety in Spain, and if the moral conduct answers to the affections of the heart, this people must be the most heavenly-minded, and the most virtuous people upon earth. But all is not gold that glitters; and I had foon an opportunity of forming a conjecture, that all who thus moved the hip were not to be reckoned among the friends of piety and virtue. When the prayer was over, the coaches began to move flowly on once more; but foon after this they went brifkly off, and, the multitude disperling, left a number of young women, attended by young men, who from that time seemed to be more at ease, yet, notwithstanding, kept within the bounds of decency.

I have observed all over Spain, that the leading principle is, never to give offence. People may be as vicious as they please; it may be notorious that they are so; but their manners must be correct. This regard to decency certainly deserves the highest commendation.

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At Madrid, the hotels are good. They have no table d'hote; but every one dines in his own apartment, where he is ferved with two courses, each of four or five dishes with a desert, and one such course for supper, with plenty of good wine, for which he pays seven livres and a half a day, including lodging; but if he eats no supper, then his dinner and his two rooms will cost him only five livres, or four and two-pence English.

Having, for the present, satisfied my curiosity at Madrid, June 2, I went with M. Izquierdo post to Aranjuez, seven leagues, which we performed in about three hours. In the way from Barcelona, seven leagues with seven mules had been a long day's journey. In comparison with that slow motion we seemed to sty.

All the way we faw only gypfum rock wherever the rock is to be feen.

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The road is perfectly well made, wide, strait, and planted on each side with elms. The country almost a dead flat. In this short space we lest the Manzanares, with its canal; crossed the Jarama, with which that canal communicates; touched the Tajuna, and came to the Tajo, which we call the Tagus,

After dinner I presented myself to our minister, Mr. Liston, and the day following I went with him to deliver my letters to count Florida Blanca, the prime minister.

His excellency received me graciously, and told me, that whilft I remained in that kingdom, I had only to inform him, what I wished, and it should be done for me. He is a little man, and, if I may judge by his eyes, exceedingly hypochondriacal; but he has a look of benevolence, and if his countenance does not deceive

ceive me, he has more than a common share of understanding. His manners are polished, and his address is pleasing.

Sunday, June 4, I went to court to fee the king and all the royal family at dinner; then dined at Mr. Lifton's, where I met Sir Alexander Monro and general O'Neil; and at five in the evening I went to Anover, three leagues from Aranjuez, to pass a few days with my friend Don Casimir Ortega.

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Whoever goes to Aranjuez should take care to fill his purse, and he may be certain that he will soon find it emptied. For a fingle mule in a volante I paid fore-score reales, which is fixteen shillings and eight pence, to go these three leagues. For one miserable bedroom you must give eight shillings and sour pence a day; and if you do not quit early in the morning, you are charged four shillings and two pence for the half day. Yet with all these heavy charges, the inn-keepers are not unreasonable, because they have but a short harvest, in which they are to make up their rent; besides which, the expence being so exceedingly oppressive, no one ever comes here but by necessity, and therefore they who are obliged to come, must bear the greater burden,

from Toledo, is built on the fummit of a gypfum rock, commanding an extensive plain, which is watered by the Tagus. It has four hundred houses, and contains two thousand souls; of which, sourteen hundred go to confession, and receive the eucharist; the remaining six hundred are under ten years of age.

The extensive plain, through which the Tagus flows, resembling the vale of Pewsey in Wiltshire, is of vast extent, running east and west. It is bounded

to the north by a ridge of hills, on which this village stands, and beyond the river to the fouth, by distant mountains, yet of gyplum, and not like the Wiltshire hills, of chalk. The foil of this vale, being fand and clay to the depth of eight or ten feet to the level of the river, is rich, and its fertility is abundantly increafed by the overflowing of the Tagus, which in winter leaves greater wealth behind than ever was collected from its golden fands. In fummer, water is supplied by norias, at little expence beside that of labour, They had once a canal, made by Philip V. feven leagues in length, which brought to them the waters of the Jarama; but, about twenty years ago, the head proved faulty, and it has never been repaired. The loss by this misfortune and neglect is almost inestimable. Some idea may however be formed by confidering, that Anover alone has ninety norias, the expence of which would have been faved by the are chareful four finitimes cost two dence & Janes

Behind the village, on the hills, there is a fruitful plain, whose soil is dissolved gypsum, fand and clay. The plain is cut by innumerable ravins to a considerable depth, which discover the gypsum rock in horizontal strata, with fine blue clay, very hard, and remarkable for smoothness, interposed between the beds of gypsum. This gypsum is mostly crystallized, and is either solid, striated, stellated, lamellous, or in stalactites. In the ravins contiguous to the village, the poor have excavated little habitations, with each a chimney, and a narrow entrance by way of door; these are warm in winter, cool in summer, always dry.

The parish of Anover is a league and an half in length, and three quarters in breadth. It has one hundred and fifty proprietors of land, the representatives of those, by whom the country was recovered from the Moors

Moors, who are all freeholders, subject to no manerial rights, paying only two-tenths, one to the king, and the other to the church, each take up in kind. As their estates are not entailed, industry is much encouraged. It is however much to be lamented that the lands of each proprietor are scattered in small parcels in the common field, which, after harvest, is sed in common by all the parish slocks, so that they can not plough, nor crop, nor feed them to advantage.

Their course of husbandry in the valley is, two years, barley; one year, wheat; and the sourth year, melons. These are natural to the soil, as appears by the cucumis elaterium, a native of this country. The crops are watered, and the produce of wheat is sifty for one; of barley, from sixty to a hundred; which is nearly five times the average produce with us in proportion to the seed. Don Casimir has for some years past been cultivating senna to great advantage: it is for the English market, and is much admired.

From the hills, and the extensive plain beyond them, they obtain wine, olives, oil, and corn, chiefly wheat; all exceeding fine.

Their ploughs shew great scarcity both of timber and of iron; the beam is about three seet long, curved, and tapered at one end, to receive an additional beam of about five seet fastened to it by two iron collars: the other end of the three soot beam touches the ground, and has a mortise to receive the share, the handle, and a wedge. From this description it is evident that the beam itself supplies the place of sheets. The share has no sin, and instead of a mould-board, there are two wooden pins sastened near the heel of the share. As in this plough the share, from the point to its insertion in the beam, being two seet six inches long, it is strengthened by a retch. They have no other

other implements of tillage, being perfect strangers to the use of harrows. It must be evident to every one, who has the least knowledge of this subject, that no plough can be worse adapted to the soil; and were the sarmers to procure models from Barcelona, they would soon be convinced of this themselves.

For cheefe they never use the rennet, but in its place they substitute the down of the cynara cardunculus, a species of the wild artichoke, with which they make a strong insussion over night, and the next morning, when the milk is warm from the cow, they put nearly half a pint of the insussion to thirty-two azumbres, or about sourceen gallons English measure.

Within these ten years they have established a manufactory of saltpetre, highly interesting to the chemist. To collect the earth most suited for their purpose, they go out early in the morning, and observe where the ground is wet, and changed to a dark colour, having been previously distinguished for its whiteness; this they bring home and wash, after the same manner as at Madrid. Saltpetre being composed of nitrous acid with vegetable alkali, it has been imagined, that the ashes used in making nitre contributed the latter; but here they employ only the ashes of the tamarish, which contain vitriolic salts; and, as the vitriolic acid has a stronger affinity to the vegetable alkali than nitrous acid, it must be evident, that both the acid and the alkali of the nitre have some other origin, receiving nothing from the ashes.

After they have extracted all the nitre, they expole the earth to the influence of the sun, and then find the same proportion of the salt, as if it had never been lixiviated before.

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Near to this village, towards the bottom of a ravin, are two springs containing epsom falt, which, as the sum evaporates the water, forms in beautifully white, spongy, and mamellous slakes. The same salt is seen efflorescing from the gypseous earth and clay above the springs. With the nitre is found sea salt. Thus, in this elevated part of Spain, the vitriolic, the nitrous, and the muriatic acids, with magnesia, the vegetable, and the fossil alkalis, all meet together in a manner never yet explored. When I come to Granada, I shall resume this subject, and collect such sacts as appear to be connected with it.

The plants to be found here growing on the bare gypsum rock are, the Cistus halemisolius; Cistus helianthemum; Lepidium subulatum; Artimisia herba alba; Thymus zygis, used by the natives to prepare the olives; Teucrium capitatum; Statice retusa; Buphthalmum aquaticum, with which they make brooms; Marubium vulgare; Thapsia villosa; Peganum harmela; Carduus solstitialis; Francania levis; Sedum hispanicum; Francania pulvurulenta, thriving best on the saltpetre earth

In the valley I found the following plants; Anchusa officinalis; Althæa officin.; Andreala integrifolia; Arundo phrag.; Adonis æstivalis; Aparine vulgare; Carduus acantoides; Carduus marianus; Chæmæmelum cotula aurea; Centauria falmantica, used for making brooms; Crepis; Cucubalus behen; Cucumis elaterium; Cynara Cardunculus, used for turning milk; Daucus visnaga; Eringium commune; Echium vulg.; Echinops strigosus, which produces the amadoux, with which they obtain light, as we do with tinder; Euphorbia serrata; Lepidium latifolium; Lycium Europæum; Lychnis; Malva rotundifol.; Ornithopus; Poliganum aviculare; Peganum harmela, the ashes of which they use in Arragon for making glas; Rubia tinctorum; Salix alba; Salfola tragus; Salfola fativa; Salfola Cali; Salfola fruticofa; Tamarifcus gallica, which, when burnt, produces vitriolated tartar and Glauber falt.

The Salfolas are worthy to be noticed; because they are commonly found on the sea shores, within the influence of salt water. Their production in this valley will create no difficulty, if we call to mind the nature of the hills, and the quantity of salt which they contain.

Beef and veal fell for ten quarts the pound of fixteen ounces; mutton, twelve; bread, four and an half. Eight quarts and an half make a real vellon, or nearly ten farthings English. Labour in winter is four reales a day, in harvest, five. If hired by the year, they have fortyfive reals a month, or about fix pounds two shillings per annum, and their board.

Hitherto I had affociated only with those, who were perfect masters of the French language; but now the time was come, when I must begin to find my way without the affistance of interpreters. My first attempt, however, was attended with some difficulty. My friend, don Casimir, made my bargain for a bornico, and a guide to convey me to Toledo.

Wednesday, June 7, at break of day, I took leave of my hospitable friend, and put myself under the protection of my guide; with whom, not being able to converse, I had the more leisure to make observations by the way.

His attention seemed to be rivetted; but for a length of time I could not imagine what kind of object he was seeking, till at last, seeing a cloud of dust ascending from the vale beneath us, and observing that his eyes became more bright, and that he moved more

more lightly over the turf, I began to dive into his intentions, and to consider how I was to avoid the cloud which to him, as it appeared, had the most powerful attractives. We descended slowly down the hill, and when we were got into the valley, faw before us a drove of carriers, with their affes loaded, carrying gypsum to Toledo. These were the friends and village companions of my guide, for whom he had been looking out, impatient of that filence which my ignorance of his language had imposed on him. Smothered with duft, I began to recollect all the Spanish I had ever heard, but could find no expressions, by which I could make him comprehend, that I was not pleafed with our new companions; till at last I halted, let them get a head, beckoned my guide, and faid, with an angry tone of voice, pointing to his friends," No fon mis amigos." This, repeated with energy, had a due effect, and from thenceforward I had a most comfortable ride.

Having descended into the valley, we saw no more gypsum, except two insulated hills to the right, intirely composed of this substance, which in Spain seems almost every where to supply the place of chalk. Instead of gypsum we found clay, pure, and without visible admixture, appearing from the summits of some swelling hills to their soundations; but as we advanced nearer to Toledo, we met with other hills, which even to the water's edge, on the banks of the Tagus, discovered only quartz, with the clay, evidently the produce of decomposed granite, without the smallest vestige of the mica or of the feld spar in mass.

The fituation of Toledo is remarkable. The Tagus, passing between two granite mountains, and almost surrounding one of these, forms a peninsula, on which the city stands, appearing at a distance like a cone.

Having

Having passed the gate, we ascended to the apex, and soon sell down upon a posada, built by the Archbishop at his own expence, and fitted up in the most commodious manner; in which are no less than forty-seven bed rooms, spacious, neat, and furnished with good beds. The price of every thing is fixed, and is very moderate.

From a dialogue which my young friend and travelling companion, the cadet don Nicholas de Llano Ponte, had composed for me, supposed to be between a traveller and his host, I contrived to let my present host know that I should dine there, and then took a walk to form a general idea of the city.

When I returned I found all hurry and confusion in the inn: a gran senor had arrived soon after my departure, and occupied the whole attention of the posadero, leaving me without hope of procuring any thing that day to eat or drink. This gran senor was M. Cabanus, the projector of the Spanish bank, who, with his friend Izquierdo, were come to survey the river, for the purpose of a canalbetween this city and Madrid.

Nothing could be more opportune for me. I immediately joined company with them, and when they left Toledo, they transferred me to their friends, from whom I obtained all that a traveller can want, information and protection.

After dinner we began with visiting the Alcazar, that residence of ancient kings, now the magnificent abode of poverty and wretchedness.

The north front is by Alonso de Covarrubias and Luis de Vergara, who were employed by Charles V. The south front is the work of Juan de Herrera. The quadrangle

quadrangle is one hundred and fixty feet by one hundred and thirty, and, with the great stair-case, the gallery, and the colonade, has an air of elegant simplicity.

When the court retired from Toledo, this palace was suffered to decay, till some lovers of the arts, mourning over the ruins of the once stately pile, had made representations to the king, and urged him to repair it. In consequence of these representations the archbishop himself undertook the business, and having, at the expence of £.50,000 restored the Alcazar to its pristing grandeur, converted it into an hospicio or general workhouse for the poor. All the magnificent apartments are now occupied with spinning-wheels, and looms, and instead of princes they are filled with beggars. In these they work, and in the under-ground story, which had been the stables, they have their dormitory.

The good archbishop here feeds seven hundred perfons, who are employed in the filk manufactory; but unfortunately, with the best intentions, he has completed the ruin of the city; for, by his weight of capital, he has raised the price both of labour and of the raw material, whilst, by carrying a greater quantity of goods to the common market, he has sunk the price of the commodity so much, that the manufacturers, who employed from forty to sixty workmen, now employ only two or three, and many who were in assume are now reduced to penury.

These people are so far from earning their own maintenance, that over and above the produce of their labour they require forty thousand ducats a year for their support. If we reckon the ducat at 2s. 3did. we shall find the sum amount to fix pounds ten shillings and a fraction for each pauper, which alone, without the afstance of their work, should suffice for two of them.

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Of these forty thousand ducats, the archbishop gives, in the first instance, twenty thousand, and the church supplies the rest; but having conversed with him upon this subject, I am much inclined to think, that he gives a great deal more. He certainly supplies the desicit; and with his vast revenue he is always poor.

From the universal experience of mankind I may venture to affert, that if the most able filk manufacturer in Europe, who in the way of his profession has acquired wealth, were to feed, to clothe, and to employ feven hundred people upon the fame terms, either with these in the Alcazar, or with those who belong to fimilar establishments in England, France, or Spain, he would foon be reduced to poverty. For health, for comfort, for profit, for population, let every family occupy a separate cottage, and learn to live on the produce of its industry. For want of a right understanding on this fubject, benevolence in England, France, and Spain must figh and fay, "When I would do good, evil is present with me." Such establishments increase the evils they mean to remedy, and aggravate the diftress they were intended to relieve.

From the Alcazar we went to visit the royal manufactory of arms, with which I was much pleased. The steel is excellent, and so perfectly tempered, that in thrusting at a target the swords will bend like whale-bone, and yet cut through a helmet without turning their edge. This once famous manufacture had been neglected, and in a manner lost, but it is now reviving, Virgil says,

At Chalybes mudi ferrum, &c.

And naked Spiniards temper steel for war.

Georg. i, 58.

Diod. Sic. fays, the Celtiberians give fuch temper to their steel that no helmet can refift their stroke.

The next morning I devoted to the cathedral, where-I fpent fome hours agreeably. The building itself, the carving, the pictures, and the treasures it contains, all attract and rivet the attention. This magnificent church is four hundred and four feet long, and two hundred and three feet wide; it has five ailes, and the highest of these is one hundred and fixty feet. choir is covered with carvings representing the conquest of Granada, executed in a most superior stile, by the two famous artists, Alonso Berruguete, a disciple of Michael Angelo, and Felipe de Borgona. The eye is never weary of examining these monuments of their confummate skill. Among the pictures are the works of the best masters; of Rubens, Titian, Dominico Greco, Vandyke, Guido, Carlo Maratti, Eugenio Caxes, Vicente Carduco, and Bassano. In the library they have near feven hundred manuscripts.

The treasures of this cathedral struck me with astonishment. La Custodia, an elegant silver model of the cathedral by Enrique de Arfe, weighs twenty-two thousand ounces, and took fifty-five ounces of pure gold for gilding. It contains a multitude of pillars. and more than two hundred little filver images of exquisite workmanship. In the centre of this edifice is placed a shrine of massive gold, weighing sifty pounds; another, which occasionally supplies the place of this. contains a statue of the infant Jesus made of pure gold, and adorned with eight hundred precious stones. In four separate closets are four large filver images standing on globes of filver, each two feet diameter, reprefenting Europe, Afia, Africa, and America, with their feveral emblems, given by Anne of Newbourgh. The grand filver throne, on which is placed the Virgin, wearing a crown, and adorned with a profusion of the most costly gems, weighs fifty arrobas, which, at twentyfive pounds the arroba, is equal to one thousand two 0 2 hundred

hundred and fifty pounds. In the chapel of the Virgin is an altar covered with gold and filver.

It is evident that this profusion of wealth has arisen from the pious donations of the Spanish princes, out of the immense treasures obtained from their gold and filver mines, on the first discovery of America. The value of these donations may be ascertained with ease; but no pen can estimate, no figures calculate, no imagination can conceive, what would have been the value, what the produce of this wealth, if, instead of being thus buried, and, as far as relates to any nieful purpole, loft, it had been employed in making easy communications through the kingdom, by canals and roads, or in the improvement of the foil, by draining, by planting, and by watering, or in the establishment, by premiums. and by loans, of uleful manufactures, fuited to the genius of the people and to the nature of the country. If that overflowing wealth had been diverted into profitable channels, what might Spain have been! Dicite pontifices, in fancto quid facit aurum? We may venture to fay that, if the gold and filver of America, instead of being buried in the churches, or, which is worfe, instead of pampering the pride, the prodigality, and the unprofitable luxury of the great, or, which is worst of all, instead of being idly squandered in useless and almost endless wars, if all this gold and silver had been devoted to Ceres, Spain would have been her most favourite residence, and the whole peninsula would be one continued garden. AND TO A CO

The revenue of this cathedral is, perhaps, not be equalled by any church in Europe.

The archbishop has nine millions of reales a year, which, at two pence halfpenny per real, would be equal to ninety-three thousand seven hundred fifty pounds sterling; but we may with more accuracy say ninety thousand

thousand; a revenue this fit for a sovereign prince. Besides the archbishop, there are forty canons, sifty prebendaries, and sifty chaplains. Of the canons, sourteen are dignitaries. The whole body of eccle-stastics belonging to this cathedral is six hundred, all well provided for. They were formerly regulars of St. Augustin, but they are now secularised.

I had the curiofity to hear mass in one of the chapels, where they use only the Mozarabic Missal, which was composed by St. Isidore for the Gothic church after their conversion from arianism to the catholic faith. This maintained its empire till the expulsion of the Moors, when the court introduced the Roman Missal, but at the same time, influenced by the lenity and good sense of Ximenes, indulged the nobles and the clergy of Toledo with their own Missal. By degrees this was neglected, and almost forgotten, infomuch that when I was there no one was present, but myself and the officiating priest.

No religious establishment need be asraid of toleration, unless it be absurd in the extreme. Cease to perfecute, and all sects will in due time dwindle and decay. They have the seeds of mortality in themselves, and nothing but persecution can prevent their dissolution. When government has given its fanction to one religion, and made provision for its priests; when with cool deliberation it has made choice of that, which appears to be the best, and has affixed its stamp, it has done its duty, and may safely leave the rest to the good pleasure of its citizens, or, if it interferes at all, it should be to encourage competition, and by no means to establish a monopoly.

In visiting the town house, I was struck with a beautiful inscription on the stair-case, and took pains to copy it. The affinity between the Spanish language and the Italian Italian is so visible, that most people who have any of the one, may, by the affistance of the French and Latin, understand the other. I shall, therefore, venture to give the inscription without attempting a translation. It is addressed to the magistrates of Toledo, and thus we read it:

Nobles discretos varones,
Que gobernais à Toledo,
En aquestos escalones
Desechad las aficiones,
Codicias, amor, y Miedo.
Por los comues provechos
Dexad los particulares:
Pues vos fizo dios Pilares
De tan riquissimos techos,
Estad firmes, y derechos.

This famous city, once the feat of empire, where the arts and sciences, where trade and manufactures sourished, is now brought to ruin and decay, and kept in existence only by the church. This city, which contained two hundred thousand souls, is now reduced to less than twenty-five thousand. The citizens are sled, the monks remain. Here we find twenty-six parish churches, thirty-eight convents, seventeen hospitals, four colleges, twelve chapels, and nineteen hermitages, the monuments of its former opulence. Every street retains some token to remind the inhabitants of what their city was. They see many thousand columns scattered about, each with "Sic transit', deeply engraved upon it.

The same desolation has spread to the surrounding villages, which are not only reduced in number, from five hundred and fifty-one to three hundred and forty-nine, being a loss of more than two hundred villages in one district, but the remaining villages are also reduced to less than one quarter of their former popular tion,

most fertile lands are lest uncultivated. This I can venture to affirm upon the best authority.

Two hundred and twenty years before the Christian. era, Hannibal added Toledo, with Castille, to the empire of Carthage. From them it passed under the dominion of the Romans, and continued in subjection till the reign of Eurico, the seventh sovereign of the Gothic line in Spain, who took possession of this city about A. D. 467. In that line the sceptse had continued more than 240 years, when the Moors entered Spain, encouraged by the weakness of a country, which, through the jealoufy of wicked fovereigns, had been difarmed, and made an easy prey to the first who should invade it. In three years they over-ran the whole kingdom; and Toledo, although better prepared than most other cities to make a vigorous relitance, submitted to its fate, A. D. 714. Alfonso VI. a warlike prince, with the affiftance of Rodrigo Diaz, furnamed the Cid, rescued this city from the Moors, A. D. 1084; but in less than fifteen years he lost the famous battle of the Seven Counts, and with it the city. From this time to the final expulsion of the Moors, Toledo was the object for which most blood was shed; and even after that period, it had little time to breathe before it was vexed by new storms.

The loss of two able fovereigns, of Isabella, A. D. 1504, and of Ferdinand, A. D. 1516, with the total incapacity of their daughter Joanna, and the foreign education of their grandson Charles, but more especially the disgrace and death of Ximenes, convulsed the Spanish empire in its whole extent. This distinguished minister, like Richlieu in France, and Henry VII. in England, had curbed the power of the great seodal lords, had divested them of their usurped authority, and, in the place of the anarchy and consusion of distracted empire.

white their lines

empire, was preparing to introduce a fustem of wife and equitable government, which at once should give stability to the throne, and protection to the weak from the oppression of the strong. By his advice, immediarely after the conquest of Granada, Ferdinand, and Ifabella had applied themselves seriously to this important buliness, revoking the grants of cities, castles, lands, pensions, and immunities, which had been extorted from the crown, encouraging appeals from the tribunals of the barons, and attaching to their own perfons, by a papal grant, the three great masterships of Calatrava, Alcantara, and St. Iago, with all their cities, caftles, and strong places, usually given to the nobles. After the death of Ferdinand, Ximenes, appointed regent of Caltille during the minority of Charles, following up this plan, had courted the free cities, had armed the citizens, and by their means had kept the great nobility in awe; but when he fell, inexperience, weakness, and rapacity taking the reins, ruined all his plans, and foon drove the people to defpair. tizens of Toledo were the first to take up arms, and the last to lay them down. They chose for their general Don John de Padilla, a young nobleman of undaunted courage, but of no experience. All the cities of Castille followed the example of Toledo, and the rebellion, breaking out with violence, was conducted with a rage and fury peculiar to civil infurrections. They neither shewed nor expected pity; but, to the utmost of their power, by the halter, by fire, or by the fword, they destroyed the persons and the property of all, who opposed their measures. The ecclesiastics, without hefitation, joined them, but the nobility observed a strict neutrality. The motives by which these several orders in the state were actuated will appear from the requisitions of the fanta junta, an affembly composed of deputies from all the cities. The principal were these: certifier by fices or fortuities.

^{1.} The king shall reside in Castille, or appoint a native regent.

- 2. None but natives shall hold offices in church or state.
- 5. The representatives of the people in cortes shall be paid by their own constituents, receiving neither place nor pension from the crown, and shall choose their own speaker.
- 7. The cortes shall be affembled once in three years, to consult on public affairs.
- 8. The foldiers shall have free quarters only fix days, and on a march.
- ro. The excise duties shall be reduced to what they were at the death of Isabella.
- voked, and all new offices shall be dissolved.
- 14. All the privileges of the nobles, prejudicial to the commons, shall be revoked.
- 15. The government of cities shall not be in the hands of the nobles, nor shall the governors be paid by them.

with a rage and fury peculiar as evolutionly says of The

- with those of the commons.
- 18. No money shall be sent out of the kingdom, nor shall it be granted by the crown before it has been raised.

in the riere were admined will appear from the regular

20. The mayors shall continue in office only one year, unless the people defire it; and they shall be paid by the treasury, and not either by fines or forfeitures.

None

22. The

22. The goods of the accused shall not escheat till after sentence of condemnation is pronounced.

25. No man shall be compelled to purchase papal indulgences.

By these requisitions it is clear that the commons were ground as between two mill-stones, oppressed both by the crown and by the nobles; but for want of proper leaders they obtained no redress. Sometimes they made application to the throne with the most flattering offers; at other times they solicited the nobles to take part with them against the usurpations of the crown, and held up to them a rod in case of their resusal; but whether they tried the force of promises to the king, or of threatenings to the nobles, these promises and threatenings met together in one object, the resumption of the crown lands.

The armies of the commons, every where defeated, were at length difperfed; Padilla was beheaded, and Toledo alone remained obstinate in its resistance, encouraged by the example of Padilla's widow, who not only declared her own resolution not to survive the loss of liberty, but urged them to avoid the eternal reproaches of posterity, by transmitting to their children that freedom which they had received by inheritance from their progenitors.

The conduct and courage of this heroine might yet have retrieved their affairs, had not the court contrived to detach the ecclesiastics from the common cause. Deferted by them, and deceived in their expectations by the nobles, the commons no longer able to make resistance, and having no alternative, surrendered the city by capitulation to the crown, (A. D. 1522). Thus ended a war which had been carried on with spirit two and twenty months, and thus the nobles in Spain, as in

all other countries, rather than give liberty to the people, submitted themselves to receive the yoke. The whole nation has suffered by this change in the constitution of their government; but no order in the state has lost so much as the nobility. From being little less than sovereigns, they are slaves, reduced to the lowest state of abasement; mere cyphers, without weight, consideration, influence, or dignity; not like lawful sovereigns, dethroned yet unsubdued, the objects of most generous pity and compassion; but like some contemptible usurper, when degraded and exposed to the derision of the surrounding multitude.

It was not till A. D. 1529, that the university revived, after the expulsion of the Moors. This seminary may be considered as the offspring of Salamacka, and although many distinguished characters have been educated here, the daughter has never been equal in splendour to the mother. They have twenty-four professors, and receive annually about four hundred students. The antiquated philosophy of Aristotle maintains unrivalled empire here.

Before I turned my back upon this most interesting city, I wished to have ascertained a fact which is reported by no contemptible authority, but I wanted opportunity.

It is certain that the water of the Tagus at Aranjuez, passing between mountains of gypsum and sal gem, is there very noxious; but at Toledo it is very good, and lathers well with soap. Mr. Bowles affirms, that below Toledo this water discovers no sign, by any chemical process, of either salt or gypsum. In confirmation of the theory which he labours to establish, he relates another sact similar to this. He says that after rain the river by Cardona (that high mountain of rock salt already mentioned) is so impregnated

that the fish die; but that three leagues below the mount, neither by evaporation, nor by any other means, could he ever discover the least particle of falt.

These and similar facts, if ascertained, would point out a law of nature with which at present we are wholly unacquainted.

Provisions are remarkably cheap at Toledo: beef, tight quarts; mutton, eleven; bread, five; labour, from September to May, four reales; the remainder of the year, four and an half.

It must always be remembered, that eight quarts and half make a real, which may be reckoned two pence halfpenny sterling, but in truth it is not more than $2\frac{1}{4}$, pence.

June 9, I left Toledo. The way from this city to Aranjuez is interesting, as being a country evidently covered with decomposed granite. In one part of the way we find the clay unmixed, but as we proceed, we see the quartz blended with the clay, whilst the mica, as the lighter body, has been carried off. The vegetable tribes are nearly the same with those already mentioned at Añover, with the addition of excellent liquorice growing wild. Near the river fide is an extensive wood of tamarisk. This part of the country is chiefly the king's demesne, and is left uncultivated, given up to mules, although the land is rich, and, with proper tillage, would produce the most luxuriant crops. In one spot of low swampy ground is saltpetre in abundance, discernible to the taste, and visible to the eye, although it is far from any dwelling, and free from all diftinguishable admixture of either gypfum or calcareous matter.

As we approach the Sitio, that is, the royal refidence, we meet with a delightfully shaded road; and, after traversing a scorching plain, seel resreshed by the vapour arising from the water, with which a double row of elms is kept in constant vigour.

Aranjuez at this season of this year, is a most enchanting residence. The palace is not superb, but it has the look of comfort; and the garden, watered by the Tagus, is beautifully laid out, without the least appearance of affectation, but natural, and suited to the climate, which requires close walks, and, of course, great simplicity. It is extensive, and by that circumstance, aided by the size of the elms, which are, without exception, the largest I ever saw, it has an air of magnificence, but that kind of magnificence which consults only pleasure. The Cyprian goddess, with her little train, might have chosen this for one of her most savoured spots; but native beauty is here confined to the vegetable kingdom; sew of her nymphs are to be found in this part of Spain.

The corps diplomatique seem to enjoy themselves more in this retreat than at the other sitios; they are near together; they give good dinners; they have frequent balls, and, from day to day, they have one continued round of pleasant amusements.

In this sequestered spot, we meet with none but men of the most polished manners, well informed of every thing that is passing in the world, and with the most accomplished women, all cheerful, gay, and lively. The refinements of a select society like this were so powerfully attractive, that I laid by the pen, I closed my books, and, from morning to night, had agreable engagements. I came here with Izquierdo, expecting to have explored the mountains in this vicinity with him; but, the moment we left the chaise, we parted;

he lived with the ministers, I with the corps diplomatique. A few days after my excursion to Anover, we met; when, like another Mentor, he awakened my attention to the chief object of my journey, saying, "My friend, we must quit this place, and return to the more rugged paths of science: this kind of life is not suitable to us." Thinking, however, some relaxation needful, and finding the society at Aranjuez, although cheerful, not unprofitable, I determined to prolong my stay.

Here I often met one of my travelling companions, the tall French colonel, looking exceedingly dejected; his gloom was manly, yet increasing daily, it seemed at last to border on despair. Part of his eventful history had escaped from him on the journey, the rest I collected from his friends. A Frenchman ferving in the Spanish army is sufficient to bespeak misfortune. His was an affair of honour, not uncommon among the officers in France, in which he had killed his colonel. Without loss of time he fled, and being of a good family, he was ftrongly recommended to the Spanish court, where, as a brave officer, he met respect. Wherever he ferved, his conduct was admired; and had he been either discreet or fortunate, he must have risen high in his profession. His person and address were graceful, his understanding strong, and well informed, but for want of prudence, his ambition was facrificed to his love of pleasure. As a man of gallantry, with fuch accomplishments, his empire must have been extensive: his vanity was flattered; but if he felt attachment, it was for one, from whom he had nothing to expect, but what the warmest affection could bestow. With her he spent every thing he had, and having exhaufted his credit in Barcelona, where his regiment was quartered, he procured an exchange with an officer who was going to Mexico. No fooner was this arrangement unalterably fixed, than his friend

friend and patron, general O'Neile, was appointed governor of Zaragoza, where he would foon have been provided for. This circumstance he felt severely, and this, together with a painful separation, his load of debt, his want of credit, his approaching journey, and long voyage, without money in his purse, or any refources but his wit, was sufficient to depress the highest and the most independent spirit. Had the duke de lavauguyon known of his distress for cash, he would have offered his assistance; but this man was born to be unfortunate. To complete the whole, he had not been ten days at sea, before news arrived, that the viceroy of Mexico, to whom he had the strongest recommendations, was dead.

A man may choose his fituation, but this once chosen, it is the situation which most frequently makes the man.

Te facimus, fortuna, deam, caloque locamus.

Soon after my return to Aranjuez, I had the honour to dine with the prime minister, Count Florida Blanca. The company confitted of the foreign ministers, who are invited every Saturday, and his under secretaries. This affemblage may appear incongruous, but it is not fo; because these gentlemen, having been well educated, and trained up in the various civil departments of the state, and from thence dispatched into foreign countries as fecretaries of the embaffy, where they learn the language, and acquire knowledge, they have higher claims than those, who have similar employment in the other courts of Europe. When they return to Spain, considered as servants of the public, they are received into the various offices, and have each his feveral department, one France and England, another the Italian courts, where they affift in expediting bufiness. To them a foreign minister can explain at leifure.

fure, with clearness and with freedom in his own language, all that he wishes to have distinctly stated to the prime minister. From this office they are commonly promoted to some honourable and lucrative employment, as the reward of their long services.

I was struck with the elegance of the dinner, in which there was great variety, yet every thing was excellent; and had I been to form a judgment of the count, merely from the arrangement of his table, I should have pronounced him a man of sense. It is an old, and perhaps a well sounded observation, that no man is fit to govern an empire who cannot give a dinner to his friends.

The manners of the count are easy and polite, such as evidently mark the school in which he has been trained, distinguished not by familiarity but by the most pleasing attentions.

At the beginning of the dinner, I was much furprised to hear myself addressed in English by the favourite servant of the count, who brought me a dish, telling me, " you will find this excellent." Out of compliment for his civility, I helped myself, but had no fooner began to eat, than he brought me a fecond; and in like manner a third and fourth. It feems Canofa, for that was his name, had been a Spanish mesfenger, and having received civilities in England, he was happy to remember them. As long as I continued in Spain, he never loft an opportunity of paying me attention, and of rendering me every fervice in his power. His good will is courted by the whole corps diplomatique, because he can not only procure for any one an audience, in preference to all others, but can give the best advice as to the time and season of demanding one. It is natural for the foreign ministers to understand this matter; but the grandees, proud, haughty, and unbending, wait for admittance, or, wearied with attendance, ge

go away without being able to obtain it. I faw one of the old nobility fitting thus unnoticed in the antichamber, and I am credibly informed, that whilft they are attending, men of little confideration are inftantly admitted to the count, and going away are succeeded by others, who have no greater pretenfions than themselves to this diffinguished favour. But under a despotic government, the great lords must submit to be treated with contempt. If they will be respected, they must be free; and if they will be free, they must be contented. that the people should be so too, because liberty, if not equally extended to every order in the state, must in time be loft. This truth, founded on observation, and confirmed by the experience of all nations, is a truth of all others the least pleasing to the great; a truth, the force of which is feldom felt till it comes too late to be of service.

As soon as dinner was over at the count's, coffee was called for, and the company dispersed. The Spaniards went to their siesta, and I wandered about till Mr. Liston did me the honour to introduce me at the Dutchess of Berwick's where a pleasant party constantly assembled to drink tea and sup, when there was no ball; for all the time the court was at Aranjuez, the Dutchess de la Vauguyon gave two a week, and the Dutchess of Berwick one.

At a ball, to which I was invited by the former, I had the happiness to see Madame Mello dance a volero. Her motions were so graceful, that whilst she was dancing she appeared to be the most beautiful woman in the room; but she had no sooner retired to her seat than the delusion vanished.

This dance bears some resemblance to the fandango, at least in sprightlines and elegance; but then it is more correct, than that favourite, yet most laseivious panto-Vol. I.

P

mime.

mime. The fandango itself is banished from genteel affemblies, and justly fo. As danced by the vulgar, it is most disgusting: as refined in higher life, covered with a most elegant yet transparent veil, it ceases to disgust; and from that very circumstance, excites those passions in the youthful breast, which wisdom finds it difficult to curb. This dance must certainly come to them by tradition from the Moors. The mufic of it has fuch a powerful effect on young and old, that all are prepared for motion the instant the instruments are heard; and, from what I have seen, I could almost persuade myself to receive the extravagant idea of a friend, who, in the warmth of his imagination, supposed, that were it suddenly introduced into a church or into a court of judicature, priests and people, judges and criminals, the gravest and the gay, would forget all diffinctions, and begin to dance

One night, after a ball, as I was going to my hotel, on turning a corner, I faw at a little distance a gentleman entering through a window, but not upon the ground floor, whilst his friend, or consideratial servant, was on the watch below. Without knowing what I was doing, I ran up towards him; but, upon better recollection, I made off as quick as possible, happy in having escaped the dagger, which my imagination painted as prepared to keep off all intruders.

The motions of the court are nearly uniform from day to day.

Whilft at Aranjuez the king commonly amuses himfelf with fishing till the middle of the day, when he returns to dine, like every other branch of the royal family, in public. After dinner, follows a short conversation with the foreign ministers, which being finished, they retire to the garden; and he, accompanied by the prince, leaving the palace about three or four in the afternoon, afternoon, goes twenty or thirty miles to shoot, following his sport as long as he can see.

The two infants, don Gabriel and don Antonio, either for the fake of health, or to keep them out of mischief, are obliged to go a shooting to some other district, and this every day. If they return early enough, they mount their horses, and attend the princesses in their evening ride.

The old fashioned courtiers dine at half after one, immediately on returning from the palace, but the more modern, at two o'clock, and the foreign ministers between that and three:

In the evening, after the fielts, the princesses, artended by their guards, the grandées, and some of the foreign ministers, enter their coaches, and move slowly on, faluring each other as often as they pass.

By the fide of this long extended mall, is a pleafant walk, well filled with company, and in which the princeffes occasionally walk. If they are on foot, the whole company follows in their train: when passing in their carriages, all fland still to make their bow; and the cloak; which was flung loofely back; or held up, or tucked under the arm, and the flap, which was cast negligently over the left shoulder, is let fall, and hangs like the undertaker's cloak, when walking at a funeral. It is pleafing to fee the genteel young Spaniard in his capa, which he throws into a thousand graceful forms, each remarkable for its peculiar ease and elegance, such as no foreigner can imitate; but when he meets a perfon of superior rank, or when he goes into a church, eafe and elegance are banished by decorum, and this eapa, so much to be admired, degenerates into the stiffness and formality of a cloak.

The Spanish ladies discover the same taste in wearing the mantilla, a kind of muslin shawl, covering both the head and shoulders, and serving the various purposes of the hood, of the cloak, and of the veil. No foreigner can ever attain their ease, or elegance, in putting on this simple dress.

In the Spanish women the mantilla appears to have no weight. Lighter than air, it seems to supply the place of wings.

One evening, when this public walk was thronged with ladies, many of whom were richly dreffed; on the tinkling of a little bell at a diffance scarcely to be heard, in one moment all were upon their knees. Upon asking a lady what was the matter, she told me, that bis majesty was passing. Had I enquired of a Frenchman, he would have said, "C'est le bon Dieu qui passe." Her look pointed me to the spot, where two ladies of fashion, well known, and highly valued by all foreigners who have visited Madrid, had quitted their carriage to the host, which the priests were carrying to some dying christian. Had it been the rainy season, they must have done the same; and had the public walk been even wet and dirty, none would have been excused from kneeling.

The heat, towards the middle of June, became exteedingly troublefome; and, notwithstanding the many allurements of this delightful spot, made me pant for some cool retreat. But, before I quitted a place, to which I might never more return, I determined to explore the environs.

The country is divided into vallies by long chains of gypfum mountains, running nearly east and west, or north-east and south-west. One of these vallies is occupied by the Calle de la Reyna, a beautiful plantation

of lofty elms more than two miles in length. At the end of this I turned to the right, and climbed the mountains, where the royal deer range unrestrained by either bounds or fear, except when they see the king approaching.

I returned from my walk through the town to see the amphitheatre for the bull feasts, and the new convent which the king's confessor has made him build for the monks of his own order.

Another morning I walked with Mr. Lifton to fee a cortio, or farm, of fome hundred acres, belonging to the king. His majesty has two such near Aranjuez; but this, they fay, much exceeds the other. The vines are here all of the choicest kinds. Some idea may be formed of its expected produce, by the dimensions of the cellars, of more than fifteen thousand feet in length, belides other confiderable ranges intended to receive the juice of the grapes, flowing in copious streams from two strong presses. The olives, produced here in great abundance, are pressed by conical iron rollers, elevated above the stage or floor, round which they move on two little margins, to prevent the bruifing of the stones. The olives are carefully picked, and are preffed as foon as they are gathered. By this attention, the oil is not inferior to the best of Italy or France.

In Spain they have few presses in proportion to their quantity of olives, and for this reason, as well as to obtain the greater produce, they leave the fruit in heaps till they ferment and rot; hence the oil grows rancid and ill-flavoured; besides, the pressing of the kernels is certainly not advantageous to the oil. The Spanish oil being, for these reasons, inferior in its quanty, is consumed chiefly by the natives, either at their tables or in making soap. Where morals are not concerned, it is happy for human nature, that the taste is under the influence

influence of custom, so as by habit to approve and choose what once it loathed and rejected with abhorrence. From this circumstance it is, that the Spaniards are not merely contented, but pleased, with the
peculiar flavour of their oil, and prefer it to the purest
which ever came from Lucca. This they condemn
for its persect insipidity.

All the buildings of this vineyard are upon a superior stile, and are executed, not only in the most substantial manner, but with much taste. Nothing can exceed in beauty the extensive range of arbours, covered entirely with vines, so as at mid-day, under a most scorching sun, to yield a refreshing shade.

In point of economy I fear little can be advanced in favour of these establishments, because, to say nothing of the immense sums expended and buried in the earth, it can not be imagined, that, as a royal vineyard, the wine will ever pay the labourers employed upon it.

This cortijo is inclosed by a parapet wall with palifadoes, and is surrounded by a deer park. The valley itself, not above one mile in width, is bounded to the fouth by gypsum hills, and to the north by mountains apparently of the same nature. It is watered by a canal from the Tagus.

Beyond this, to the north, is another valley, where

The gyplum of this country is productive of sea falt, and of Epsom salt, both sound crystallized, and abounds with nitre, appearing every where at noon, in white efflorescence on the surface, and before sun-rise in black spots. The gypsum is in horizontal strata. The tamarisk seems to be fond of gypsum: it abounds

every

luxuriant on the borders of the Tagus.

In the vicinity of Aranjuez we see buffaloes yoked in pairs, either ploughing the land, or drawing heavy loads upon the highways.

The Spaniards, when the fun gets high, all retire to their houses, and exclude, as much as possible, the light; but a foreigner can only learn wildom by his own experience. By wandering all the morning on the mountains, nature with him must sink, and his strength must fail; but returning with a keen appetite, exhaufted, he fits down to a table plentifully furnished with whatever is most excellent in its kind; he eats heartily; he drinks freely; he feels his strength recruited; he sleeps profoundly; and, finding his spirits more than commonly elated in the morning when he awakes, he felicitates himself upon the enjoyment of such health, as he never before experienced; but when, good eafy man, he thinks full furely, that he is wifer than the natives, he is foon convinced of his raffines; and finds, when it is too late, that he has been feeding the flame, which is to confume him.

The day before my departure from Aranjuez, I had the fatisfaction of feeing a pageant peculiar to this country. It is called the Parejas. The prince of Afturias, with his two brothers, the infants don Gabriel and don Antonio, attended by five and forty of the first nobility, all in the ancient Spanish dress, and mounted on high bred Andalusian horses, performed a variety of evolutions to the sound of trumpets and French horns; forming four squadrons, distinguished from each other by the colour of their dresses, which were, red, blue, yellow, and green. They executed this figure dance with great exactness, and made an elegant appearance.

When I left Aranjuez, it was computed, that there were collected in it not lefs than ten thousand souls; but no sooner is the court departed, than it becomes a defert.

Sunday, 18 June, in the evening, I returned to Madrid, and the next morning I attended at the bull feast.

The amphitheatre is three hundred and thirty feet diameter, and the arena, two hundred and twenty-five. It is faid to contain fifteen thousand spectators; but I doubt the truth of this affertion.

The feast is presided by a magistrate, attended by his two alguaris, to regulate the whole, and to preserve order in the assembly.

Comment of the Local Street, and At the appointed moment, immediately on a fignal from the magistrate, two folding doors fly open, and a bull rushes furiously into the arena; but, upon seeing the affembled multitude, he makes a paufe, and looks round, as if feeking some object on which to spend his rage. Opposed to him he sees a picador, mounted on his horse, armed with a lance, and coming on to meet him. As they draw near, they stop, then move a few inches, furveying their antagonist with a fixed attention, each in his turn advancing flowly, as if doubtful what part to take; till at length the bull, stooping with his head, and collecting all his strength, shuts his eyes, and with imperiofity rushes on his adversary. The picador, calm and recollected, fixing himself firmly in his seat, and holding the lance under his right arm, directs the point of it to the shoulder of the raging animal, and turns him aside: but tometimes he is not able to accomplish this.

One bull rushed upon the lance, and rising almost upright upon his haunches, broke it to shivers; then with

with his forehead, as with a battering ram, he smote the picador on the breast, beat him down, and over threw the horse. Instantly the chulos, active young men, with little cloaks or banners, diffracted his attention, and gave the horseman an opportunity to escape. When he was retired, a fecond picador, armed like the former, offered battle to the bull. Flushed with conquest, the furious beast sprung forward; but being with dexterity diverted by the lance, he returned to the charge before the horse could face about, and fixing his horn between the thighs, toffed him in the air, and overthrew the rider. The chulos again appeared, and the man escaped, being relieved by the first picador, who had again entered the arena, mounted on a fresh horse. To this animal the first attack was fatal, for the bull avoiding, by a fudden turn, the lance pierced the cheft, and struck him to the heart.

Sometimes the bull tears open the belly of the horse, the rider is thrown upon his back, and the poor wounded creature runs about with his bowels trailing on the ground. In one morning I faw thirteen horses killed; but fometimes there are many more. These animals have so much spirit, that the rider can make them face the bull, even when they have received their mortal wound. 15人自己的祖传《1640年

HARRY BARRED AL SECTION

When the bull, finding his antagonist constantly remounted, will no longer make battle, the banderilleros, or chulos, are let loofe upon him. These are eight young men, each with a bundle of banderillas, or little arrows, in his hand, which he is to fix into the neck of the bull; not however attacking him from behind, but meeting him in front. For this purpose they provoke him to attack them, and when he is preparing to take them on his horn, at the very moment that he makes a little stop, and shuts his eyes, they fix their banderillas, and escape. If they cannot bring him to this point,

they present the moleta, or little scarlet banner, always carried in their left hand, and provoking him to push at that, pass by him. When he turns quick upon them, they place their confidence in flight; and to amuse him, they let fall their moleta. This very often is sufficient; he stops to fmell at it, then tramples it under foot; but fometimes with his eye fixed upon the man who let it fall, he follows with fuch velocity, that the banderillero can scarcely leap over the sence, before he is overtaken by the bull. I have feen bulls clear this fence almost at the same instant with the man, although it is near fix feet high, Beyond this fence there is another, at the distance of about five feet, which is considerably higher, to protect the spectators, who are seated immediately behind it; yet I have been credibly informed, that bulls have fometimes leaped with fuch amazing force, as to clear both these fences, and fall among the benches.

When he has made battle for about twenty minutes, his time is come, and he must die. This certainly is the most interesting moment, and affords the best subject for a picture. The matador appears, and filent expertation is visible in every countenance. With the left hand he holds the moleta, in his right hand, the fword. During the combat, he has been fludying the character of the bull, and watching all his motions. If this animal was claro, that is, impetuous and without difguise, the matador draws nigh with confidence, certain of a speedy victory; but if he was cautious, circumfpect, and crafty, if he was cool and recollected, flow in forming his resolutions, but quick in their execution, he is called obscuro, and before him even a veteran will tremble. The matador draws nigh, views him with a fixed attention, and endeavours to provoke him, but in vain; or, having provoked him, makes his lunge, but is eluded by the watchful animal, who instantly becomes affailant, and the champion slies; he flies, but he looks back upon the bull, that he may know know how to regulate his flight. One of these, called Pepillo, was so active, and possessed such recollection, that when pursued, and near the barrier, at the very instant when the furious animal had closed his eyes to toss him, he put his soot between the horns, and with this borrowed motion, cleared the sence, and came down upon his seet.

Whilst I was in Spain, two matadors were killed at Cadiz. They were brothers. The first by some miffortune met his sate; the second, rushing forward with brutal sury, thirsting for revenge, hasty and impetuous, soon became the victim of his rashness.

If the matador is an adept in his profession, and calm, he contrives to irritate the bull, and the furious animal rushes blindly on the well-directed point.

The part first aimed at, is the cerebellum, or that part of the spinal marrow, which is contiguous to it, and the fword enters between the vertebræ, or where the last of these is united to the head. With this blow the creature staggers, and without losing one drop of blood, falls lifeless to the ground. If this stroke is not practicable, the fword is directed to the heart, and death, although speedy, is not quite so sudden. Sometimes it happens, even when Costillaris holds the fword, that he has not found the vital part. I faw him bury the weapon up to the very hilt; but as the point did not penetrate the thorax, it only glanced along the ribs, and after a few minutes, was shaken out by the frantic animal. One day he miffed his aim, and the bull received him on his horn; he was twice toffed before he could be delivered, but he was not much hurt; yet his honour had received a stain, till on measuring the horns after the animal was dead, he shewed the spectators that the horn by which he fuffered, was two

Market 1

inches longer than the other. Upon this discovery he received loud applause.

It is wonderful that this accident does not often happen, confidering the length of the horns, which in fome bulls, from point to point, is near five feet. I never faw fuch horns in England.

When the bull has at any time cleared the arena, he tears up the ground with fury; and when he has killed a horse, if unmolested by the chulos, he tramples indignant on his enemy.

The moment the poor creature falls at the feet of the matador, the trumpets found, and three mules enter to drag him off.

The bull feasts are every week, frequently twice in the week during the fummer; and each day fix victims fuffer in the morning, twelve in the evening.

Formerly they used high bred horses, and lost few of them; but since they have adopted a different system, many are killed at every bull feast, It happened once that sixty horses perished in one day. For these they give, upon the average, only £. 3 sterling; whereas the bulls are reckoned at £. 8 each. The stated expences are enormous; but I have my accounts from the best authority:

and min confidential control (venture) and divisioned	5. d.
The alguarils, the guards, and attendants,	100 100, 5
coft per day, in sterling,	15 0
The two matadors in chief	0 0
The two inferior matadors	0 0
The 8 banderilleros, at f. 3 each - 24	0 0
The two picadors of the Law Language of Tomes	0 0
If more are required, each receives for the	fields:
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	The

The mules, drivers,			- 18	12 0
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my own party I am	rot box	estaintes de code	£ 336	7 0

The priest who attends to administer the sacrament,

receives no pay.

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To compensate for this expence, and to yield a balance in favour of the general hospital, to instance only one day, 3 July, 1786, the receipts were as follow:

fell water Received for the 18 dead bulls Received for 17 horse skins	- 605 13	- State Dr
Received for 17 horse skins .		
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The week following the receipts were more than eleven hundred pounds; but the average may be fairly stated at seven hundred pounds a day, leaving a balance of near four hundred pounds a day for the service of the general hospital at Madrid.

The price of admission differs considerably, according as you are covered or exposed, in the sun or in the shade. A box for the day, which may conveniently accommodate eight or ten people in shade, will cost £. 3 12s; but in the sun, £. 1 16s; and between both, ₹. 2 8s. Fashionable people take a box. A seat, if covered, in the shade, and in the front bench, costs 7s. 3d. for the day; but a back seat in these covered benches, on the sunny side of the theatre, is only three shillings. The cheapest seat for the day, exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather, to rain, if it should rain, and to the overwhelming heat of the summer's sun, is something more than 1s. 2d.

The

The fondness of the Spaniards for this divertion is scarcely to be conceived. Men, women, and children, rich and poor, all give the presence to it beyond all other public spectacles; and, for my own part, I am ready to consess, that the keenest sportsman can not be less attentive to his danger, or to the sufferings of the bull, or to the danger of those by whom he was attacked; nay, so inattentive was I to my own danger, that, although by a shivering I knew that I was taking cold, I had not resolution to retire.

My cold was attended by an ague, and this again was followed by an ulcerated throat. However, by the aid of don Antonio Gimbernat, an able furgeon, and most amiable man, I got through it, and, at the end of a month, was well enough recovered to leave Madrid, where the scorching sun became insupportantable.

The contrivances to moderate the heat, are excellent. They have mats and canvas on the outside of their windows to exclude the sun, and during the day they keep the shutters closed, so as to admit the smallest quantity of light, having previously, before the rising of the sun, admitted a supply of sresh air sufficient for the day, and sprinkled the whole house with water.

By these means their rooms, if not frequented, are kept cool and fresh during the most sufficienting and scorching heat of summer, even at Madrid. In one of these they sit all the morning; in one they dine, and this commonly is the worst apartment in the house; in one they sleep their siesta after dinner; and, in the best, the company assembles for the evening.

The freshness of these apartments has made me often think that discomforts and inconveniencies, if decidedly

cidedly intolerable, are much to be preferred to those, to which patience and moderation may be reconciled; because, when by necessity men are roused to action, there are sew evils for which they can not find a remedy, and sew difficulties which they can not finally furmount.

By these contrivances, and by keeping within doors, the day passes pleasantly away. This, however, is not all that a traveller requires. If he will gain information, he must not stay at home. With this idea, I hastened my departure from Madrid, and soon made a party for the north of Spain, taking for my companion, my amiable young friend, the cadet with whom I had travelled from Barcelona to Madrid. As I was to visit his native province, I took no letters, but a few from count Campomanes, who likewise was from that part of Spain. Had I made application, I might have had many more; but these I thought would be sufficient; and so I found them.

Before I left Madrid, I enquired the price of provifions, which I found to be as follows: beef, fourteen quarts (which is a fraction under fourpence) per pound; mutton, fifteen quarts, which is a fraction more than four pence; veal, thirteen quarts; pork, twenty quarts; cheefe, twenty; bread, 6½ quarts, for the finest at the king's oven, and 3½ for brown bread, at the common ovens. Here it may be remembered that 8½ quarts make a real vellon, which is equal to 2½ penny English. Wine is eight quarts for a quartillo, which is fomething more than a pint, or 1½ pound weight. Labour is five reales, or one shilling, a day.

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MADRID TO ASTURIAS.

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ON Saturday, July 22, 1786, my young friend, with the agent of his family, and myfelf, fet out in two little chaifes, leaving Madrid foon after midnight, to avoid the heats which are intolerable in the middle of the day. By this arrangement we escaped one evil to fall into a greater, for which we were not well prepared; because the chaises being open, the night intensely cold, and the north wind in front, it was difficult to preserve the vital heat till the rising of the sun.

Before eight in the morning, we advanced five leagues over a level country, covered with granite fand, and having reached the mountains, confisting of friable white granite, we came to Galapagar, two leagues beyond the Guadarrama.

From hence we saw before us a second chain of mountains, covered with snow, and in them discovered the source of that chilling blast which had made us shiver in the night.

The whole country was alive; all were builty employed in bring home their harvest. The waggons are drawn by oxen, and the wheels are shod with wood instead of iron. It is surprising to see what heavy loads two oxen will draw, pushing with their foreheads against a cross beam fastened to their horns.

The country is open, and badly wooded, although both elm and ash shew the most luxuriant growth,

At the end of about seven leagues, or ten hours journey from Madrid, we begin to ascend the chain of mountains separating New from Old Castile; and in two leagues more; having passed the Puerto de Guadarrama, find a good venta on the northern declivity of these granite mountains. In this venta we meet with comfortable beds; and to prevent disputes, the price of every thing is fixed by government. A turkey is eight reales, or about 1s. 7d.; a pullet, six reales; a young fowl, three reales and seventeen maravedis, or about ten pence halfpenny; nothing can be more reasonable; but the missortune is, they are seldom, if ever, to be had. However we had no reason to complain.

Soon after midnight we arose, took our chocolate, and proceeded on our journey. The pleasantest meak we made was our breakfast, on cold ham, which we took with a keen appetite under the first shade we found after the sun was up.

The country we passed over is little susceptible of culture, being chiefly either white granite decomposed, or the hard grey granite, resisting all the powerful solvents which nature can employ, and remaining rugged, without the least sign of vegetation. Yet, in the midst of this wide waste, are some fertile spots, either covered with llex, or broken by the plough; and even some extensive downs.

Vol I. Q This

This making we travelled three leagues, to Villacastin, and there reposed all the middle of the day.

This village contains two hundred and eight houses, and sixteen hundred inhabitants. It has only two convents; one for men, the other for women. Here are two hospitals for the sick, and for the travelling poor. This circumstance may account for the great proportion of funerals, being about sifty in the year, whereas the births do not exceed forty. This village has one parish church, and sour chapels standing, besides sive more falling to decay. Here we see two extensive buildings for shearing the Merino slocks. For want of streams, their corn is ground by windmills.

At Villacastin we loaded our pistols, being to pass through a forest, famous for robbers, and marked with monumental croffes. Unfortunately, my driver took the lead, and left the other carriage out of fight. We had afcended the mountain, and were got into the thickest of the forest, when at a distance, to the right, I saw two fellows with muskets croffing with halty steps to meet us. They foon came up to us, and the driver Ropped. These were two beggars, who exacted money from all paffengers, under presence of having protected them from thieves. The account they gave of themselves was, that they were of a family which had been commissioned by Philip V. to guard this dangerous pass; yet, furely if employed by government, they should wear some uniform, or at least have some badge to diffinguish them from robbers.

This forest is of ilex.

Ar feven in the evening we arrived at San Chidrian, having this day travelled feven Spanish leagues, or as I imagine, more than five and thirty miles.

In all this country the white wine is excellent, not fo sweet and spicy as that of Foncarral, near Madrid, but equally delicate in its slavour.

From San Chidrian we traversed a vast plain of granite sand, very coarse, loose, and unprofitable, although it would evidently bear good elm and fir. Wherever this sand will pay for tillage, they make it yield wheat and bark. They are now reaping, and as sast as they reap, they tread out the grain with mules, horses, oxen, and the trillo:

The trillo is made with planks of about three inches in thickness, and is five feet long, by 2½ feet wide; the under surface is studded with gun slints, to the number of about two hundred, for the purpose of cutting all the straw to chass, and disengaging all the grain. The person who drives the horse, ox, or mule, round the floor, either sits or stands upon the trillo, and the operation is called trillar.

When the corn is cleanfed by the wind, it is immediately put into the granaries, without fear of its heating there, because, when it is reaped, it is as dry as shot, and the country is far from being damp.

The general colour affected by the peasants in this province, as in many parts of Europe, more especially in Wales, is brown, but the genteel people are fond of black.

Having passed the villages of Adanaro, Hontoria, Gandutierre-Munoz, we arrived about nine in the morning at Aribalo, a considerable city, with eight parish churches, besides one in the suburbs, eight convents, two hospitals, two royal granaries, forty-two priests, and sixteen hundred houses.

From hence we passed over a plain of granite sand, and crossing the river Adaja, which runs north into the Duero, we came through vineyards to Ataquines.

Even in the most desolate part of this route, a plantation of firs, and majestic elm, shew what the country can produce.

Ataquines is a miserable city, and might be easy mis staken for a village. The cottages, low, and badly built of brick, with sheds before them, are in number two hundred and feventy, to lodge eight hundred people. The births, on the average, are forty-five: and the burials twenty, of which most are children in the small pox. Here are four priests. It is remarkable that they have eight hundred oxen. Bread is fold at four quarts the pound of fixteen ounces; beef, eight quarts or two pence farthing English; mutton they have none; wine is about one penny the quart. The church is built of brick, supported by granite pillars, and is lighted by maffive filver lamps. The gold and filver of Peru and Mexico found their way into this city, but, for want of tafte, this unexpected display of wealth excites nothing but difguft.

This country, with industry, good government, and a market for its commodities, might be rendered one of the richest in the world. It stretches, without mountains, far as the eye can reach; it abounds with rivers, and it enjoys the sun; yet, with all these advantages, the farmers, for want of watering their crops, get only ten for one upon the seed. Their plough is antiquated, like that last described. Here slocks of sheep abound.

This morning we traversed the plain three leagues, to Medina del campo, on the Zapardiel, a little river communicating

communicating with the Duero, between Toro and Tordefillas.

Medina has nine parish churches, seventy priests, seventeen convents, two hospitals, and at present only one thousand houses. The collegiate church, built of brick, is much and deservedly admired for its roof. This city seems evidently going to decay. The houses are all of brick, irregular, and low. It was formerly the residence of kings, and contained fourteen thousand families, but during the civil war it was nearly reduced to ashes. It appears that Cardinal Ximenes had made this city one of his principal magazines for military stores, collected with a view to curb the great nobility: but when (A. D. 1520) the commons of Castille sought redress of grievances, they seized this magazine, and desended the city with such obstinacy, that they forced Fonseca to retire and to leave them in quiet possession of the ruins.

The furrounding country is naturally fertile, and it is evident that elms, poplars, mulberries, vines, and olives, if planted, would flourish here.

From hence we turned to Valdestillas, four leagues, over a most beautiful country abounding with corn and wine, not hilly, but gently swelling; all open, and destitute of trees, yet able to bear the most losty elms. The soil is still granite sand, mixed with smooth round gravel, such as may be well expected near the constant of so many rivers here assembling from three points of the compass, from the east, from the north, and from the south.

Valladolid was fixed upon as our resting place in the middle of our journey, and I was not displeased with the arrangement, because this venerable city is highly interesting to a traveller.

Here

Here I was so happy as to meet the marquis de Mos, a nobleman of Gallicia, grandee of Spain, and colonel in the army, who had done me the honour to notice me at court, and now took me under his protection. He had taken a house here only for the sake of being present to prosecute a suit in chancery.

Valladolid is a confiderable city, having an univerfity, colleges, cathedral, palace, courts of justice, and one of the two high courts of chancery. Upon passing the first gate, you find a spacious area, bounded by seventeen convents; from hence, entering through the fecond gate, the city strikes you with every appearance of antiquity. The Plaza Mayor, or great fquare, is spacious and venerable; yet, compared with the great body of the city, it is evidently modern. The cathedral, built by Juan de Herrera, is massive, heavy, and, in my mind, far from elegant. It has the Grecian arch, and the pillars in front are Doric. The treasures of this church are great; the Custodia, by Juan de Arfe, is of solid filver, and more than fix feet high; the other ornaments and jewels are innumerable, and the whole together is inestimable; yet the bishop has not more than five thousand pounds a year. city has fifteen parish churches, with five annexed, forty-feven priefts, fix hospitals for the fick, for infants, and for lunatics, five thousand families, and twenty thousand souls.

The university has more than two thousand students, forty-two professors, and sifty doctors, distributed in seven colleges. In the year 1346, this seminary was instituted by D. Alonzo XI.; and A. D. 1784 to 1785, there entered and were matriculated, 1299 students.

They have here as in other cities a free school for drawing.

The church and convent of St. Benito are worthy of attention; but the public edifice, in my opinion, most to be admired, is the church of San Pablo, near the palace, whether we consider the elegance of the whole, or the high finishing of the basso relievo figures and ornaments, which, after a lapse of three hundred years, seem to have suffered little by their exposure to the weather. In this building the quadrangle of the novices deserves the highest praise.

The king's palace, rather elegant than grand, is still preserved; but all the palaces of the great nobility are going to decay.

Here Charles V. received the news, that his victorious troops had taken Rome, and made the pope his prisoner; and from hence he ordered prayers to be offered up in all the churches of Spain for the deliverance of the sovereign pontiff. In the city his successors kept their court, till Philip IV. removed it to Madrid.

The buildings are chiefly brick, but some are limestone. Among the materials, no inconsiderable quantity of granite, brought from the neighbourhood of Vilacastin, at the distance of thirteen leagues, with many hundred pillars of the same, remain as monuments of ancient splendour.

All the public walks are lined with trees.

The country round this city is a perfect garden, watered by norias. It produces white wine of a good quality, excellent madder, some filk, and a few olives. All these productions will increase, when they shall obtain a vent in foreign markets.

At present the poor are numerous, sed by the convents, and manifest the wretchedness of this once flourishing metropolis.

It is fallen indeed, but on the projected canal we may evidently read refurgam. This undertaking, once regarded like the wild projects of the giants, will in all probability, at no distant period, be accomplished, provided Spain has the wisdom not to be engaged in war.

The canal begins at Segovia, fixteen leagues north of Madrid, and is separated from the southern canal by the chain of mountains which we passed at Guadarama. From Segovia, quitting the Erefma, it croffes the Pisuerga, near Valladolid, at the junction of that river with the Duero, then leaving Palencia, with the Carrion to the right, till it has croffed that river below Herrera, it approaches once more the Pifuerga, and near Herrera, twelve leagues from Reinofa, receiving water from that river in its course, it arrives at Golmir, from whence, in less than a quarter of a league, to Reinosa, there is a fall of a thousand Spanish feet. At Reinosa is the communication with the canal of Arragon, which unites the Mediterranean to the bay of Biscay; and from Reinosa to the Suanzes, which is three leagues, there is a fall of three thousand feet.

Above Palencia is a branch going westward, through Beceril de Campos, Rio Seco, and Benevente, to Zamora, making this canal of Castille, in its whole extent, one hundred and forty leagues.

They have already completed twenty leagues of it, from Reinosa to Rio Seco; which, with twenty-four locks, three bridges for aqueducts, and one league and an half of open cast through a high mountain, had cost thirty-eight millions of reales, or three hundred

and eighty thousand pounds sterling; and this, suppofing the twenty leagues equal to eighty-eight miles, is £. 4,318 per mile. For work executed in so complete a manner, this certainly is not extravagant.

To expedite this arduous undertaking, they employ two thousand soldiers, and as many peasants. The former receive three reals a day, besides their usual pay, that is when they work by the day; but they work mostly by the piece. To regulate the prices, they have three tables, 1st, for the quality; 2d, the depth; 3d, the distance; all sounded on experiments. The qualities are, 1st, sand; 2d, soft clay; 3d, hard clay; 4th, loose schist; 5th hard schist, and solid rock; of which, they make three distinctions, viz. such as can be worked, 1st, by the pick and shovel; 2d, by wedges and sledges; 3d, by boring and by blast. This blast again is subject to distinctions.

The canal is nine feet deep, twenty feet wide at bottom, and fifty-fix at top.

When this canal is perfected, which may be in less than thirty years, the world, perhaps, will have nothing of the kind to be compared with it, either in point of workmanship, of extent, or of utility. The two first speak for themselves; the last can be obvious only to those who have seen this country. To say nothing of coals, to be carried from the Asturias to the south, and of manufactures which might then be established in Cassille, and find a ready market by the Bay of Biscay, the excellent wines of that sandy province, now scarcely paying for cultivation, would not only find a ready sale, but would be in the highest estimation; the oils would fetch their price, both for the table and for soap; and the corn, which in abundant

anklanter

abundant seasons proves the ruin of the sarmer, would be a source of opulence, and stimulate his industry to fresh exertions.

For want of fuch an outlet, provinces defigned by nature to rejoice in plenty, and to furnish abundance for exportation, are often reduced to famine, and obliged to purchase corn from the turrounding nations. Confidering fuch undertakings, and feeing them either languish for want of men and money, or not carried on with a spirit answerable to their vast importance, how natural is it to execrate the madness and folly of mankind, so often engaged in profecuting unprofitably wars, from motives of covetoulnels, or from the molt idle jealoufy and groundless apprehensions; spending those treasures for the molestation and abasement of their neighbours, which might be more profitable employed for their own emolument and exaltation, if expended in agricultural improvements, and the general fomentation of their industry. The whole annual expence of this canal is not equal to the construction of one ship of the line. Nay, we may venture to asfert, that the men and money absurdly spent by Spain in the profecution of the last war, would have finished forty canals equal to that I have been defcribing. The discussion would be long, but the proof is easy! Money is soon reckoned, if we omit the multiplied calculations needful to estimate its value according to the various channels in which it flows, and the purposes for which it is employed; but men are eafily overlooked; yet not one of these who falls in the vigour of his age, can be reckoned, even in the first instance, at less than forty pounds, without taking into confideration the contingent injury in the loss of a fubject, who might have lived to become the parent of a numerous offspring. he corner which in

Before I left Valladolid I enquired into the price of provisions. In this city, beef and mutton are twelve quarts the pound of fixteen ounces; and bread is five quarts; wine is about an halfpenny the English pint. It must always be remembered, that eight quarts and an half make a real.

I cannot quit this city without making mention of a practice which the marquis de Mos affures me is common in Gallicia. He tells me, that in pleurifies they give the feeds of ivy, bruifed, to the quantity of two tea spoonfulls, repeated every eight hours, and that this simple medicine has been found to be infallible. I report it upon his authority, having never fince had occasion to prescribe it.

Thursday, July 27, we left Valladolid at five in the morning, and afcending gradually a limestone hill for about half a league, we came to an extenfive plain, fertile in corn, but not well cultivated; yet fome of the farmers upon this rich loomy foil, this mixture of clay, fand, and calcareous earth, have most luxuriant crops. The thiftles are rampant, more than eight feet high. The country is open, and void of trees; excepting near one little convent, which enjoys the extensive shade of a few lofty elms.

Before noon, we came to a village, comprising feventy miserable cottages, called la Mudarra, built upon a fine limestone rock. Its fituation is healthy; yet these feventy families contain only one hundred and twenty fouls.

As we advance along the plain, towards Medina de Rio Seco, at the diftance of about feven or eight leagues the limestone rock becomes more destitute of priesta . This beloppe to the count of

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Medina

Medina de Rio Seco already feels the influence of the canal, for although it still wears the face of misery in its buildings, yet the people seem more alert, and farther removed from that torpid indolence so visible in other villages of Old and new Castille. Trade is increasing, and manufactures begin to flourish, particularly those of serge. It is to be lamented, that the silk ribbon weavers should waste their labour, by not adopting the modern improvement of the loom. The surrounding country abounds with corn and wine, and improves in the cultivation of the olive. All these commodities, with the manufactures, and the easy transport by the canal, have invited merchants to open houses, and to bring new capitals into circulation here.

Medina had formerly seven thousand houses; it has now only twelve hundred; but, as these contain more than eight thousand souls, it is evident that trade is brisk. Here are four convents for men, two for women, three parish churches, with forty priests. The churches are all good; that of S. Maria is elegant, with a losty roof, highly finished, and supported by well proportioned pillars. In this church the Custodia is solid silver, and weighs more than one hundred weight. The church of St. Francisco is rich in relics; but this, it must be confessed, is a perishable commodity.

From hence to Manfilla, eleven leagues and an half, the country is all level, open, rich, and productive of both corn and wine; abounding in villages, and occupied by husbandmen. The route we took was through Cedinos, Vecilla, Alvires, Matallana, and Santas Martas. The former of these includes an hundred mudwall cottages, and two churches; Vecilla, one hundred and sixty such miserable habitations, with two churches, and fix priests. This belongs to the count of Altamira,

mira, a grandee of Spain. Mayorga has now only fix hundred and fifty such cottages; and although formerly it numbered seventeen thousand, no traces of these remain. It is divided into eight parishes, and maintains twenty-four priests. Here are three convents, and one hospital. This town belongs to the young duches de Benevente. Alvires is wretched; Matallana, more so; Santas Martas, but little better; and Mansilla has no room to boast. All are equally of mud wall, and mouldering away.

The trillo is every where at work, fome with oxen, others with mules. The plough refembles the last mentioned, and exhibits a want of intercourse with more enlightened provinces. The cart wheels have neither nave, nor spokes, nor selloes; but are only planks sastened together, and turning with the axis. This usually is eight inches in diameter. About Manfilla the wheels are bound with iron. We see only oxen in the teams.

Mansila was once fortified, as may be seen by the round towers still remaining. It contains sour hundred families, one convent and one hermitage. Here the dutches of Alba appoints the magistrates.

From Manfilla the face of the country changes. On crofling the Ezla we find meadows, inclosures, and a variety of trees, chiefly poplars, elms, and walnuts; then paffing among hills composed of fand, clay, and gravel, rounded by fluctuating waters, we fall down upon a rich valley, at the head of which stands Leon, protected by high mountains from the north.

We went immediately to the house of don Felix Getino, a canon of the cathedral, nearly related to my young friend, where we met with a most hospitable reception.

Leon

MODEL!

Leon contains fifteen hundred families, with fix thoufand one hundred and feventy fouls, distributed in thirteen parishes, with four hundred and twenty priests, a cathedral, two royal foundations of S. Isidro and S. Marcos, besides nine convents, with a Beateria for nuns who are not subjected to vows, a few hermitages, and some hospitals.

The cathedral is deservedly admired for its lightness and elegance. It is a gothic structure, with a lofty fpire, highly finished, not only with basso relievo ornaments, but with open work transmitting light, and beautiful in its kind, refembling the finest point lace or filigree. The windows are all of painted glass. In the facrifty is a filver crucifix, with its canopy supported by four Corinthian pillars, near feven feet high, the whole of filver. The filver mount on which it stands is divided into compartments, each exhibiting fome reprefentation of the Passion in basso relievo. The custodia is more than fix feet high, made of filver, and elegantly wrought with images. The bishop's revenue is 30,000 ducats, or about f. 3,295 sterling, per annum. The canons are forty, including always the kings and the counts of Altamira.

When I came back from viewing the cathedral, I faw clearly that I had done fomething wrong, because our old canon, who had received me with a smile, now regarded me with horror, and even my young friend looked frighted. The fact was briefly this: having slit my nail, I inadvertently took out my knife, as I was walking, and pared it even. Had I been conscious of what I did, I should never have conceived that they, who spit in their churches without referve, could have been offended. But before my return, the report had reached the good old man, and made him tremble; yet, upon my solemn declaration that

מענברוכופ על הוא אין אים ממיוחנג דוגם דוגו

that I meant no infult, he became gradually calm, and, after fome time, refumed his wonted smile.

The religious house, or, Casa real de San Isidro, has sixteen canons regular of St. Augustin. In their church are deposited the bones of the patron saint, in a large silver urn, and the bodies of all the kings of Leon, from Alsonzo IV. surnamed the Monk, to Bermudo III. the last king of Leon, together with the askes of Ferdinand I. in whom the crowns of Castille and Leon were first united, and who died in the year 1067. Their-library contains many valuable manuscripts.

The Cafa real de San Marcos has a prior and fixteen canons, supported by a revenue of eighty thousand ducats, or about £. 8,789, per annum. The front of this religious house merits particular attention by all who visit Leon. Various pieces of sculpture in basso relievo are elegant, and highly finished. Two of these represent the Crucifixion, and the Taking down from the Cross. But one of the most striking sigures, with respect to design, execution, and expression, is San Jago on horseback.

All the churches in this city, like those of Arragon, are crowded with pillars, and these pillars, nearly hid with most preposterous ornaments, such as vines, cherubs, angels, and birds, which are covered entirely with gold.

Leon, destitute of commerce, is supported by the church. Beggars abound in every street, sed by the convents, and at the bishop's palace. Here they get their breakfast, there they dine. Besides food, at San Marcos they receive every day, the men a farthing, the women and children half as much. On this provision they live, they marry, and they perpetuate a miserable race. An bospicio, or general work-house, is almost ready

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ready to receive them; but should alms continue to be thus distributed, precisely the same number of lazy wretches will in time rise up to occupy the place of those, who shall be sent into confinement.

The furrounding country is bold and beautiful, but ill cultivated. It is watered by the Torio and Vernesga, two little streams, which unite below the city. These in summer might be called brooks, in winter they are torrents.

with a fir anywhop maskers that with company the college

With the rolling stones, hurried down from the mountains by the impetuous raging of these torrents on the sudden melting of the winter's snow, a considerable part of the wall is built; forming a valuable collection for the naturalist, who wishes without labour to investigate the nature of the country. Among these are found limestone, schist, and grid. All these prove, by their extraneous fossils, that the hills, from whence they come, were once in a state of dissolution, and covered by the sea. The best marble is brought from Nozedo, Robles, and Lillo. The two sirst are distant five, the latter eleven leagues from Leon.

All the corn mills of this country have horizontal water wheels.

Butchers meat is nearly half the price which is given at Madrid.

strong our chocolare, to a milerable hoveling the

Beef fells for nine quarts the pound, of twenty ounces; which is a fraction under two pence sterling the pound of fixteen ounces.

Mutton, ten quarts dittol mented on to will mainly

Bread, four quarts (or 11 penny) the pound of fixteen ounces; ditto mixed with rye, 21 quarts, or \$1 of a penny ditto.

Labour

Labour is three reales, or a small fraction more than feven pence a day; but artizans get double.

Tuesday, rst August, having spent three days with our hospitable canon, we left Leon; my young friend and his attendant mounted on horses sent for him by his father, I on a good hired mule. We were escorted by some gentlemen who were related to my friend.

Our intention was to sleep at a convent, in a little village five leagues from Leon, called Ternas de las Dueñas. For this purpose we began our journey at sour in the afternoon, passing along the valley by the side of the Vernesga, and ascending towards the mountains, yet meeting nothing remarkable but large tumblers of grit or sandstone, till eleven in the evening, when, after riding smartly seven hours, we fell down upon our destined village.

Unfortunately for us, the nuns were gone to bed, and the porter would neither give us admittance, nor affift us with provisions. Having counted upon being, as usual, entertained for money at the convent, we brought nothing with us; and instead of lively conversation with the lady abbes, who is famed for the sprightly sallies of her wit, instead of good wine, preceded by a good supper, and followed by good beds, we were obliged to retire without any thing to eat or drink but chocolate, to a miserable hovel in the village, called a posada, where we however found two beds.

This adventure, from one circumstance, gave me peculiar pleasure, as thereby I had occasion to admire the generosity of my Spanish friends, who all occupied one bed, and left the other wholly to the stranger.

Early the next morning we took our chocolate, and pursued our journey, winding through the gorges of Vot. I.

the mountains, and descending with the Luna, a little river famous for its trout.

These mountains are of schist, capped with marble.

As we advance, the rocks become more bold, the schift disappears, and the marble rises to the height of three or four hundred feet, often perpendicular, but fometimes overhanging to a confiderable extent.

In every little opening of the mountains, wherever a valley spreads wide enough to afford pasture for some cows, we find a village of ten, fifteen, or twenty houses; their numbers always bearing proportion to the quantity of food; and as the human race every where makes ftrong efforts to increase, we find the inhabitants climbing the steep ascent, to cultivate every spot where the plough can pals.

Here most evidently their numbers must be limited, because their food is so; and were they to establish a community of goods, they must either cast lots who should emigrate, or they must all starve together; unless they chose rather to agree that two only in every family should marry, and when a cottage became vacant, could find means to fettle, which of the expectants should unite to take possession of it.

This fubject will be renewed, whenever occasion shall present; but I have chosen thus briefly to discuss it in this place, because it is here confined within narrow limits; and being, like the first elements of every science, easily comprehended, may affift us in pursuing our refearches on the extent of population, where its combinations are not quite fo obvious.

In these little vallies flocks of goats shew the nature of the adjacent country.

After

After winding among these bare and rugged mountains nearly five leagues, exposed to a scorching sun, almost suffocated with heat, weary, and ready to faint for want of air, we came under the shadow of a rock, which, on account of its reviving freshness, we quitted with reluctance, and called to mind a poetic image, the force of which I had never selt before. The deepness of the shade, its vast extent, the distance from reslected heat, together with that degree of humidity which is needful to absorb and make latent the heat of the surrounding atmosphere, all this, and more than this, we find in one poetic image, "The shadow of a great rock in a weary land."

In more ways than one this rock gave employment to my thoughts. It was a grit or fandstone, remarkable for whiteness and the fineness of its grain. Had it been either schist or limestone, or had I found granite in the vicinity, I should not have been particularly struck with this rock; but upon finding grit, a wish arises in the mind to know from whence it came. That grit originates in decomposed granite I have no doubt; but then near to these mountains I can find no granite. This difficulty is not confined to the rock, under whose shade these reslections rose up in my mind; it equally occurs in every country, but in no one is more striking than upon the Wiltshire downs, more especially near Aubury and Kennet, in the neighbourhood of Marlborough, where the great rolling stones of grit, called farcen and grey whethers, cover the chalk to a great extent. Such phænomena will be the subject of a future discussion; but, for the present, it is time to turn our back upon this rock.

About the middle of the day we came to a village called Truovana, confisting of twenty-two miserable cottages, belonging to the monks of the Escurial. We dined at their farm-house, where bread is provided for

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their shepherds. The flock consists of twenty-eight thousand sheep, which in the summer feed upon these mountains, but in the winter travel to the south. To tend this flock they employ two hundred shepherds; and for the purpose of feeding these they have a little mill with an horizontal water-wheel, working day and night, and an oven which is never cold, baking bread in the morning for the shepherds, and in the evening for their dogs:

The fituation of this village is most romantic. It is a plain of no great extent, well wooded, well watered, and shut in by high mountains of marble, whose bare and rugged cliffs form a striking contrast with the rich verdure of the meadows, and of luxuriant crops of corn, whilst the images resected from the smooth surface of a river, gliding near the village, give a brilliancy and perfection to the whole.

The elm, the ash, the poplar, and wild berberries, appear to be the trees most suited to the soil.

The natural beauties of the place made amends for the coarseness of our fare. Had we proceeded, half a mile, to Villasetano, we should have been not only received with hospitality, but entertained with elegance, by don Ignatio Horenzano, lord of the village.

His habitation is rather neat than magnificent, but the lituation is perfectly enchanting; much refembling Truovana, only it is upon a larger feale. It is not puffible to fee meadows better watered, or richer than those of this delightful vale.

Notwithstanding we had so lately dined, we were compelled to eat some cakes, with sweetmeats, and to drink some wine. When we had finished our refreshment, we found it difficult to get away without taking

taking up our lodging for the night; but, as it was not confiftent with our plan to stay, we hastened our departure, and proceeding along a valley, which is no where wider than four hundred yards, and shut in by high mountains, we followed the winding of a river to Piedrafita, where, in the house of don Cortheca Garcia de Atocha, we had no reason to repent our having declined the pressing invitations at Villasetano.

resident var har learlinger Piedrafita, a little village containing forty-fix houses, is fed by a little valley, and furrounded on every fide by mountains. The shepherds dogs are large and firong, well qualified to engage the wolves, which are here in great abundance. They wear a spiked collar to protect the neck, and to prevent the wolf from fixing on that mortal part. could realize the realise states a control of the s

It is curious to fee the women churning as they walk along, or stand chatting with a neighbour, each with a leather bag, in which they shake the cream till the butter is completely formed

From this village we did not take the direct road to Oviedo, being diverted from the usual route by a work of piety, to be performed in compliance with a vow made by the mother of my friend with her departing breath. This fon, her first born, was then at Barcelona with his regiment, but although absent she bound him with a folemn vow, that before he should return into his native province, he should prostrate himself before the altar of nostra Senora de Carrasconte, where he should pay four reales for a mass, and give twenty to the poor. To fulfil this intention, we ascended many miles among the mountains, till we reached a little village almost lost in clouds; from whence, having accomplished the fond parent's vow, we returned by the fame way, about one league, to find the proper roads to the state of the state

Among these mountains I was exceedingly surprised to see, on the third of August, snow still remaining undissolved, and not far removed from luxuriant crops of corn then fully ripe, and bending to the sickle.

All the dogs in the little villages through which we pass have spiked collars. These are absolutely needful, because wolves abound in these elevated regions. In winter they become ravenous and bold; but even in summer they commit frequent ravages among the flocks by night, if either the shepherd or his dog are sleeping foundly.

The basis of all these mountains is schist, every where covered with limestone, chiefly blue. The rocks are wonderfully rent, the strata are inclined in every possible direction; and the whole country appears to have been convulsed. Sometimes the schist appears elevated above the level of the adjacent mountains, still capped with its limestone; at other times the inserior mountains seem to be all of limestone, yet in the deep ravins they discover schist; but upon none of them do we find the least trace of granite.

At the Puerto de Somiedo, where the waters part, are a few miserable cottages, which give name to the pass.

From this we descend by a deep ravin, which discovers its native schift, but hurries down from a higher level vast rocks of limestone charged with soffil shells. Here we find ourselves ingulfed, as it were, by stupendous rocks; but where the country opens to the north, we look down upon mountains beyond mountains, to the distance of many miles, so associately numerous, that the whole bears a perfect resemblance to the ocean when it is vexed with a surious storm. Immediately before us, where the little village of Gua appears as if ready

nowar odujetom komika ili wiek

ready to be swallowed up and buried by the waves, the impending rocks are magnificent beyond description.

Lower down, at the distance of a mile, is la Pola de Somiedo, a village of one and twenty cottages, occupying a small eminence, surrounded by about sourscore acres of well watered meadows, and shut in by lime-stone rocks of a most stupendous height. Had Shake-speare ever passed this way, his imagination would never have looked towards Dover cliff. This village, with its meadows, the little river, and high mountains, either naked and almost perpendicular, or covered with hanging woods, the goats leaping from rock to rock, and the cattle feeding peaceably below; these altogether make a pleasing picture.

I had fufficient time to exercise both my imagination and my pencil, for in this charming village we could get neither bread nor meat, nor eggs nor wine: as for meat and wine, these are delicacies they seldom taste.

The ravin, through which our little river winds its course, alternately widens and contracts, being sometimes not more than two yards across, but, even where it is wideft, never more than fix hundred feet; sometimes floping, and leaving a few acres for cultivation; at other times fleep, and inacceffible, except to goats; often rugged and bare, but not unfrequently covered thick with a variety of trees, fuch as oak, ash, beech, filberts, walnuts, chefnuts, and that even where they have no visible soil in which to fix their roots. The rocks themselves are beautiful, more especially when the smooth white marble is almost hid by foliage. Nearer to the water's edge, plumbs, mulberries, and figs, vary the scene, and mark the vicinity to some little village. The way among these rocks is wild beyond all imagination: fometimes in the bottom and by the river's river's fide, at other times climbing the steep ascent, or decending from the heights, having on one hand a precipice of two or three hundred seet beneath, and on the other impending rocks, which threaten destruction to the traveller. Sometimes the river is pinched in between two rocks, and is out of sight; at other times a min looks down, and catches a glimpse of it sparkling among the branches; but, whether visible or invisible, it is always heard roaring in the bottom. The way being rugged, and so narrow as to admit only of one mule, occasions the apprehension of danger to be often more than a balance for the pleasure, which would otherwise arise from these wild and most romantic views.

Near the level of the river, at the distance of two leagues from the Pola de Somiedo, the marble is charged with belemnites; but soon after the limestone disappears, being succeeded by the grit, or sandstone, some finely granulated, and almost equal to the Turkey stone for smoothness; other coarse, and evidently composed of fragments, being a species of pudding-stone with both cement and charge silicious.

At the end of four leagues or a little more than four hours riding, we came to S. Andres de Aguera, being still in the same ravin, which here expands, and admits of more extensive villages.

To descend into the Asturias, from the kingdoms of Castille and Leon, there are other passes; but, I apprehend, every one of them is strong.

From this circumstance we may readily conceive, not only why the Moors, who, in three years, had subdued the rest of Spain, could penetrate no further to the north, but why, upon the turning of the tide, the yanguished never failed to make an impression, and to push

push forward their conquests to the south. The jealousty of two weak and vicious princes had A. D. 700
disarmed the nation and lest nothing and 711.
to resist the impetuosity of its sierce invaders,
who, with their light cavalry, scoured all the open
country, and displayed their victorious banners on the
banks of all the principal rivers in the kingdom.
But when they came to this chain of mountains, which,
stretching east and west, and separating the north of
Gallicia, with the Asturias, Biscay, and Guipuscoa, from
the rest of Spain, had impeded the progress of nations
equally warlike, of the Carthaginians, the Romans, and
the Goths, their light horse became absolutely useless,
and the Moors were obliged to set bounds to their
ambition.

Here they were opposed by the infant don Palayo. On the death of Rodrigo, who was slain in battle before Xeres, not far from A. D. 714-tains, and by his valour secured the mountains, and by his valour secured the small remains of a vast empire for his posterity. And here the hardy race was formed, which, in succeeding ages, descending on the degenerate offspring of the Moors, drove them from the plains, and, in process of time, that is, after a contest of seven hundred and eighty years, expelled them from every fortress in the kingdom.

When we came to S. Andres de Aguera, we took up our lodging at the parsonage, where the good Padre Cura gave us a most hospitable reception. This living was given him by the bishop of Oviedo, and is reck-oned one of the best in his disposal. The parsonage is a tolerable cottage, built and fitted up with little regard to comfort, and less to appearance. Ascending sive steps of unhewn stone, you enter a dark vestibule of about three seet square, which leads to the little kitchen on the lest, or if turning to the right, it conducts

conducts you to the hall. The former needs no defcription; the latter is fourteen feet by twelve, with a rough floor, white walls, no ceiling; the furniture is an oak table, and two benches. This hall communicates with the study, a little room of fix feet by five; and with the bed chamber, which is fix feet square, but this has no window, being placed between the study and the vestibule. Under the study is a cellar, well stored with bags of wine, to which you descend through a trap door of small dimensions. The two maids sleep in a little bed-room joining to their kitchen, and the assistant priest, in a little hovel out of the house, that, if sent for in the night, he may rise without disturbing the good rector.

As foon as we arrived, we had chocolate and biscuits. At night, some fat sowls, with plenty of good wine, made us amends for our sufferings at noon. The best bed was given to the stranger, and the hospitable priest contrived some how or other to lodge all the rest.

The day following was Friday, and therefore a fast; but that made no difference to me, for this young priest was so polite and attentive as to provide a sowl. At dinner he gave me occasion to admire his discretion: he wished me to taste the trout, as being the produce of the Luna, a river remarkable for trout; but the bomme d'affaire of my young friend pulled away the dish, and said," He cannot eat fish, because he has been eating siesh." True," said the priest "we cambelle must not touch fish on a fast day, if we have been eating slesh, but your friend is under no such obligation."

This parish contains one hundred and fifty families, consisting of seven hundred communicants, besides children under ten years old, scattered in nine little

little villages, of which seven are on the mountains, and two in this valley. With so many villages, the occa-shonal duty is exceedingly severe in winter, when the whole country is covered deep with show. The births are thirty, and the burials twenty-five, upon the average.

A little lower down the valley stands Aguerina, where we see the habitation of cardinal Ciensuegos, with the little cottage in which he was born; but no modern cardinal would pass a day in either.

Upon all these mountains the people affect brown cloth, and the women spin with a distass. Their industry is most striking; not as the offspring of luxury, as in more favoured regions, but as the child of poverty and of severe necessity. Not one accessible spot is lest uncultivated, and even the most ungrateful soil is forced to pay some tribute. The higher lands are sown with wheat, the lower lands with Indian corn. The rock here is limestone, and, when burnt, is their principal manure.

In this country as much land as a pair of oxen can plough in a day, or about half an acre, is worth one hundred ducats, or f. 11 sterling, nearly; and the rent of this they reckon should be one fanega of wheat, or sifty-six pounds of bread; of twenty-four ounces to the pound.

Having nothing else to do, I amused myself with making drawings of Aguera and of Aguerina; after which I went with our good rector to his church, to view the body of S. Fructuoso. It is to this body that thieves and murderers sly for protection from the avenging sword; and should they even reach the porch before they are taken, justice is disarmed, and they may here dwell in safety. The church indeed, may give

them up, but not to death. Such an afylum in the Asturias does little harm, because the inhabitants excel in gentleness and simplicity of manners; but, in other provinces, this privilege is attended with the most fatal consequences.

On the mountains, I am told, are not only wolves, but bears, and a species of the tiger; all which, in the winter, are exceedingly serocious. From the dread of these, the shepherds constantly drive their flocks, consisting of sheep and goats, into the villages by night; and when they are feeding on the mountains, they are attended by strong dogs with spiked collars.

The price of provisions:

Beef, eight quarts a pound of twenty-four ounces, which is three halfpence for fixteen ounces.

Mutton, ten quarts, or 17 penny for fixteen ounces.

Bread, five quarts, or 32 penny ditto.

Labour, four reales, or 912 penny a day.

Saturday, 5 August, we left Aguera at sour in the morning, and continued to descend three leagues in the same ravin, which might here be called a valley, and by the side of the same rapid stream, which we had traced from its origin near the summit of this vast chain of mountains. At a most romantic spot, called Belmonte, we passed over the east, quitted the ravin, and began crossing all the masures of the country. Here we sound a cross the same trees as in the sew preceding days; the silbert, chesaut, walnut, and the oak.

Ascending

Ascending for near an hour, we reached the summit of a mountain, which commands a vast extent of country. This sudden change, after having been so long confined within the precincts of a deep ravin, was like a resurrection from the dead. We began to breathe more freely and looked round with pleasure to contemplate a new world before us; the whole country, with its verdure, its inclosures, and its produce, resembled some of the richest parishes of England, and the little hills clothed with corn, or covered with wood, seemed to rejoice on every side.

The prevailing rock is limestone; yet we find schift even on the highest of these hills. on the highest of these hills.

About the middle of the day we descended to a circular plain of considerable extent, every where shut in by mountains, and watered by a little stream, on the banks of which, nearly in the centre of the plain, is the village of Grado. From hence, after dinner, passing with the river between two high rocks, we pursued our way for some time along contracted vallies, then climbing from hill to hill we entered the fertile plain, at the head of which stands the city of Oviedo, and about sun-set arrived at the Bishop's palace, the place of our destination.

The expences of this journey were as follow:

A calasine to Valladolid, being thirty-two leagues, or about one hundred and sixty miles, reckoned at five days out, one for rest, and sour for return, in all ten days, with see to the driver, two hundred and eighty-four reales.

Ditto to Leon, for half a calash, one hundred reales.

ICURNEY

A mule

A mule to Oviedo, five days, and return, one hundred and twenty reales.

Provisions from Madrid to Oviedo, one-third, being my proportion, two hundred and seventy-two reales. The whole expence therefore in sterling was £. 7. 14s. 7sd. for a journey, which, if direct, would have been eighty-two leagues, but which, as I suppose, we made more than ninety leagues, or about four hundred and sifty miles, and in which, as we travelled, we employed sifteen days. The common expence, in this part of Spain, may be reckoned, for a calasine, 5s. 6d. a day, allowing as much for the return, and about five shillings a day for living, not including the califero, who pays for himself.

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THE ASTURIAS. comfortable. The rater by the conchristing and

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VIEDO, the capital of the Afturias, ftands near the conflux of two little rivers, which pour their water into the Bay of Biscay, at Villaviciosa. It was built by Froila, or Fruela, the fon of Alfonfo. I. furnamed El Catolico, and made the feat of his dominion. This city contains one thousand five hundred and fixty families, and has five thousand eight hundred and ninety-five communicants, besides children under ten years of age, who are computed to be about one thoufand fix hundred; so that the whole population being feven thousand four hundred and ninety-five, they are not five to a family. It has four parish churches, eight chapels, fix convents, and a fufficient number of priests, with a bishop, his auxiliary, and thirty-fix canons. The bishopric is worth fixty thousand ducats, and the chapter is reckoned eighty thousand; the former being equal to £. 6,591. annum and the latter £.8,789. annum: and the state of the state of the state of the

with Naples bilding was hard of round.

ry morning and evening radical of tea chocolare,

The family where I took up my abode, was that of the auxiliary bishop. He is more than fix feet two inches high, very stout, remarkably well made, handsome, youthful in his appearance, cheerful, active, and considerably more than threescore years of age. His manner is easy, and his conversation lively. The title given to him is, Most Illustrious; and upon the first approach to him, you bend the knee, and kis his ring, having previously received his benediction, signified by crossing with his right hand.

His palace is far from elegant, yet by no means uncomfortable. You enter by the coach-house, and from thence pass through a door into the stable, or up the stair-case to the dwelling, which is over these. When ascending, you go through a kind of gallery, or lobby, to the bishop's apartments, consisting of a drawing-room of about thirry by eighteen, a little study, and a corresponding bed-room. The dining room is about twenty-four by twenty-two, and not far from it is the little kitchen, with a few bed-rooms in the intermediate space. The whole has white walls, and ill-jointed floors: The chairs and the long table are of oak.

If the palace itself is plain; the stile of living is still more remarkable for its simplicity: enough for comfort, although little for luxury, and less for oftentation. Our dinner commonly consisted of a sopa, or bread stewed in broth, followed by an olla, composed of bees and mutton, a bit of bacon, and some sausages, with garvanzos, or large Spanish peas (cicer arietinum). At other tables they add veal and sowls. This was succeeded by some kind of roast meat, or game; and sish, in some shape or other, brought up the rear. Every morning and evening, instead of tea chocolate, with Naples biscuits, was handed round.

The good bishop filled up his mornings with the duties and functions of his office; after dinner he took his fiefta; then either rode or walked; and in the evenings converfed with his friends, who affembled round him. His family confifted of his chaplain, his fecretary, and two pages; besides these, his nephew, who is one of the canons, lived with him, and his great nephew, my travelling companion, was occasionally there. The pages wait at his table, and attend him when he goes from home. The remainder of their time is occupied with studies, and when qualified, they rife into the priesthood, and, admitted to the table, become companions, till a living offers to which the bishop can present them. The padre tura, that is, the rector of S. Andres de Aguera, had been one of these, and whilst I was at Oviedo, an amiable young page was ordained prieft, faid his first mass, and fat down with us at table.

Having been recommended by count Campomanes to the intendant, I fometimes, with the canon, frequented his tertulla, or evening affembly, where I never failed to meet the count de Penalba, a friend of Campomanes. Here I found two apartments, one for cards, the other for conversation; both neat; the former spacious and well proportioned. The company affembled in the card room was numerous; their game was lottery, a game requiring neither judgment hor memory; but the room for conversation was deferted. The count indeed was so polite as to quit the card-table; but as I felt that I had no right to expect fuch a facrifice, I staid only a short time, and then either tormented the bishop, who was no Frenchman, with my miserable Spanish, or, when I thought that I had fufficiently trefpassed on his goodness, I retired to my room.

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A few days after my arrival, I was present at a grand procession of the bishop, with his canons, attended

tended by the principal inhabitants, carrying torches, and preceded by the ashes of Santa Eululia, to implore rain from heaven. But this patroness of the diocese, deaf to their petitions, would not intercede for one refreshing shower, and in consequence the maize was scorched up, and produced but little grain. Being at the time in blossom, it required daily showers to prevent the blight.

From the frequency of processions, the consumption of wax becomes considerable in every part of Spain, more especially where the country is not watered, either by rivers or by the noria. But I am inclined to think, that the same expence, if properly applied, would in most places secure a never failing supply of water, and pay good interest for the capital employed. Government is sensible of this, and with a view to watering, as well as to navigation, encourages the canals, not as with us, by leaving this most important work to private adventurers, but as a national concern, at the national expence.

After the procession, I went to visit the Hospicio, or general work-house, and found the numbers confined to be, men; fixty-five; boys, fifty-five; women, ninety; girls, feventy; not including infants out at nurse. The house is large and commodious, consisting of four spacious quadrangles, three stories high, and perfectly well fitted up, with comfortable work-rooms and dormito-Some of these I found two hundred and fifty feet in length, lofty and wide. To support this establishment, the funds are thirty thousand ducats annually, arising from licences to sell brandy in the Afturias; three thousand from rents of land; and some other emoluments; being together equal to four thoufand pounds sterling, besides the proruce of their labour, which is stated at three thousand eales, or thirty pounds per annum, including what they make for their own

own confumption. Among the two hundred and eighty persons shut up in this hospicio, I saw no cripples, fo that their labour may be fairly reckoned at two shillings and three halfpence each per annum. The expence of every pauper to the public is not so eafily calculated, because they receive all deserted children. Here the mother has nothing to do but to put the child into the cradle, ring the bell, and then

Besides this refuge for the poor, and for their children, the Bishop causes seventy reales to be distributed every morning at his gates, giving either a quarto of an ochavo to all who come, and weekly penfions both to widows and to orphans. In addition to all this, the canons featter their alms plentifully as they walk the streets; and the fix convents administer bread and broth at noon, more especially the benedictins, who, as the most wealthy, are most liberal in their donas tions. When fick, the poor have a commodious hofpital always ready to receive them.

Notwithstanding all that has been done, and what more, in the way of charity, can be devised? beggars, clothed in rags, and covered with vermin, fwarm in every street. Is it not therefore evident, that they have done too much, increasing both the numbers and the diftresses of the poor by the very means, which have been employed to relieve their wants?

What incitement can we here find to industry? for, who will dig a well when he may draw water from the fountain? Is he hungry? the monasteries will feed him. Is the fick? an hospital stands open to receive him. Has he children? he need not labour to support them; they are well provided for without his care. Is Mark Son State of the State of

he too lazy to go in fearch of food? he need only retire to the hospicio.

Dry up the fountain, and every man will instantly begin to dig a well; burn the hospicio, or dissipate its funds; give no relief but as a reward, that it may prove a stimulus to industry, and although at first the distress will be increased, and the population will be diminished, yet, as the fruit of that industry, which can spring only from distress, the population will afterwards advance in a constant and regular progression; wealth will be distress; and distress will be confined to the cottage of the slothful.

I was exceedingly pleased with the answer of the bishop, when I one day took the liberty to ask him, if he
did not think he was doing harm by the distribution
of alms." Most undoubtedly," said he; " but then it
" is the part of the magistrate to clear the streets of
beggars; it is my duty to give alms to all that
" ask."

Among the widows pensioned by the Bishop, were many who had lived in affluence whilst they had husbands. These were the widows of lawyers, who are numerous, and spend all their gains.

I went afterwards with don Antonio Durand, and don Francisco Roca, to visit the hospital, of which the former is physician, the latter surgeon. The most remarkable cases were, tertians, dropsies, and a disease peculiar to this province, called Mal de la Rosa.

The tertians were only remarkable, as yielding to the lancet, followed by emetics, cathartics, and the bark. Perhaps the latter were the really efficacious remedies, and all the merit of the former might be merely negative. The dropfies were foon cured by cathartics, and abstinence

abstinence from drink, allowing no liquid but half a pint of wine in twenty-four hours.

The Mal de Rosa has been considered as a species of the leprosy; but to me it appears to have no affinity with that disease. It attacks the backs of the hands, the insteps, and neck, where it descends the sternum, almost to the cartilago ziphoides, but the rest of the body is free. At first it appears red, accompanied with pain and heat, but ends in scurf. In the progress of this disease, vertigo and delirium succeed, with soul tongue, lassitude, chilliness, tears, and according to the testimony of Dr. Durand, a peculiar propensity to drown themselves. It goes away in summer, and returns in spring. The disease may be cured by nitre and gentle cathartics; but, if neglected, it terminates in scrophula, marasma, melancholy, and madness.

At Oviedo, as in most of the great towns in Spain, an hospital for the lues is opened three times in the year to receive as many as the hospital will hold; but the surgeons all over the peninsula complain that patients are tardy in their application. This may arise either from the violence of their treatment, or from the mildness of the symptoms; but whatever cause may be assigned, the consequence is, the universal prevalence of that complaint.

The diseases which seem to be endemical in the Auftrias, are, intermittents, dropsies, hysteria, hypochondriasis, scrophula, bronchocele, glandular obstructions, cachexies, scurvy, leprosy, madness, epilepsy, attended with worms, apoplexy, and palsy, rheumatism, phthisis, and erisipelas, with the mal de rosa, and the sarna, or the itch.

For the leprofy they have in the Afturias, twenty hospitals, called *Lazaros*. It appears in various forms.

Some patients are covered with a white dry scurs, and look like millers; in others the skin is almost black, very thick, full of wrinkles, unctuous, and covered with a loathsome crust; others have one leg and thigh enormously swelled, and full of varices, pustules, and ulcers, sending forth a most abominable smell. All complain of heat, with most intolerable itching. Some patients, instead of the great leg, have a most enormous swelling of one hand, more especially the semale subjects, or else have the features of the face swoln to such a degree, as hardly to retain the human form; others again have carbunkles, big as hazle nuts, all over the surface of their body.

The common itch (scables) is little less disgusting than the leprosy, thus transiently described. It usually attacks the heads of children, and is attended with usually attacks the heads of children, and is attended with usually cers of the soulest nature, itching intolerable, and lice innumerable. It is commonly preceded by horripilation and a febricula, which terminate in the expulsion of numerous little pimples like the small pox. These, in healthy subjects, are large, pointed, red, quickly suppurating; but at the end of nine or ten months they go away. Bad subjects have this disease for life. The semales are more exposed to it than males.

Agues, fevers, and even pleurifies, are said often to terminate in scabies, and this frequently gives place to them, returning, however, when the sever ceases. In adults it takes possession of the hands and arms, with the legs and thighs; covering them with a filthy crust. In wet weather the itching becomes more troublesome, and towards midnight is insupportable. The patients, who labour under this disease, breed sirones, a kind of vermin exceedingly minute, yet visible without the assistance of a lens, which form channels between the cuticle and the skin,

The predifpoling cause of all these diseases may be fought for in humidity, arifing from the peculiar fituation of this province. This hilly country, bounded on the north by the bay of Biscay, and to the south by fnowy mountains, is always temperate, and generally moist. The N. E. wind indeed is dry, attended with a bright sky, and with a bracing air, but with every wind the fun is obscured by clouds. The north wind always produces the most dreadful tempests, and the N. W. is little better; both bring rain in fummer, and the west wind comes loaded at all times with moifture from the Atlantic Ocean. In May, June and July, they feldom fee the fun; but then, to balance this, in August and September they seldom see a cloud. The coast is temperate, and comparatively free from rain; but such is the moisture of the hills, that no care is fufficient to preferve their fruits, their grain, their instruments of iron, from mould, from rot, from rust. Both the acetous and the putrid fermentation here make a rapid progress.

Besides the relaxing humidity of the climate, the common food of the inhabitants contributes much to the prevalence of most diseases, which insest this principality. They eat little sless, they drink little wine. Their usual diet is Indian corn, with beans, peas, chesnuts, apples, pears, melons, and cucumbers; and even their bread, made of Indian corn, has neither barm nor leven, but is unfermented, and in the state of dough. Their drink is water.

This account, collected from gentlemen of the profession, is confirmed in the valuable work of don Gaspar Cassal, an old physician, of more than common observation and experience, who has given to the public a natural history of the Asturias.

Although

Although subject to such a variety of endemical diseases, sew countries can produce more examples of longevity. Many live to the age of a hundred, some to a hundred and ten, and others much longer. The same observation may be extended to Gallicia, where, in the parish of S. Juan de Poyo, A. D. 1724, the curate administered the sacrament to thirteen persons, whose ages together made one thousand sour hundred and ninety-nine, the youngest of these being one hundred and ten, and the oldest one hundred and twenty-seven. But in Villa de Fosinanes, one Juan de Outeyro, a poor labourer, died in the year 1726, aged more than one hundred and forty-six years.

When we consider the temperature of the climate, arising from its humidity, together with the cooling winds from the Atlantic, and from the snowy mountains, we must naturally expect to find instances of protracted age, with the prevalence of chronical complaints, and of such maladies as are seldom mortal: whereas in warmer and drier climates, nature comes sooner to maturity, is subject to more acute diseases, and, like combustibles, when burning with a vivid slame, is rapidly consumed.

The physician reported a case too singular to be easily forgotten a young man, aged twenty-eight, complaining of a sever, was bled twice without relief; and having some symptoms which indicated a different treatment, they gave him a bitter purge, which brought from him, in one day, one hundred and seventy-three large worms, (the teretes). Five days after this he passed one hundred twenty-four, and the next day seventy-three, and died.

From the general hospital I went with don Nicolas Trelles to visit an hospital for pilgrims, of which he is chaplain and confessor. It is a miserable building, with a wretched

a wretched hall, and numerous cells, by way of bedrooms. Here pilgrims from every quarter of the globe, who are going to proftrate themselves before the altar of St. Jago, in Gallicia, are received and lodged for three nights. When they arrive in Oviedo, they present themselves before one particular altar, and receive every man ten quartos. Should he chance to die here, he is buried with more pomp, than the first nobleman of the province, and is attended by all the canons to the grave.

The rage for pilgrimage is much abated; but there are people living, who remember when it was the fashion for all young men of spirit, both in Italy and France, before they married, to go as pilgrims to S. Jago; and even now it is not uncommon to see straggling some sew old men, and many companies of young ones, pursuing the same route. We met twelve sine made fellows, who came from Navarre, singing the rosary, and hastening towards the next convent, where they expected to lodge, and receive more money for the journey.

S. Jago, if I am not mistaken, was the first who preached the gospel to the Spaniards; but, however this may be, their devotion springs from gratitude; and the reverence of all surrounding nations, who are acquainted with his military fame, is the just reward of his undaunted prowess, when, mounted on a white horse, he appeared in the air fighting against the infidels, and putting them to slight before Ramiro, at the battle of Simancas. (A. D. 927.)

The fight of pilgrims naturally reminded me of relics, and excited a curiofity to visit those of the cathedral; and for that purpose I made application to the bishop, who the next morning sent his nephew, the canon, to shew me every thing most curious among their

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their treasures. Tradition says, but I do not undertake to vindicate the truth of its report, nor indeed would our good bishop; tradition fays, and our good bishop, with becoming modesty, confiders it as possible, that when Cofroes, king of Perfia, pillaged Jerusalem, God, by his omnipotence, transported a cheft of incorruptible wood, made by the immediate followers of the apostles, and filled with relics, from Jerusalem, by way of Africa, to Carthagena, Seville, and Toledo, and from thence, with the infant don Pelayo, to the facred mountain near to Oviedo, and finally to the cathedral church of San Salvador. Upon its being opened, by the command of the fovereign Alonzo the Great, in the presence of affembled prelates, they found portions of all the following articles: the Rod of Moses; the Manna which fell from heaven; the Mantle of Elias; the Bones of the Holy Innocents; the Branch of Olive which Christ bore in his hand when he entered Jerufalem; great part of the true Cross; eight Thorns of his Crown; the Sanctiffimo Sudario, or napkin stained with his blood; the Reed, which he bore by way of sceptre; his Garment; his Sepulchre; the Milk of the Bleffed Virgin; the Hood, which she gave to S. Ildefonfo archbishop of Toledo; one of the three Crucifixes carved by Nicodemus; and a cross of the purest gold, made by angels in the cathedral.

"Whosoever, called of God, shall visit these pre"cious relics, shall obtain remission of one-third of the
"punishment due to his sins, with indulgence for a thoufand and four years, and six quarentines, &c. &c."
Thus at least runs the promise, in the name of the pope,
and by authority of the bishop; yet I doubt much, if
thus worded, the promise be agreeable to the faith of
catholicks. All their bishops and men of learning,
with whom I have had the honour to converse, have
solemnly assured me, that without repentance, and a
firm belief in the atonement, no power upon earth can
absolve

absolve the guilty; and that the church claims no prerogative respecting indulgences, but that of remitting the punishment, which would otherwise be endured in purgatory by those, who shall not have performed the penance appointed by the church for each particular offence. When they promise forty days indulgence, or as many forty days as shall make one thousand and four years, they do not mean absolutely days and years, as if endless duration could be divided into portions, to be measured by the rotation of the earth, for they hold fuccession to be inconsistent with the idea of eternity; but they mean, if I understand them right, the remission of such a portion or quantity of punishment as shall be equal to forty days, or one thousand and four years penance, should their lives be protracted to such a period as would allow them to perform the whole. When the points of difference between protestants and papists shall be fairly and distinctly stated, the subjects of dispute will vanish, or at least the contending parties will have the better chance of coming to agreement.

Some days after I had examined all these relies; the Sanstissimo Sudario, or sacred napkin, on which the Redeemer, during his passion, impressed his image, was exposed in the cathedral to eight or ten thousand peasants, collected from all the surrounding villages, most of whom had baskets full of cakes and bread, which they elevated as high as possible the instant the curtain was withdrawn, in the full persuasion that these cakes, thus exposed, would acquire virtue to cure or to alleviate all diseases. Many listed up their beads, and every one had something or other to receive the divine energy, which he conceived to be constantly proceeding from the sacred image of his Lord. After a few minutes, one of the canons drew the curtain, and the multitude retired.

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The monasteries in Oviedo are not highly interesting; yet two of them excited my curiosity; both of them belonging to the Benedictine order. The first was of monks, whom I visited for the sake of father Feyjoo, whose same has extended to the most distant nations. I went into his cell, and conversed with those, who had reverenced him living. I examined the seatures of his bust, but this having been taken when the clay was no longer animated, it was from his works alone that I could form any judgment of his mind. All who are conversant with these, will agree with me in thinking him, for general literature, the first writer of the Spanish nation.

The convent of the Benedictine nuns I visited chiefly on account of their great wealth. They are only fifty, and their revenue is allowed to be twenty thoufand ducats, or f. 2197 5s. 33d. a year. They invited us to tea. I went with the canon and my young friend to their parlour; and they affembled with the lady abbess at the grate. Their conversation was lively, and their behaviour perfectly easy. I ventured to solicit one of them to fing; she was young and handsome, genteel and delicate, and her countenance was highly interesting; but when she began to chaunt a portion of the litany, she made me start; for having long since forgotten all the fongs of infancy, and being, accustomed to fing only in the choir, her voice was become harsh and grating to the ear. When we took our leave, they invited us to repeat our visit; but my curiosity was fatisfied, and my time was short.

The building itself is worthy of attention for its vast extent, and for its elegance.

The person to whom I was chiefly recommended was the count of Penalba, a man of good abilities, of gentle manners, and of uncommon information, for a nobleman of Spain.

I went

I went with him to fee the hot springs of Rivera de Abajo, at the distance of some miles from Oviedo. The situation is most enchanting, in a little valley every where shut in by losty mountains, excepting only a small outlet for the stream. The rock is limestone, and the waters resemble those of Bath, both in temperature and in taste. The principal spring rises from the rock, and is near two inches in diameter. The baths are ill contrived, and separated by a cold passage from the dressing rooms.

The virtues of these waters have not been ascertained, nor have they been analised; but the cases, in which they have been chiefly recommended, are, rheumatism, palsy, jaundice, and sterility; and for these they are in the highest estimation.

In the centre of the valley, on a little eminence, is a castle with round towers, called San Juan de Priorio; and near to it a church, most romantically placed, with a beautiful black ground of oaks and chesnuts.

As we returned, we visited a new manufacture of petroleum, established near the city, according to a plan fent from Paris by count d'Aranda, and which I understand to be the same with that invented by lord Dundonald. This will certainly become an object of importance, because coal every where abounds in the Afturias, although it has never yet been turned to profit, on account of its abominable fmell, arifing perhaps from the rock, between which it lies, and the fulphur, with which it is impregnated. It is well known, that alcali and fulphur form the liver of fulphur, than which nothing is more offensive to the nostrils. Now the whole province abounds with marle, chalk, gypfum, pifolite or calcareous freestone, limestone, marble; and the rock, which

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which confines the coal, is wholly calcareous. But should they ever penetrate this stratum, and find the coal in schist, I have no doubt that their coal would cease to be offensive. At present they have not sufficient encouragement to work these mines, because the country abounds with wood, and the prejudice against coal is so strong, that men to whom the multitude look up, have not scrupled to attribute all the consumptive diseases of our island to the prevailing use of cold.

The limestone of this province every where abounds with fossil shells.

To the west of Oviedo the soil is gypseous, but they make no saltpetre, nor is there any sign of nitrous earth.

The trees are, elm, ash, poplars, and a species of the oak, called robles, an appellation perhaps derived from robur. In the low lands they get two crops in the year, taking after barley either maize or flax. Their wheat is very fine.

The ploughs about Oviedo are, without exception, the worst I ever saw, and perhaps the worst which the imagination can conceive. The coulter is fixed in a beam by itself, with two oxen and one man to work it. This goes first, then follows the plough in the same tract, with no iron excepting at the point of the share. The handle is curved, to serve the purpose of sheets, and has a mortice to receive the tenon of the beam, and itself is morticed into the tail of the share. It has a retch to raise and to depress it. The whole is made in the most clumsy manner, and at best can only scratch the ground, which, being mostly strong land, requires to be well ploughed.

The harrows have no iron, and are only used for maize; the wheat and barley being always left unharrowed.

The cart wheel has no spokes, but consists of a wooden ring or felloe, composed of four quadrants, and is bifected by a plank of about eight or ten inches wide, to receive the axis, which being fastened to the wheel, turns round with it, making what is called an axis in peritrocheo. Some of these, for heavy work, are bound with iron, and have spike nails with enormous heads. I had the curiofity to measure the axis, and found it commonly more than eight inches diameter, but sometimes ten; yet, I must confess, that I was not surprised at finding this quantity of friction overlooked in the Afturias, having observed fo little attention paid to it even in England, where, till within these few years, the large wooden axis was universal; and where, even in the present day, few farmers have adopted iron.

To fet any matter in a proper light, it is often neceffary to view it in the two opposite extremes. Now, it must be evident, that were it possible to have the axis of the same diameter with the circumference of the wheel; the friction would not be in the least abated, but would, as may be proved, and has been proved by the most accurate experiments, be equal to one-third of the whole weight moving on a fmooth furface. Were it possible to reduce the axis to a mathematical line, friction would altogether vanish. Having found the two extremes, the imagination readily feizes a general idea of the proportions which lie between them. Let us, however, examine these proportions with a more minute attention. It is evident, that in the former case, always supposing the plain to be horizontal, a power more than equal to one ton would be necessary to move three tons; whereas in the latter case, a fly would give motion to ten thousand tons.

Stating the diameter of the wheels to be four feet. and that of the axis to be eight inches, which are the usual dimensions in the Asturias, something more than one ton would move eighteen tons; but, supposing the wheels to be five feet high, and the diameter of the axis to be two inches and an half, then fomething more than one ton would let in motion feventy-two tons, the friction being always directly as the diameter of the axis, and inverfely as the diameter of the wheel. Here I must take occasion to observe, that in point of friction, to diminish the axis will be found more adviseable than to increase the diameter of the wheel, because the friction will be in proportion to the diameter; whereas, the degree of strength being given, the weight of the wheel will be nearly as the foure of the diameter. Whilst the motion is horizontal on a plain, which is perfectly hard; wheels which are high, and confequently heavy, will have no other disadvantage than the fuperior cost, but on fost roads, and in moving either up hill or down, the weight of the wheels must not be overlooked, nor must the diameter be diffegarded. The weight in both cases tells against the horse; but as to the diameter, a distinction must be made. Going up a hill, in proportion as you elevate the axis above the horses oreast, so as for the line of draught to make an angle with the hill, in the same proportion you lose power. The truth of this proposition may be caught by moving in imagination the line of draught up and down in two opposite extremes. Elevate or depress it, till it becomes perpendicular; the whole force of the horse will tell for nothing, and he will only act like a log of wood equal to him in weight. Let the line of draft make an angle of 458 with the plain, on which the waggon is afcending, and one half of the force will be loft. In like manner by the composition position and a resolution of forces, the exact proportion of loss may be ascertained. In going down hill, the diminution of friction, which is directly as the diameter of the wheels, makes it needful to create new friction by chaining the wheels, or by a sliding piece to prevent the rotation.

In the Asturias, not satisfied with the quantity of friction arising from a wooden axis of eight inches diameter revolving without greafe, they fix two wooden pins, which confine the axis in its place, fo near together, that they bind hard against it; and this they do only for the fake of the noise arising from the friction, and which, whilst it appears to lull the oxen, and to incline both them and the driver to fleep, as they move flowly on, is confidered as exciting them to labour, and thereby precluding the necessity of either speaking to them or pricking them with goals. This music, resembling the sound of a post-boy's horn, is heard from morning to night in every part of the Assurias, and, when at a great distance, is not unplea-fant even to a stranger, but to the native peasant it appears to be the never-failing fource of calm enjoyment.

In this country oxen supply the place of horses, and consequently beef is cheap, being sold for ten quarts the pound of twenty-sour ounces, which is 13 penny for a pound of sixteen ounces; mutton is sourteen quarts of the Asturian pound, or 25 penny for sixteen ounces, including the alcavala, millons, and arbitrio. The bishop tells me, that within his memory provisions were exactly half the present prices. Barley is twenty reales; maize or Indian corn, thirty; French beans, forty; wheat, from forty to sixty the sanega, which in the Asturias differs little, as I appre-Vol. I.

hend, from one English bushel and an half; wheat therefore is from 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d. a bushel, or about 6s. on the average.

Monday, August 21, I went with my young friend to pay a visit of a few days to his father at Aviles, on the sea coast, about five leagues from Oviedo.

The occasion of this visit was to be present at the feria, or church feast, which in catholic countries all over the world, and even among protestants in a degree, gives occasion to much traffic, and is considered as a licentious feason.

The road was over the mountains. This they are making at a valt expence, and in a most substantial manner, without the least attention to economy, or to any thing but their own ideas of utility and beauty. For some miles near to Oviedo, and likewise near to Aviles, the road is made perfectly straight, very wide, and rounded in the middle. The foundation is laid with large maffes of limestone rock, covered with stones broken to a smaller size; and, to support the arch, which they apprehend would fpread like the arches of an edifice, supposing them to have no lateral Support, they absolutely build two walls the whole extent of way. This certainly contributes much to beauty, but not in the least to the principal purpose for which it is defigned. The fides of the road being planted with trees, makes it a delightful walk for the inhabitants.

The ambition of Spaniards in aiming at perfection, is no where more visible than near Aviles. The ancient road turned about two hundred yards, in order to avoid a low and swampy meadow; but now at a vast expens they are determined to have a straight and spacious avenue of near three miles, like those

those of other cities. From Oviedo to Gijon, a little sea-port to the east of Aviles, they are making another road in the same style, and at similar expence.

Aviles contains eight hundred families, with two parish churches, three convents, and two hospitals, of which one is for old women, the other for pilgrims going to San Jago. They have no manufactures, except of copper and brass pans for the surrounding villages, and of some thread for their own consumption.

Aviles is situated on the bank of a little river, about one league from the sea, but within reach of the tide. It is every where surrounded by hills, which, for the most part, are fertile to their summits, and are either covered by flocks or shaded by the roble and the chesnut; whilst the low lands are loaded with luxuiant crops of wheat and maize.

The house of my young friend is one of the most commodious I have seen. After the fashion of the country, it is built round a court, but with only half the usual corridor; for commonly this runs all round the court, like that still seen in some of our great old inns. In this house the gallery is wide, and open to the south, and to the morning sun. The ground sloor is given up wholly to the servants, except one corner occupied by a chapel. The apartments are, a dining-room, a drawing-room; both spacious and losty; one to the west, looking to the street, the other to the east, commanding a lovely prospect, which is bounded by the sea; sour principal bed-chambers, and others inferior. Of these, two only were single bed-ded; the rest contained, two, three, or, upon occasion,

four beds; for in Spain, even in re pectable families, three or four gentlemen will occasionally occupy one room.

Custom reconciles to this; and, by the practice of Scotland, France, and Spain, I see clearly that other nations can be reconciled to that which is most disgusting to an Englishman; and certain it is, by what we see daily in our cottages of the poor peasants, that our olfactory nerves may be reduced to such a degree of torpid insensibility, as to be happy and contented in the midst of filth and nastiness.

In this respect, no nation can surpass the Spaniards; who, without disgust, without regard to decency, when lodging thus together in one room, conceal only by a napkin that, which the French shut up in boxes, and hide in the little closet, where they keep their clothes.

Upon occasion of the church feast or feria, which, by the by, marks the origin of our word Fair, the concourse of strangers to Aviles is considerable, and every gentleman opens his house for the reception of his friends. At this season the morning is spent in lounging about to view the shops, the cattle, and the people assembled in the fair; and the evening is closed by dancing. The balls are given by the principal person in the city, and such is the simplicity, which reigns in this distant province, that the servants and peasants are allowed to crowd about the entrance of the room to see the dance. The most savourite dances are the English, the minuet and the country dance; but some times they dance the cotillion, and, towards the close of the evening, the sandango.

Sunday, August 27, being the fourth day of the fair, and remarkable fine, the concourse of people, with the multitude of cattle, was surprising, and the market

market was brifk. As protestants, we must be allowed to wonder at this practice.

Beef here is fold at seven quarts and an half the pound of twenty-four ounces, and mutton eleven; bread, five quarts for the pound of twenty ounces; wheat, thirty-two reales the fanega, which weighs a quintal, and which, if supposed equal to the quintal of Catalonia, will be ninety-two pounds English; barley and maize, twenty-eight reales; beans, thirty-six.

It is striking to observe how corn finds its level all over Europe, whilst butchers meat, which is not of such easy transport, varies exceedingly in price. Thus, at Aviles, beef is under three halfpence; mutton is 21's for a pound of sixteen ounces, whilst bread is 1's penny for the same weight.

No distinction in price is made between the prime pieces and the coarse, nor between fat meat and lean, because the prices are fixed by the magistrate, without respect to quality. The consequence of this arrangement is, that the meat is never so good as it might be, were the market free.

The government of this city is in two corregidors, four regidors, and a fyndic, who is annually chosen by the people to inspect the meat, to vindicate their rights, and take care upon all occasions, that justice shall be done to them.

Whilst I continued at Aviles, I discovered, for the first time, that the visit is always to the lady; that the master of the family is perfectly at liberty to come or go; that there is no necessity to take notice of him; and that, if the daughter is handsomer than her mother, she may, without offence, occupy the whole attention, This idea I found afterwards confirmed confirmed in the great metropolis, by feeing gentlemen introduced to ladies of the first fashion, and visiting them on the most familiar footing, without the least acquaintance, or even personal knowledge, of their husbands.

The science and practice of medicine are at the lowest ebb in Spain, but more especially in the Asturias. Fiat venefectio is still the favourite prescription, notwithstanding the ridicule of Le Sage, and the serious reasoning of Feyjoo. When the fond husband meets the physician in the street, and urges him to step in to fee his wife, Sangrado pulls out at once his lift of patients and his watch, tells him that he can not ftop one moment, orders him instantly to fetch the surgeon, and to have her blooded, promising faithfully to fee her in the space of half an hour. Palfies most undoubtedly are frequent, but it is by no means clear, that these are always caused by plethora, although in many cases they certainly originate from fulness. Sangrado however has fuch a dread of pally, that he bleeds his patient into a dropfy, or leaves him to languish between life and death, a prey to the most gloomy of all diseases, to which humanity is subject.

At the request of the bishop, I visited a friend of his, an old canon, who was threatened with a palfy by his physicians. He had been twice blooded, and the question was, whether he should lose more blood. I went to him immediately, and found him surrounded by his friends, who all stood looking on, expecting every moment to see the fatal stroke, whilst he, sitting in his great arm chair, apparently in perfect health, yet with a gloomy and dejected countenance, seemed to be waiting for the awful moment, without one ray of hope to cheer his mind. Those of his friends, who could be spared from business, continued with him; his

his neighbours dropped in to look upon him; but all continued filent, excepting such of them as thought it needful to ask him from time to time how he selt. No one entered into conversation with him, nor would they suffer him to look into a book. Notwithstanding this repeated venesection, his pulse was remarkably sull and strong. He was of a certain age, lived well, and took no exercise. I could not hesitate what advice to give. At my request the room was cleared; he adopted the vegetable diet, and took exercise. Thus by degrees his fears were dissipated, and he returned once more to join the little circle of his friends in their innocent amusements.

At the defire of my friend at Aviles, I went to vifit a monk, who was related to the family, and found the good old man crying with agony of pain, arising from the stone. The physician ordered nothing but Madame Stevens Solvent; but this was too flow in its operation, and could give no prefent ease from pain. I ordered the Enema Moliens, by way of warm fomentation, to be used immediately, and to be repeated, if occasion should require; but the first application gave relief, and all the monks crowded round me to confult, each for himself, what would be proper for his complaint. Among all those, who came to me, I did not find one, who was not afflicted either with the stone, the gravel, or with the hypochondriacal difease. For this I could affigu no other cause, but their inactive life, and the want of animating hope; both common to the cloistered tribe. The ride from Aviles will use in whichiefly on the fer

Rrom the monks I was fent for to a convent of nuns, where I was confirmed in my idea, that man is formed not only for focial life, for that is found in convents, but for domestic cares. Without a pursuit whe mind must languish, and the health

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health will suffer. The two nuns, whose friends had requested my advice, were hectic, and I am satisfied that others, who consulted me, were running the same course. Nature certainly never intended them for nuns. Other considerations apart; the severity of their discipline, their rising at midnight from a warm bed to go into a cold chapel, is ill suited to the delicacy of the semale sex, and must be inevitable ruin to the tender constitution.

I was much pleased with the good sense, and flatters ed by the considence of the lady abbess. When she was describing a diseased breast, and I had said," If "this young lady were my fister, I should desire to "fee the breast;" she answered, "Every lady is sister to the physician who attends her; "and immediately desired the nun to go with me to a parlour. On examination I found it was a cancerous case, and recommended them to make application to a surgeon.

After having passed ten days very pleasantly at Aviles, I went with the count Penalba to stay as many at Luan, or, as we should pronounce it, Luanco.

Luanjo has three hundred and seventy houses, and one thousand eight hundred souls, of which one thousand three hundred go to confession and communion, the other five hundred are infants. It is a little sea port, and carries on a coasting trade.

The ride from Aviles to Luanjo is chiefly on the feat coast. When we arrived, the sun was set, and the evening was shut in.

The habitation of the count is massive, chiefly calculated for strength, and to resist the waves, which always ways wash its solid base, and occasionally breaking against the house, send their soaming spray over the losty roof into the street. Whilst I was there I was so fortunate as to be witness to this sight. To enter the dwelling, you pass through the coach-house, and find the ground sloor given up to stables.

When we arrived, the great hall was already occupied, as usual, by the neighbours, who were amusing themselves with cards; but, as we were under no obligation to join the party, which was not of the genteelest cast, we went up stairs, and took possession of a room-which occasionally serves for eating.

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art ten mive and Standardor atch The family confifted of the count and countefs, with their children, his two fifters, and her mother. His brother, a genteel young officer, was there upon a vifit. The family being thus numerous, and the greatest portion of the house being occupied with offices, little remained for bed-rooms. These were few in number, and upon a contracted scale. The room. in which I slept, was about eleven feet by fourteen, vet contained two beds, one for me, the other for the brother of the count. The walls are white limed, the floors are smoothed with the addice, but not one is plained, and I do not recollect one ceiling. The beds have no curtains. The great hall where we dined is a double cube of about fifty by five and twenty; with these dimensions, if well fitted up, it would be elegant.

The stile of living resembled the old British hospitality; and the long oak table, surrounded by strong oak benches, was every day well covered.

differentiation and an amendation and

I was at first surprized, and much disgusted, with a ragged and half naked visitor, who came up at dinner time, walked round the table, spoke freely to all the family

family, but in a manner to me quite unintelligible, fat down occasionally at the bottom of the table, and sometimes seized a bone, then laughed and chattered like a baboon; yet, with all this, appeared to give no offence. Upon enquiry, I found that this miserable object was the ideor of the village; and, as such, enjoyed the privilege of going where he pleased, and of doing what he pleased, without restraint.

Nothing can exceed their simplicity of manners in this distant province. Polished nations would be offended at their freedom, and the plainness with which they speak of things, which in the more advanced state of society must not even be hinted at; vet such language neither gives disgust, nor tends to excite the passions. But at the same time familiarities, such as in other countries are esteemed innocent, and, being rightly understood, neither imply nor lead to guilt, would here, and all over Spain, be highly offensive; would, if practised in public, excite universal horror, if in private, level every sence which virtue is engaged to maintain.

considering order one for the other fer the bros-

They use no paint, no powder, no curls, no cap; nothing but a bit of ribband bound round the head. In this fimplicity of dress, youth and beauty may enjoy their triumph; but the old women, for want of borrowed charms, have nothing which can please the eye. Yet gentlemen are not altogether void of attention to them, nor are they infenfible of these attentions. A tradesman of Luanjo had cut his little portion of tobacco, and had rolled it up carefully in a ftrip of paper, making a cigar about the fize of a goole quill; he had doubled back, and pinched carefully the ends; then with mature deliberation, taking up his steel, his flint, and his little bit of amadeu (beletus igniarius) he Aruck a light, kindled his cigar, began to fmoke, and finding it work well, he presented it to the countels, She Mind

She bowed and took it, smoked it half out, and restored it to him again.

After the counters had done with the cigar, and had joined the conversation, in a few minutes she opened her mouth, and sent out a cloud of smoke. She saw my surprise, and asked the cause of it. I told her; and immediately the person who was smoking drew in some hearty whists, then opened his mouth to convince me that nothing continued there, and after many minutes he breathed out volumes of smoke. This I find is their common mode of smoking; and without making it pass through their lungs they think it useless.

The government of Luanjo is in a corregidor, affifted by eight or ten regidors and two fyndics, who
are to protect the people from oppression. These magistrates once a year make a contract with the butcher,
who will supply the market cheapest. In consequence
of this agreement, beef sells for seven quarts; mutton,
ten; bread, six per pound of twenty-four ounces,
According to this, supposing the pound to be sixteen
ounces, beef will be 1 1/2 penny; mutton, 1/2; bread 1/2
per pound.

Labour is from three to five reales a day, or, without fractions, from feven pence to a shilling.

The land in all this province is estimated by the dia de buyes, or quantity which a yoke of oxen is supposed to plough in one day: but this differs in every district. About Oviedo they reckon the dia de buyes at sixty varas by thirty, or eighteen hundred square varas; at Luanjo it is sixty-four by forty-eight, or three thousand and sixty-two; and about Gijon they call it seventy by thirty-five, or two thousand four hundred and sixty varas square; but in general the dia de buyes may be taken for about half an acre.

Near

Near Luanjo the land produces, of wheat, ten for one upon the feed, and as it pays one fanega, or about ninety-two pound of wheat for every dia de buyes, we may reckon the rent at about fixteen shillings the acre.

After spending a few days at Luanjo, we went to Carrio, another country-house belonging to the count, or rather to the counters, because in Spain the property of the husband, and of the wife are perfectly distinct. As long as the lives no one can take it from her, and when the dies, it passes to her children; or, supposing it to be entailed, it devolves immediately to her eldeft fon, who at the age of twenty-one, or fooner if he marries, takes possession, even though his father should be living. If she has titles of honour, she carries them with her to her husband, and transmits them to her heir. Upon marriage, the husband makes a declaration of the effects belonging severally to himself and to his wife; and her property is fo much vefted in her, that, in case of her husband's bankruptcy, his creditors have no power to touch it; but if at his death it is found that he has prospered in the world, she may claim her proportion of all the favings. The latter provision is unquestionably wife, but it may be imagined that the former must give much scope to fraud, and certainly it does; but then there are not wanting confiderations to make men honest. A tradesman of Oviedo, at marriage, gave in a false specification, with a view to defraud his creditors, should he unfortunately break. The wife died foon after, and her relations claimed all the effects of which he had delivered in his declaration, as her property; and he, who had been well to pass previous to marriage, was left destitute, and could find no redrefs.

Carrio is a commodious habitation, neat and comfortable, but without higher pretentions, fituated in the midst of a fertile country, near to a little river, and not far distant from the sea. In the domestic chapel, the count shewed me an altar, which is one folid block of marble, with the following inscription:

Imp. Cæfari Augusto Divi F.
Cos. 13. Imp. 20. Pont. M. 10.
Patr. Patriæ Trib. Pot. 32.
Sacrum.

This block was found at Cape Tauris, near the entrance into Gijon (Jixa of the Romans) and is mentioned, together with two others, discovered near to the same spot, by Mariana and Morales.

From Carrio we rode into Gijon, a confiderable port, to which the English resort for filberts and chesnuts. It contains about eight hundred families. This harbour, made and maintained at a vast expence, is not reckoned safe; but there is no other in the vicinity, which can stand in competition with it.

We were entertained with great hospitality by Don Francisco Paular Jove Llanos, a captain in the marine, who is retired from service. An old officer in every country is a pleasant companion, and in no other country more so than in Spain. In this gentleman I found all that a foreigner can wish for, good sense, politeness, and great information.

The next morning we returned by Carrio to Luanjo; and, in the way, stopped in a beautiful meadow near Candace, to partake of a little sête champêtre.

At Peran, in this vicinity, in the limestone rock, I met with a rich variety of extraneous fossils, or corals, corallines, and coralloides, with cockles, exposed by the fretting of the waves; and, upon examination, I traced this stratum running up into the country much above the level of the sea.

During

During my refidence at Luanio, the count shewed me a royal ordinance, dated 22d October, 1785, stating, That the principal cause of the decay in agriculture was the unlimited power of the landlord to eject his tenants at the expiration of their leafes; and appointing that from henceforth, in the Asturias, the farmer, provided he cultivated well, and was not confiderably behind hand with his payments, should neither be ejected at the expiration of his term, nor have the rent raised; referving both to the landlord and the tenant, an appeal to skilful persons, who should regulate the value of the farm, and give a compensation to the occupier, on his quitting it, for any improvements made either by himself or by his ancestors. This provision, most undoubtedly, is both wife and just; because it not only stimulates the industry of the farmer, but encourages his parfimony, by shewing him where he can immediately make all his gains productive, and thereby promotes the highest improvement of the foil. But, as for wisdom or justice in the former provision, I must freely confess, I can discover neither. Every thing is worth what it will fetch; and if men, who wish to find employment for their capitals, are willing to advance the rent, why should not the landlord avail himself of this? In most countries, the ruling powers are too busy, and will be meddling, when things would naturally, and without their interference, much better regulate themselves.

September 11, I returned to Aviles, and the count went to spend a few days at another country-house, whither he pressed me much to bear him company; but I had neither health nor spirits for this excursion.

The refemblance between the Asturias and many parts of England is very striking. The same is the aspect of the country, as to verdure, inclosures, live hedges, hedge-rows, and woods; the same mixture of woodlands,

woodlands, arable and rich pasture; the same kind of trees, and crops, and fruit, and cattle.

Both fuffer by humidity in winter, yet, from the fame fource, find an ample recompense in summer; and both enjoy a temperate climate, yet with this difference, that as to humidity and heat, the scale preponderates on the side of the Asturias. In sheltered spots, and not far distant from the sea, they have olives, vines, and oranges.

The cycler of this country is not fo good as ours; but I am not able to determine, whether the fault is wholly in the making, or whether there is not likewife fome natural imperfection in the fruit. Certain it is, that they pay little attention to this article, neither fuffering the apples to hang the proper time upon the trees, nor felecting the best kinds, nor leaving them to fweat, nor picking out bad fruit, nor racking off the cycler when it is fine. The opposite of all this, both as to the liquor and the fruit, is the practice of our best cyder counties. Not contented with racking once, we draw it off three or four times, if needful, always obferving to do this when the cyder is become fine. For this purpose, they, who are most curious, will even sit up with it, when the time draws nigh, that they may feize the proper moment. If the Afturians paid attention to this, their cyder would become a confiderable article of export, and, together with their nuts, and other fruits, would bring great wealth into the country. -Yet, with the best information and the most minute attention, it is by no means certain, that they would ever be able to produce a liquor equal in strength to that of our best counties, because of the prevailing humidity; on account of which, every thing this principality produces is inferior in its quality to the productions of a warmer climate. The herbs here dry away to nothing; and the wood burnt upon the hearth, makes little

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little or no ashes, yet produces so much soot, that the chimneys are perpetually choked. Such is the humidity of this province, that the missetoe grows not only on the oak, but on apples, pears, and thorns.

All the way from Aviles to Oviedo, we found the harvest over, and the people, men, women, and children, in the field threshing out the grain with stails; because, in this moist and temperate province, they cannot use the trillo.

Their flail is very heavy, and extravagantly long, not less than five feet in common, and the handstaff is nearly of the same length. In consequence of this, the motion of the flail is flow, and the exertions of the thresher turn to little account. To understand this subject, we must recollect the laws of motion. Now, when quick motion is communicated to the grain, whilft the straw remains unmoved, or when the straw receives the stroke, whilst the grain continues in a state of rest, a separation is the consequence. When either moves flowly, the other follows, and no separation is effected; but the greater the velocity of either, the more certain and fpeedy is the separation of the grain. Supposing the straw and grain to be moved with different velocities, the same effect will follow in proportion to that difference. We must always remember, that the weight of impinging bodies being given, the magnitude of the stroke is directly as the velocity. principle rightly understood and applied, would not only long fince have banished heavy flails for threshing the lighter grains, but would, from the beginning, have led to the machine for coining now recently introduced at Bermingham.

Threshing is by no people better understood than by the Wiltshire peasants, who for wheat prefer a flail of three three feet, weighing about twenty-four ounces, with a hand-staff of the same length.

In the Afturias, they depend upon the wind for winnowing, and have no itea of a machine for performing that operation in a barn. Were they to fee the fan, formed after the model of a machine, first invented by Reiselius of Wurtemberg, called rotatilis fuctor et pressor, but discovered by Dr. Papin, and from Holland introduced into this island; it is to be hoped; that, without either prejudice or scruples, they would immediately adopt it; and that no fanatic priest, as in North Britain, would condemn the use of it as impious, under the idea of not depending upon providence for a favourable breeze.

When I returned to Oviedo, a gentleman gave me a collection of amber and of jet, of which there is great abundance in this province; but the two most considerable mines of it are in the territory of Beloncia, one in a valley called Las Guerrias, the other on the side of a high mountain in the village of Arenas, in the parish of Val de Soio: The former is found in slate, and looks like wood; but when broke, the nodules discover a white crust, inclosing yellow amber, bright and transparent. Jet, and a species of kennel coal, abounding with marcalites, univerfally accompany the amber. The natural history of this curious substance is so little understood, that every fact relating to it should be treasured up. Till of late years, it was found only on the sea-shore, cast up by the waves; but even then the various infects inclosed in it, such as ants and flies, proved it to be a production of the land. But now we find it fossil, and hence trace a connection between bitumens and refins. We see it likewise as one link in a vast chain, the origin of which all philosophers are labouring to discover. We find it in a country, where the inclosing trata, and all the sur-Vol. I. rounding

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rounding rocks, charged with marine shells and plants, shew clearly, that both it and they are the deposit of the ocean.—This subject will be frequently resumed, and from its vast importance, merits the most minute attention.

When every one began to talk of winter, I thought it expedient to prepare for my return towards the fouth, before the mountains should be covered by the snow, which usually falls at the beginning of November, and sometimes even in the middle of October. I was not, indeed, in a condition to undertake the journey; but the fear of being shut up in the Asturias, till the return of spring, prevailed over all other considerations, and made me resolve to venture.

As the account of my indisposition may serve towards the natural history of the country, I shall briefly give it. The 21st of August, riding from Oviedo to Aviles, on a rainy day, I was wet through; and at the end of our journey, as I had nothing at hand to change, I fuffered my clothes to dry upon my back. I had, however, no reason to think that I had taken cold, till I perceived that I was gradually lofing the use of all my limbs, without either pain or fever. The phylician, at the end of one month, confined me to my bed, and forbade me the use of wine, allowing me only water and vegetables, till he had reduced me to the lowest state of debility. I submitted; but, feeling evidently that I was going fast from bad to worse, I took my leave of him, and, by the use of the bark, with a generous diet, I regained some degree of strength, and, getting my-Telf placed upon a mule, I ventured to fet forwards on my way towards the fouth.

The bishop and his family expressed their concern at my departure; yet, considering the humidity of their climate, and the near approach of winter, they were kind kind enough to consent that I should undertake the journey, in hope that a warmer and a drier air might restore my health.

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fring prevaled over all other confidentions, and middle me rejolve to venture.

OCTOBER a, Hest. Ovierio, and passing that with the deling that will general limbs will agent came to Mierer in the plans deep the of the day. At signal sound a comfortable set as Camponages having travelled ten leagues and enture over delightful wills all states correct thicks with which or highly supervised to dry upon my be accepted.

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OCTOBER 2, I left Oviedo, and passing through feveral little villages, came to Mieres in the middle of the day. At night I found a comfortable bed at Camponenes, having travelled ten leagues and an half over delightful hills, all either covered thick with wood, or highly cultivated.

In both these places I was much surprised at the moderation of their charges. At Mieres, for a dish of eggs, for dressing my sowl, and for the ruido de la casa, that is, for the noise of the house, or rather for attendance, the good woman required only a real, or something more than two pence farthing. At Campomanes, for the same and for my bed, the demand was two reales.

As we approached the confines of the principality, the scene greatly changed; for, instead of soft and swelling hills, covered with grass or clothed with woods; scarcely any thing was to be seen but stupendous rocks of limestone, some in long ridges rising perpendicular to the height of two or three hundred seet, others cragged and broken into a thousand forms. In this

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this route, the way winds chiefly by the fide of little rivers, brooks, or torrents, till it had paffed the fumility of that vast chain of mountains, which separates the Asturias from the Old Castille: yet, in the midst of these stupendous mountains, a sew rich vallies intervene, each with its little village, in size proportioned to the extent of land susceptible of cultivation.

In the ravins through which we passed, I observed that all the mills have horizontal water wheels. These grind the corn very slowly, being fed by single grains; but then to compensate for this defect, they place many near together, and the same little stream having communicated motion to one wheel, passes in succession to the rest. These are well suited to a country abounding with stone for building, where water runs with rapidity down a steep descent, and where dispatch is not required.

October 4, as we descended towards Leon, we overtook a Merino flock, belonging to the monastery of Guadalupe, in Estramadura. These monks have sufficient land near home to keep their flock during the winter months; but in the summer, when their own mountains are scorched, they send their sheep into the north, where, having no lands, they are obliged to pay for. They were on their return towards the south, pasturage

The great lords, and the religious houses, to whom belong these trashumantes, or travelling flocks, have peculiar privileges secured to them by a special code, called laws of the Mesta; privileges, by many considered as inconsistent with the general good.

This inflitution has been traced back to the year 1350, when the plague, which ravaged Europe for feweral years, had defolated Spain, leaving only one-third of its former inhabitants to cultivate the foil. But perhaps

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perhaps we ought to look for its origin in more remote and distant ages, when the whole country was occupied by shepherd nations, and when agriculture was but little known. These certainly were the first inhabitants, or if not the first, at least, as the votaries of Pan, that venerable protector of the sleecy tribe, they may claim precedency before the more modern worshippers of Ceres. Occupying the hills with their numerous slocks and herds, it was natural for them in winter to quit a country then covered deep with snow, and to seek the more temperate regions of the south; till these, burnt up by the returning sun, resused them pasture, and drove them back again to the mountains of the north, which, during the summer months, are covered with perpetual verdure by the gradual melting of the snow.

The numbers of the Merino sheep are continually varying. Cajaleruela, who wrote A. D. 1627, complained that they were reduced from seven millions to two millions and an half. Ustariz reckoned in his time four millions; but now they are near five. The proprietors are numerous, some having only three or four thousand, while others have ten times that number. The Duke of Infantado has forty thousand, Each proprietor has a mayoral or chief shepherd, to whom he allows annually one hundred doblons, or £.75, and a horse; and for every slock of two or three hundred sheep, a separate shepherd, who is paid according to his merit, from eight shillings a month to thirty, besides two pounds of bread a day for himself, and as much for his dog, with the privilege of keeping a sew goats on his own account.

The produce of wool is reckoned to be about five pounds from every ewe, and eight from the weathers; and to thear eight of the former, or five of the latter, is reckoned a good day's work. Some, indeed, allow twelve sheep to every sheater; but even this comes

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thort of what we do in England, where a common hand will dispatch fixty in a day, and a good workman has been known to finish half as many more.

The wool of the Merino sheep is worth little less than twelve pence a pound, whilst that of the stationary slocks sells for only six pence; and every sheep is reckard oned to yield a clear profit of ten pence to the profit prietor, after all expences are discharged.

When the sheep are travelling, they may feed freely on all the wastes and commons; but, in passing through a cultivated country, they must be confined within their proper limits in a way which is ninety varas wide. Hence it comes to pass, that, in such inhospitable districts, they are made to travel at the rate of six or seven leagues a day; but where passure is to be had, they are suffered to move very slow. When they are to remove, either in the spring or autumn, if the lord has no lands, where his slocks are to be stationed, the chief shepherd goes before, and engages agistment, either of those proprietors who have more than sufficient for themselves, or of the corporations, who, in Spain, have usually extensive wastes and commons round their cities,

It is to these claims of the Merino flock that some political writers have attributed the want of cultivation in the interior provinces of Spain,

On descending once more into the plains of Old Castille, an observation, confirmed by all with whom I had any communication on the subject, occurred to me, that the wine on the south side of the mountains, being transported to the north, improves greatly in its flavour, precisely as other wines improve by being removed to warmer climates.

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At the end of three days, when I arrived at Leon, I was fo well fatisfied with the attention of my guide, that we made a fresh agreement, and he accompanied me to Salamanca. For himself, and for his mule, I was to allow him a hard dollar, or about four shillings a day, both in going and returning, he being to pay all his own expences on the road, which, for a stranger, is the best plan, although the natives find it more advantageous to maintain their guides.

Having fettled all preliminaries, and made provifion for the journey; on the 6th of October, we turned our backs on Leon; and, being by this time tolerably acquainted with each other's dialect, we began a conversation by the way. The honest fellow, taking a hearty fwig at the borrachio, or leathern bottle, which contained our wine, broke the filence, by telling me, that Ithis was the Ikin of his most favourite cat; and then, continuing his discourse, gave me the history, both of the cat and of the countries through which he had travelled with her spoil. This was to him, in all his journeys, a constant companion, a never-failing fource of consolation; and he appeared to be as fond of her now dead, as it was possible for him to have been, whilft she was sensible of his caresses. The fkin contained about a gallon, and usually served us, when filled, for more than half a day.

The way was over an extensive plain of fand and gravel, evidently brought from distant hills, all smooth, and rounded by the action of water. The crops are chiefly rye, with some wheat and bar-ley. The trees are the ilex, the poplar, and the elm.

I was struck with the construction of their ploughs, not merely as having neither sheet, coulter, mould-board

board, fin (for to this defect I was become familiar), but as having the share morticed into the curved beam at least three inches above its heel, creating thereby a degree of friction, which must greatly increase the labour of the oxen. Women hold the plough. The cart-wheels are of plank, fixed upon the axis, like those in the Asturias, only they are better made.

The numerous villages contain from fifty to five or fix hundred mud-wall cottages, but feem in general to be going to decay. The inns are more wretched than those of the Asturias, and are thought to be confiderable, if they make up more than one bed.

At Toral, where we slept the first night from Leon, as foon as we arrived. I furveyed the premifes, and made out my inventory of the furniture; finding in the chamber (for they had only one) two beds, two broken benches, one crippled table, and a little lamp dripping its oil, and imoking in the middle of the This circumstance is not uncommon, because they have no candles, and their lamps are of the most rude construction. I was, however, too much of a traveller to feel disgust, and was preparing to fettle myself comfortably, when an old canon of Oviedo, with two school-boys, and a young friar, entering, told me, that they had bespoken this room fome days before. I bowed submission, but stopped one moment to enquire the age of this young friar. He informed me, that he was now in his feventeenth year; and that, two years before, at Aviles, in the Afturias, having accomplished his noviciate, he had bound himself by the irrevocable vows.

When I had retired my faithful guide informed me, that he had procured a bed for me at the house of the curate, who was a friend of his, whither he inftantly conducted me. Here I met with fuch a reception

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ception, that I had no reason to lament my disappointment at the posada.

The next morning we arrived at Benavente, and in the way had occasion to observe a change of dress. In this respect, every province has something peculiar to itself. The peasants, who attracted my attention, were from Astorga. They had round hats, leather jackers without sleeves, and trowsers somewhat resembling those of Dutchmen, perfectly corresponding with what were formerly worn by the Brachati.

Benavente is at present remarkable only for the palace of the dutches, a vast and shapeless pile, possessing the marks of great antiquity, and commanding a most extensive property. This city seems to be going to decay, yet includes fix convents. It is divided into nine parishes, and reckons two thousand two hundred and thirty-four souls.

Bread is here three quarts, or \$\frac{37}{2}\$ penny a pound of fixteen ounces; beef is feven quarts, or a small fraction under two pence; and mutton is two pence farthing a pound. The best wine is about five pence a gallon. These are the stated prices, when beef and mutton are to be had; but my guide having neglected to make provision for himself, must have been contented to pick the bones of my miserable sowl, had it not been for the bounty of a traveller, who had more than he could eat,

The road from Leon to Zamora is about eighteen Spanish leagues, all the way near the Esla, a little river whose water runs into the Duero below Zamora. From this circumstance the way is mostly level; the soil, to a great depth, is either granite sand, or clay of a weak

a weak contexture; and the villages are composed of mud-wall cottages.

At Santa Ovena, having the euriolity to measure the room, which, like most in Spain, served the double purpose of bed-chambers and parlour. I found it to be twelve seet by ten; yet, in these contracted limits were contained, a bed, the tressels for another, a chair, a table, with two large chests for the king's tobacco, for barley, linen and all the treasures of the samily. The kitchen is nearly of the same dimensions: yet in this posada I counted thirty-sive horses, mules, and asses, with their riders and drivers, who all found lodging for the night.

Whilft I was at supper, an old beggar entered. When I had given him bread, he kissed it, bowed his head, and left the room. Struck with his behaviour, I followed him instantly, and gave him money; he bowed, kissed it in silence, and left the inn.

Zamora, a city of great antiquity, is at prefent reduced very low, but formerly it must have been considerable, and will, I have no doubt, foon regain its confequence. Situated in a fertile country on the confines of Portugal, watered by the Duero, and near the conflux of the Esla, it must always have invited plenty; and when the communication shall be opened by the canal, for the transport of its productions, it will daily grow in wealth. The extent of its fortifications, twenty-three parish churches, and sixteen convents, inclosed within the walls, in some measure serve to fhew what it was; and the recent decorations of the cathedral give a good specimen of what it may hereafter be. This building is old, but the altar is modern, and is much to be admired for the variety of its marbles, chiefly from the Afturias; for the elegance of its composition; and for the beauty of its hangings, which

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are made of crimfon velvet, richly embroidered with

The chief manufactures are, of hats, ferges, coarse cloth, and nitre; but for the latter the climate is by no means favourable.

Beef is cheaper than at Benavente, being here only fix quarts, or fomething more than three halfpence a pound; but pork is nearly three times as much.

From Zamora we travelled only three leagues, and rested for the night at Gorrales, a village of three hundred and sixty cottages. It was not till next morning that I fully comprehended for what reason we had made so short a journey the preceding day; but, upon our entering an extensive forest, my provident conductor told me, that he always chose to meet the morning, rather than to be overtaken by the night, whenever he was to pass through a forest, and that, by such precautions, he had frequently escaped unmolested, where others had been robbed.

From Corrales we ascended gently for three leagues, and then descending as many, at the end of seven hours we reached Calzada de Valdeunciel, having travelled for at least five hours through a forest, in which, as we proceeded, my guide told me the names of the eminences to be passed, all distinguished by one generic term Confessionarios; implying, that on these the traveller would stand in need of a confessor to prepare him for his sate. Considering the vast extent of this forest, and its vicinity to Portugal, no situation can be more favourable to robbers, or to the smuggler who, when he has been plundered himself, is apt to plunder others.

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The foil here is most evidently decomposed granite, with its quartz, feld spat, and mica. The trees are chiefly ilex, roble, and the cork tree.

All the way from Leon to Salamanca, for three and thirty leagues, or about one hundred and fifty miles, the country is so flat and open, that the moorish horse, when they invaded Spain, must have met with nothing to impede their progress; because, in such extensive plains, an oppressed people, dispirited and disarmed, could have little inclination to make resistance; and had it not been for a more hardy race inhabiting the mountains of the north, the whole peninsula might at this moment have been numbered among the followers of Mahomet.

When I directed my course towards Salamanca, it was with a view of paying a visit, by appointment, to the marquis of Oviedo, but, unfortunately for me, on my arrival, I found that he was detained by illness at Madrid. This disappointment was the more vexatious, because I had no letters, nor any prospect of being introduced. I ventured however, to present myself to Dr. Curtis, president of the Irish college, who received me with politeness, took me under his protection, and, during my ten days abode at Salamanca, considered me as part of his family.

His situation is respectable, and the convent, part of which he occupies, is one of the best in Spain. It was built by the jesuits, but, upon their expul. A. D. 1614. sion, being found much too extensive for any one society, it was divided; the south side being given to the Irish, and the north to the Bishop of the diocese for his students.

The wing in the occupation of the former, is three flories high, and more than two hundred feet long.

In the middle of each, through the whole extent, there runs a wide gallery to form a communication between a double range of bed-rooms. These long galleries having no light excepting at the ends, are well adapted to the climate; for even at noon, and during the most dissolving heats of summer, they afford a cool retreat. The whole building is covered with a terrace walk, commanding all the country; and here the young men take the air.

The wing devoted to the bishop's college is nearly similar to this, with the addition of a cloister, and an elegant apartment of sixty feet by thirty, designed for conference and disputations.

The church is in common to both establishments, and is built upon such a plan as must do credit to the taste as well as to the wealth of the disgraced community.

In the Irish college, three score students are receiveed at a time, and when these are sent back to Ireland, the same number from thence are admitted, to be like them trained up for the ministry. Their course of education requires eight years. They are expected to come well founded in the languages; and of the time allotted to them in Spain, sour years are given up to the study of philosophy, the remainder to divinity. The system of philosophy includes logic, metaphysics, mathematics, physics, and ethics. For these they read Jacquier; and for theology they sollow P. Collet. They rise every morning at half past four, and have no vacations.

The mode of giving lectures is perhaps per uliar to themselves, but worthy to be followed in our universities. The students have questions proposed for their discussion twice every day, and on these they are informed informed what books to read; then, supposing the subject to admit of a dispute, it is carried on by two of them under the direction of a moderator, who gives assistance when it is wanted, and guides them to the truth. Where this mode of proceeding is not admissible, the tutors, instead of giving formal lectures, employ themselves in the examination of their pupils, and the business of instruction is thus greatly expedited.

Dr. Curtis lives with his pupils like a father with his much time in fludvirt children; and, although in a state of banishment, seems happy in the discharge of his important functions. It is, however, much to be lamented, that he and they should be reduced to the necessity of feeking that protection in a foreign and diffant country, to which they are entitled in their own. This kind of perfecution is neither just nor politic. It is certain that ignorance and bigotry have a strong connection. Would you overcome inveterate prejudices, and are you anxious to banish superstition? let in the light. Would you conciliate the affections of those who differ from you in their religious creed? no longer persecute. Embrace them, and from enemies, they well become your friends? let in the light, and difference of opinion dies away. Catholics, in the more enlightened countries, are no longer papifts; their whole system is going to decay; and, without claiming more than common fagacity, we may venture to foretel, that in proportion as the limits of toleration shall be extended, all that cannot bear the light will gradually vanish, till the distinction between catholics and protestants shall cease. Misershire of fendingent) we

To hasten this event, the education of catholics in Ireland, for the purpose of the ministry, should not only be connived at, but should meet with all possible encouragement.

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The university of Salamanca was founded in the year 1200, by Alfonso IX. king of Jeon, and regulated by Alfonso, surnamed the Wife, (A. D. 1254) under whose protection flourished the greatest astronomers of Europe. This feminary foon role into imporcance, and became eminent in Europe by acquaintance with the Arabian authors, and, through them, with the Greek. Its profesfors translated Avicena, who took the lead in medicine, and Averroes, who had bestowed much time in studying Aristotle; but not satisfied with copying from the Arabs, they laboured much themselves, and became justly famous in their day for their knowledge in jurisprudence, and for their progress in all the sciences then cultivated in Europe. The reverence of the first professors of this university for Aristotle and for Thomas Aquinas, continues to the present day. The court indeed has long declared war against them both, and repeatedly commanded that they should be abandoned; but, not having adopted fuch methods as are practicable, to secure obedience, the old professors walk in the fame path in which their fathers walked before themion remit care close to energy and chart their religious evod! so longer perfect e. Rashmee

We are not however to imagine that Salamanca produces no men of liberal ideas. Far be it from us to entertain fuch a thought; because we know that even in the darkest ages, some men of science were hid in convents, who, had they lived in more favourable times, would have diffused light, and have been admired in the world. One such, and I doubt not there may be many, I met with in D. Joseph Diaz, a father of the Augustines; who, for learning, good sense, and liberality of sentiment, would be an ornament to any country.

The students were formerly reckoned about sixteen thousand, but they are now much reduced; and, 1785, the number of matriculas was nineteen hundred and nine.

lation of mendicity, we find a clause permitting students in the universities to beg, provided they have a licence from the rector: but in the present day they appear to be in a more respectable condition; and sew, if any, take advantage of this privilege.

The library is spacious, and tolerably well furnished with modern books; yet the bulk is trash, consisting principally of scholastic divinity.

Of all the public edifices, the cathedral is the most worthy of attention. The foundation of this ancient structure was laid A. D. 1513, but it was not finished till 1734. It is three hundred and seventy-eight seet long, one hundred and eighty-one wide in the clear, one hundred and thirty high in the nave, and eighty in the ailes. The whole is beautiful, but the most striking part of this church, and of many public buildings in this city, is the sculpture, which merits admiration, not only for the taste therein displayed, but for its excellent preservation. Over the principal door is represented, in bold relief, the adoration of the sages; and over another, the public entrance of Christ into Jerusalem; all appearing as fresh and sharp as if they were but recently put up.

The thurch of the Dominicans comes little short of the cathedral in point of sculpture. It has a representation of St. Stephen stoned, with a crucifix above it, all as large as life, and not apparently injured by the weather. Indeed in both these edifices the carvings are in some measure protected, not from a driving rain, but from its perpendicular descent, because they sink back as much as the thickness of the wall will permit, which is at least six seet, & are surrounded by mouldings projecting considerably beyond the wall. The precaution, without doubt, was prudent; yet I vol. I.

was not a little struck when I observed the ornaments of bass-relief preserving their sharpest angles, even when exposed to the full force of the destructive elements. This circumstance may be readily accounted for, when we consider that the stone is a grit, which, when first taken from the quarry, is soft; but, upon being exposed to the air, acquires hardness. Hence it is peculiarly valuable both to the architect and the sculptor; and to these properties we may attribute the beautiful monuments of art which abound in Salamanca.

It would be tedious to describe the convents and public seminaries of this once samous city; yet, to pass them all in silence, would be inexcusable. I therefore briefly mention such as are more most worthy of attention.

Among these may certainly be reckoned the old college. Here the quadrangle is small, yet elegant; and the cloister, with its four and twenty columns, one of the prettiest in Salamanca: the apartments are commodious, and those of the regent are in a superior stile.

The college of the archbishop is built upon a large scale, more light and airy, and having four galleries of one hundred and thirty seet, with two and thirty columns supported by as many, which form the cloister, it may be called magnificent. The date of this building is 1550.

Cuenca college is remarkable at present for its neatness and simplicity; but the portico, when finished, will place it among the most elegant buildings of this city.

The college of Oviedo, with the churches of the Augustinos

Augustinos Calzados and of the Carmelitas Decalzos, deferve attention.

Of all these colleges and convents, it were endless to enumerate the treasures and rich jewels designed for the service of the altar. Whatever is most valuable, the produce of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, is here collected; and the best workmen, in every country, have exerted all their tafte and skill, each in his several branch, to shew the perfection of his art. The ornaments and dreffes of the priefts are both rich and beautiful; but the most costly piece of furniture, in most convents, is the Custodia, that is, the depository of the hoft, or according to the ideas of a catholic, the throne of the most High, when, upon solemn festivals, he appears to command the adoration of mankind. It is not uncommon to expend fix thousand ounces of filver upon one of these, besides gold and precious stones; yet in most of them, the workmanship surpasses the value of the materials.

The great square, although last mentioned, is not least worthy of attention. I had almost hourly occasion to pass through it, and never saw it without pleasure. It is spacious, regular, built upon arches, and surrounded with piazzas. Such a fquare would be admired even in London, or in Paris; but in a city like Salamanca, where all the streets are narrow, it gives peculiar expansion to the lungs, when you find yourself at liberty to breathe, when light bursts upon you by furprise, and when symmetry unites with greatness in all the objects by which you are encompassed.

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The portico is not more to be admired for its beauty in the day, than for the protection it affords by night; because in this city they have an execrable custom, both offensive to the nostrils, and destructive of good issued to sen of Xn2 I had the one clothes

clothes, fimilar to that, for which the inhabitants of the Old Town in Edinburgh have been deservedly reproached.

In the year 1030, there was not a fingle convent in Salamanca; and in 1480, previous to the discovery of America, they had only six for men, and three for women; but now there are thirty-nine. In 1518, they counted eleven thousand virgins. At present the perfons under vows are happily reduced to one thousand five hundred and nineteen.

The houses are no more than three thousand, yet they have twenty-seven parish churches, with fifteen chapels, and the clergy are, of those that are parochial, three hundred and ninety-nine; of the cathedral, one hundred thirty-two; besides the royal clergy of S. Mark, sorty-nine; amounting in the whole to five hundred and eighty.

In a city where the convents and clergy are fo numerous, it may be well expected, that beggars will abound; and agreeably to this idea it is feen, that by the ample provision here made for laziness, every street twarms with vagabonds, not merely with those, who are proper objects of compassion, but with wretches, who, if compelled to work, would be found abundantly able to maintain themselves. There is indeed an hospicio, or general work-house, for their reception; but as the funds are limited, and do not amount to fixeen hundred pounds a year, it can support only four hundred and fifty paupers. Should, however, the government be inclined to increase these funds, it will make no great difference, because the numbers both in the work-house and the streets will always bear proportion to the food distributed. This truth can scarcebe inculcated too often; but I shall defer my observations upon it, till I come to treat of Cadiz.

Among

Among the various implements in this hospicio, I was much pleased with one for weaving tape, both cheap and simple in its construction, and so expeditious in its work, that a little child weaves near fifty yards, and a woman more than one hundred and twenty, in a day.

The bobbin is worked by the left hand alone, the fingers being kept under the chain, and the thumb above it.

The saie is held in the right hand to beat up the work,

I was much pleased with the husbandry in the vicinity of this city, as being fuited to the foil. The plough has neither coulter, fin, nor mould-board; but near the tail of the share it has two pins, so disposed as to lay the furrow in high rafters or ridges, like the roof of a house. In this condition the land is left till feed time, when the ploughman first sows the grain, then slits the furrow; and thus the feed, being all covered at an equal depth, fprings away together, and appears as if it had been drilled. This, in a light foil, is certainly much better than either to plough clean before the grain is put into the ground, or to fow it under furrow, according to the practice of some English farmers; yet I am inclined to think that the Hampshire method of fowing upon stale fallows, and letting in the feed by drags, would be found more profitable.

It is well known, that by this modern improved ment, the value of land has been more than doubled upon all the Hampshire hills. When they were accustomed to plough often for their wheat, as in the low countries, and upon strong land, it has frequently happened, that after sowing four bushels to an acre, they have reaped only eight, and sometimes not more than half as much. But now, by suffering the land to settle, by scattering their seed upon the ground, when the whole perhaps is covered with thistles, and by passing their heavy drags twice over the field, moving each time the length-way of the surrow, they make a saving on the quantity of seed, and more than double the produce

duce they were accustomed to receive. By improving on this practice, that is, by pushing the principle so far as to sold his sheep upon the land as fast as he had sown it, a judicious farmer, who lives at Cholterton in Wiltshire, a sew years since reaped forty bushels from an acre, on land which, with different management, would probably never have yielded back the seed he sowed.

When I express myself satisfied with the husbandry in the neighbourhood of Salamanca, it is only so far as it relates to ploughing; for, in no other respect has it any claim to approbation. The ploughman and the grazier, instead of being united in the same person, are here eternally at variance; and as the latter is the best tenant, the great proprietors give him the preference. Hence the country has been depopulated, and the lands which are in tillage, for want of cattle to manure and tread them, produce light crops of corn. bishopric formerly contained seven hundred and forty eight corporation towns; but now it has only three hundred and thirty-three, the other four hundred and fifteen being deferted, and their arable lands reduced to pasture. To such an extent is the depopulation spread, that, in a space of seven leagues in length, and five in breadth, which formerly contained one hundred and twenty feven towns, each with its corregidor and council, only thirteen remain. These have forty-seven churches.

The foil, I have said, is light. It is a fand, and evidently a decomposed granite, because upon examination, it is seen to be plentifully charged with a fine white mica. The rock is chiefly granite, covered in some places with schiss, but in others with silicious grit, which, as it appears to me, is nothing but the fine sand or broken quartz of the granite, united by a cement.

All men are fond of system: they assemble facts, and are never happier, than when from these they can deduce deduce some general conclusion. The facts I wish to have recorded, are such as may trace out the origin of grit; and I am at present much inclined to think, that hereaster it will be given to the granite. The connection, as it relates to vicinity, stands confessed, and may be so far useful in making out the history of that great revolution which once happened to our earth; but, from my own observations, I am ready to inser a more intimate connection, and that they stand related to each other as effect and cause, or as the parent and his offspring.

I have already suggested this idea, and have ventured to draw one conclusion from it in respect to Monjouy, near Barcelona. If well founded, this will assist us to account for the astonishing number of large grit stones, or grey whethers, as they are called, on the Wiltshire Downs, and will confirm the diluvian system first suggested by Mr. King, in the Philosophical Transactions of 1767. One of these large bowlder stones of grit, contains fragments of white opaque, and likewise of transparent quartz, with two slint stones of a considerable size. I must, however, reserve what I have to say upon this subject, till I come to the description of the Alps, on my return from Spain.

The government of this city is in a corregidor, one alcalde mayor, and forty-eight regidores.

When I had satisfied my curiosity at Salamanca, and found my strength so far restored that I could with safety prosecute my journey, I made an agreement with a Mozo del Camino, for himself and mule, to go with me to the Escurial, not by the direct road, but by a small detour, in order to see, at Piedrahita, a samous country-seat built by the Duke of Alba. The next day, after dinner, October 22, I took leave of Dr. Curtis with a cordial regret at parting, and set forward on my way, proceeding towards Alba.

For the first two leagues we ascended gradually; then entered a forest of ilex, which, as my guide informed me, stretches east and west near forty leagues. The acorns here are of the kind described by Horace, as the origin of war among the rude inhabitants of an infant world, "glandem "atque cubilia propter." Not austere, like those of the oak, or of the common ilex, but sweet and palatable, like the chesnut, they are food, not merely for the swine, but for the peasants, and yield considerable profit. Beyond the limits of this forest, we began to descend through a fine cultivated country, abounding with corn and wine; and at the distance of four short leagues from Salamanca, we reached Alba.

This city contains at present only three hundred houses, and has seven convents. One of them, that of the Carmelites, merits attention for its pictures, and for its treasures; but the greatest curiosity is the castle, with its round tower, supported by four square ones, in which is deposited the armour of all the dukes of Alba. To this ancient edifice they have added, at successive periods, more modern habitations, forming a considerable quadrangle; but unfortunately all the rooms are small.

About three leagues from hence, we entered another vast forest of the ilex, where we saw many droves of swine, a village with a church, consisting of sour cottages, including the habitation of the curate. Here we took up our quarters in the middle of the day; and having left it, were proceeding towards Piedrahita, when a fall of heavy and incessant rain compelled us to stop short of it, and to have recourse for shelter to a miserable village called Malpartide. The posada had only one bed for the use of the whole samily; and as that was occupied by a lad, son to the good woman of the house, then dying of a putrid sever, we had a most unfortunate prospect for the night. Besides the bed-

bed-chamber, they had, as usual, a kitchen, a room of about ten feet square, with an elevated hearth in the centre of it, over which a little opening in the roof afforded a vent for the smoke. Around the hearth was a wide bench, which by day supplied the place of chairs, and by night served the purpose of a bed. Upon this they defigned to scatter straw for me, leaving my guide to measure his length on the bare board at the other end of this magnificent apartment. Happily, however, I had a pass from count Campomanes in my pocket. This I fent, with my humble duty to the alcalde, requesting that he would be pleased to procure me a lodging for the night. In a few minutes the messenger returned, and soon after the alcalde was announced. I rose up instantly, prepared to meet him with profound respect; but, instead of a haughty magistrate, such as my imagination had conceived him, behold a little infignificant man, humble in his appearance, dressed in a coleto, or leathern jacket destitute of fleeves, and bound close round him with a girdle of the fame materials. He informed me, that he had made all arrangements, and that the best bed in the village was preparing for me. He had scarcely finished, when the young man, whose place I was to occupy, entered to expostulate; but the alcalde cut him short with no bay remedio; and therefore, finding that it was to no purpose to complain, he quitted possession with a good grace, and took up his lodging in the house of fome relation. Having thus fecured a bed, I left my guide to take good care of the alcalde, as a token of gratitude for his attention, and retired to my quarters for the night.

In my new habitation I met with a comfortable bed, clean sheets, and a kind reception from the family; and when I was to quit them in the morning, they could not be prevailed upon to accept a recompense. I was much

much furprised at finding such generous sentiments in a cottage; but I have since had frequent opportunities of admiring the high spirit of the Spaniards, and, in many instances, their contempt for money.

The putrid fever was not confined to the posada; it raged without, restraint; and, not only in this village, but in those of the vicinity, there was scarcely a house from which they had not lately buried one of the family. It is much to be lamented, that the curates in Spain are not taught the management of fevers. As they must attend the dying, to administer the sacraments, it would be a deed of mercy well fuited to their character, and by no means inconfiftent with their facred functions. should they learn to prescribe the medicines, which, in .England, when properly applied, generally fucceed in checking the disease, and rescuing from death. This knowledge may be eafily acquired; and whenever it shall be universally diffused, fevers will cease to be fo destructive as at present, and will be feared in many cases no more than fire, which, well regulated, is not only fafe, but falutary; yet, if fuffered to spread, is fatal to the house. It is not my intention to infinuate, that the two professions of physic and divinity should be united, but only that in every place there should be some one at hand, who might endeavour to extinguish this destructive same the moment it appears; and, confidering how small and thinly scattered are the villages in Spain, and how wretched their inhabitants. the curate is the only person from whom they may naturally expect relief.

The country beyond Malpartido is exceedingly broken; and the granite rocks, exposing their rugged fronts without a covering, shew clearly, that the summit of this great chain of mountains is not remote. We had been ascending all the way from Salamanca; but having left the Tormes as we draw night to Piedrahita, the waters take another course, and run into the Adaja.

Piedrabita

Piedrabita is a village of one hundred and fifty houfes, with three convents and a beaterio, belonging to the dutchess of Alba, and famous only on account of a country-feat erected here by the late duke, in imitation of the English. Instead of being built round a court, with a corridor, like the Spanish houses, it presents a front of one hundred feet, with two projecting wings of fixty feet; and the ground floor, instead of being abandoned to coach-house and stables, is occupied by the kitchen, the offices, and the principal apartments; and over these, are bed-chambers for servants. trary to the Spanish custom, every room is ceiled, and the walls are papered. Altogether, it is a comfortable refidence; but, to an Englishman, it has no great pretensions. Had not the fairest part of its furniture been removed, it would have feemed more beautiful; for the dutchess, who had been there with her friends for a few weeks during the greatest heats of summer, was lately returned to court, and her presence would have made a more humble habitation appear enchanting.

In leaving Piedrahita, we continued along the valley, flut in between high mountains, all covered with the ilex and gumcistus. These, mixed with the grey granite rocks, make a beautiful appearance. As we advanced, we overtook several Merino slocks returning to the south. Near the Casas del Puerto, we entered another valley, running east and west near ten leagues, and never much more than a mile in breadth. At the end of it, stands Avila.

The foil is fand; the plough is like that last described; the fields are divided into small portions; and the pasture is common. Their sheep are folded, and the shepherd remains all night with his dogs near his flock, sheltered only by a straw cabin, just large enough to stretch himself at length. They have no iron about their carts, either on the wheels or axle-tree; the whole

is wood. The onen are yoked in pairs, and draw heavy burdens by their horns. The dress of the peasant is the coleto.

As foon as we arrived in Avila, I visited the market, to make, as usual, provision for the day; and having purchased a kid, which, when the Merino stocks are passing, sells for about ten reals, or two shillings, I sent it to the cook's shop, and then began my rambles. Whilst I was making some inquiries, a gentleman accosted me, gave me the informations I required, undertook himself to be my guide, and, before we parted, made me engage to dine with him. This was D. Baltasar Lezaeta, a prebendary of the cathedral; from whom I received as much attention as if I had been recommended by a friend.

Avila has at present only a thousand houses, or onesixth part of its former population; yet the convents are not diminished, being sixteen in number, nine for men, seven for women. Besides these, it maintains eight parish churches, a cathedral with forty canons, five hospitals, and a university. No wonder, then, that it should swarm, as it does, with sturdy beggars.

This city, built upon a granite rock, and inclosed by a wall, with eighty-eight projecting towers, has every where the appearance of great antiquity, but more especially in the cathedral.

In this are many things worthy of attention, but principally the cloifter, for its exquisite neatness, and elegant simplicity. The facristy is a good building, and the treasure contained in it, both in plate and jewels, would in England be called inestimable. The custodia as usual, of solid silver, is four feet high, adorned with

with Ionic, Composite, and Corinthian columns, and displays much taste both in its design and execution. Among their jewels they have the pectoral of the late archbishop of Toledo, the infant don Luis, valuable chiefly for its gems, all large and of the finest water. The choir has beautiful carvings.

Of the convents, the most remarkable are those of the Carmelites; one for nuns, the other for friars; the latter built upon the spot where S. Teresa was born, the former where she took the veil. In this, the principal thing at prefent worthy to be noticed, is a picture by Morales, representing a dead Christ in his mother's arms; of which nothing need be faid after having named the painter, because all his works have fuch peculiar foftness and expression, that men have univerfally agreed in calling him, divine. The Carmelites of Avila once possessed a treasure infinitely more valuable to them, than all the pictures ever painted by Morales: this was the body of S. Teresa. It was originally interred at Alba, A. D. 1582, but three years afterwards it was fecretly taken up, and conveyed to Avila, where it was not suffered long to rest; for the duke of Alba finding all other expedients vain, made application to the pope, and obtained an order for its return.

The life of S. Teresa, lately published among those of other saints, by the Rev. A. Butler, is peculiarly interesting. Her frame was naturally delicate, her imagination lively, and her mind, incapable of being fixed by trivial objects, turned with avidity to those, which religion offered, the moment they were presented to her view. But unfortunately meeting with the writings of S. Jerom, she became enamoured of the monastic life, and quitting the line, for which nature defigned her, she renounced the most endearing ties, and bound herself by the irrevocable vow. Deep melancholy

choly then feized on her, and increased to such a degree, that for many days she lay both motionless and senseless, like one who is in a trance. Her tender frame, thus shaken, prepared her for extasses and visions, such as it might appear invidious to repeat, were they not related by herfelf, and by her greatest admirers. She tells us, that in the fervour of her devotion, she not only became infensible of every thing around her, but that her body was often lifted up from the earth. although the endeavoured to relift the motion; and bishop Yepez relates in particular, that when she was going to receive the eucharill at Avila, she was raised in a rapture higher than the grate, through which, as usual in nunneries, it was presented to her, She often heard the voice of God, when she was recovered from a trance; but fometimes the devil, by imitation, endeavoured to deceive her; yet she was always able to detect the fraud. She frequently faw S. Peter and S. Paul standing on her left hand, whilst our Lord presented himself before her eyes in such a manner, that it was impossible for her to think it was the devil; yet, in obedience to the church, and by the advice of her confessor, she insulted the vision. as the had been used to do the evil spirits, by croffing herfelf, and making figns of fcorn. Once when the held in her hand the cross which was at the end of her beads, our lord took it from her, and when he reftored it, she saw it composed of four large gems incomparably more precious than diamonds. These had his five wounds engraved upon them after a most curious manner; and he told her, that she should always see that fame appearance: and so she did; for from that time she no longer saw the matter, of which the cross was made, but only these precious stones, although no one faw them but herfelf. When ever devils appeared to her in hideous forms, she soon made them keep their distance, by sprinkling the ground with holy water. She had often the happiness of seeing souls freed from purgatory

purgatory, and carried up to heaven; but she never saw more than three which escaped the purifying slame, and these were F. Peter of Alcantara, F. Ivagnez, and a Carmelite friar.

It is acknowledged, that many of her friends, diffinguished for their good sense and piety, after examination, were of opinion, that she was deluded by the devil; yet fuch was the complexion of the times, that she was . at last universally regarded as a faint. She had indeed every thing needful to conciliate the good opinion of her friends, and the admiration of the multitude. The gracefulness and dignity of her appearance, the softness of her manners, and the loveliness of her disposition, the quickness of her wit, the strength of her understanding, and the fire of her imagination, all her natural accomplishments receiving lustre from her exalted piety and zeal, from the sanctity of her life, and the severity of her discipline, all conspired to establish her reputation, as one that had immediate intercourse with heaven.

It is curious, yet most humiliating, to see a person of this description, amiable and respectable as S. Teresa, deceived, and, with the best intentions, deceiving others. In this instance, we can readily account for the delufion from the delicacy and weakness of her frame, the strength of a diffurbed imagination, and the prevalence of superstition. But when we see men of the finest understandings, in perfect health, of different and diftant nations, in all ages, treading upon the fame inchanted ground, we can only wonder; for who can give any rational account of the aberrations of our reason? The history of mysticism, if well written, would be highly interesting, as embracing some of the finest characters that were ever admired in the world. Should any able writer be engaged to undertake this work, he will explain to us the principles upon which Boffuer Bossuet, that prodigy of learning, persecuted Fenelon, the most amiable of men, whilst S. Francis of Sales was the object of his adoration; and why he poured contempt upon Madame Guion, whilst he had the highest reverence for S. Teresa.

This extraordinary woman, cherished by sovereign princes, universally admired whilst living, and worshipped when dead, had the happiness of leaving behind her sixteen numeries, and sourteen convents of friars, founded by herself, and subject to the order of Carmelites, which she had formed.

Avila, although it no longer possesses her remains, yet, as the place of her nativity and chief residence, is much resorted to at the season of her sestival. It has no manufactures. Some years since they began making cloth, but the situation not being savourable, the project was abandoned, and their dependence at present is on the produce of the soil. The country abounds with saffron, and this for a season sinds employment for the women and the children. Were it not for the cathedral and the convents, the city would be deserted, because not one proprietor of land resides here; the whole being either rented, or held in administration, as they express it; that is, cultivated by stewards on the proprietors account.

No country can suffer more than Spain for want of a rich tenantry; and, perhaps, none in this respect can rival England. We find universally that wealth produces wealth; but then, to produce it from the earth, a due proportion of it must be in the pocket of the farmer. Many gentlemen among us, either for amusement, or with a view to gain, have given attention to agriculture, and have occupied much land; they have produced luxuriant crops, and have introduced good husbandry; but, I apprehend. sew can boast of having

ing made much profit, and most are ready to confess that they have suffered loss. If, then, residing on their own estates, with all their attention, they are considerable losers; how great would be the loss, if in distant provinces they employed only stewards, to plough, to sow, to sell, and to east up all the produce of their lands? In France they are so sensible of this, that for want of wealthy farmers, the proprietor sinds stock; and takes his proportion of the produce; but in Spain, excepting a sew provinces, the lands are commonly in administration; and hence, extensive districts yield only a contemptible revenue to their lord.

From Avila we proceeded about a league through a rich valley, and then began to climb those mountains, which, dividing the two Castilles, formed for many ages the strong barrier between the Christians and the Moors; till Ferdinand I. descending with the united forces of Castille and Leon into the plain, drove the insidels before him, and displayed his victorious banners in Guadalajara, Alcala, and Madrid.

On these high mountains we travelled near five leagues without seeing a human face, or habitation, and scarcely a beaten track.

At a lower level we found the ilex. As we ascended, these were succeeded by the roble oak; but near the summit we saw only pines, with the juniperus europeus, the daphne mezereum, the matricaria suavis, the genista, and a variety of aromatic herbs, but chiesly thyme. At almost every level, the cistus tribes abound upon the granite mountains, excepting where, like these, the summits are covered with an eternal snow.

The first little village we passed through, is called Naval Peral; the next, at the distance of a league, Vol. I.

Navas del Marqués: this, although it has only fifty cottages, has a church, a chapel, and a convent. From hence we proceeded about three leagues, and then began descending into the plains of New Castille.

All the way from Salamanca I observed saffron growing wild, which, if collected, would help to employ the poor in their villages, and yield considerable profit.

As we approached the Escurial, we entered upon the king's hunting road, made, like those of England, rather for use than beauty. Had the Spaniards been every where fatisfied with fuch; where they have finished one league, they might have completed twenty. Their ambition aims in every thing at perfection, and by feeking too much, they often obtain too little. The idea they have formed to themselves of a perfect road, in point of utility, is most undoubtedly well founded; but in attempting to reduce this to practice, they are forced to lose much time, and to expend more money than the benefit to be derived from it is worth. Had their ambition being less aspiring, ere now a comfounication would have been opened between all their great cities, and much of their produce, now loft, would have found a market. This hunting road should convince the theorifts among them, that a high-way may be firm without fide walls, and support any given weight without such a foundation of huge rocks as would be needful for a caftle. And although, for the mere purpose of expedition, to be perfectly both strait and level would be defirable, yet the traveller is better pleafed where he finds variety, and is charmed, as he proceeds, with a constant succession of new profpects.

On my arrival at my journey's end, I found a letter from our minister, Mr. Liston, to inform me, that when when the court left S. Ildefonso, where he had been for some time expecting me, he had visited Madrid, and that he should not come to the Escurial till the beginning of the week.

Having therefore some time to spare for the excursion, I immediately proceeded to repass the mountains, not returning by the same road, but going eastward by Guadarrama, and crossing by the Puerto de Fuenfria, a pass so called from the coldness of its waters. This puerto is elevated, and the prospect from it is delightful; but with the seorehing sun, the ascent of it is scarcely bearable. In looking down towards Segovia, the whole country appears level, like the surface of a lake, and extended like the ocean; but as we descend into this plain, we see the mountains rise before us. The country immediately around us, near this summit, is majestically wild, with deep ravins and projecting rocks, covered with pines, wherever pines can grow, and torn by raging torrents.

In a deep recess, open and exposed only to the north wind, stands S. Ildesonso, enjoying freshness, and gathering the fruits of spring, when all the south of these high mountains, fainting with heat, are engaged in reaping, and collecting the autumnal crops. This change of climate, in the space of eight leagues, for that is the distance from the Escurial to S. Ildesonso, induced Philip. V. to build a palace here.

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S. Ildefonso occupies three sides of a square, the two wings of which being joined, each by a long range of buildings, designed for the king's retinue, and closed in at bottom by iron gates and rails; the whole form a beautiful and spacious area. The principal front, of five hundred and thirty seet in length, is to the south, looking to the garden, and through its whole extent the

apartments communicate with all the doors in the fame line.

To give some idea of the pictures, it may be sufficient to name the masters, whose works have been here collected by Philip, and by succeeding princes. The principal are Leonardo de Vinei, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Hannibal Caracci, Guercino, Guido, Carlo Maratti, Correggio, Rubens, Poussin, Paul Veronese, Woverman, Teniers, Martin de Vos, Andrea del Sartto, Vandyke, Dominicini, Tintoret, Albert Durer, Jordano, Velasquez, Ribera, Ribalta, Valdez, Murillo, Mengs. In the church, the fresco paintings are by Bayeu, Mariano, and Maella.

In the lower appartments is a collection of antique statues, made by Christina, queen of Sweden, and considered as inestimable.

The church is dark, but elegant; and, with respect to treasures, has few to rival it in Spain. Among the vast variety of gold and silver ornaments, the most striking is one of the custodias, valued originally at seventy thousand ducats, or £. 7,690. 8s. 6d. sterling.

The garden occupies a ridge, riling to the fouth, and falling both to the east and the west. Near the palace it is laid out in the old taste, with clipped hedges and straight walks, highly adorned and refreshed with numerous fountains; but in proportion to the distance, it becomes more wild, till it terminates in the unculvivited and pathless forest, where the cragged rocks appearing among oaks and pines, present a striking contrast with the works of art.

This garden, delightful for its walks, which, although thady, are neither damp nor gloomy, is most to be admired

mired for its fountains. Of these, the most remarkable are eight, delicated to the principal heathen deities and adorned each with its proper emblems. In one, Diana oppears attended by her nymphs, who are hiding. her from Acteon. In another is feen Latona with Apollo and Diana, furrounded by fixty four jets of water. The most furprising is Fame seated on Pegasus, with a trumpet to her mouth, throwing up a stream of more than two inches in diameter to the height of one hundred and thirty-two feet. But the most pleasing fight is the Plazuela de las Ocho Calles, where eight walks unite, each with its fountain in the centre, and where eight other fountains, under lofty arches, supported by Ionic pillars of white Italian marble, form an octagon, adorned with the images of Saturn, Minerva, Vesta, Neptune, Ceres, Mars, Hercules, and Peace, standing round it; and Apollo, with Pandora, in the middle. The statues are all of lead, varnished in imitation of brass, and were made by Fermin and Tierri. Besides fountains innumerable, here are vast reservoirs and falls of water, fo disposed as to contribute much to the beauty of the place.

When we consider, that the whole of the garden was a barren rock, that the soil is brought from a great distance, and that water is conveyed to every tree; when we resect upon the quantity of lead used for the images, and of cast iron for the pipes, with the expence of workmanship for both, we shall not be surprised to hear that this place cost forty-five millions of piastres, or, in English money, near six millions and an half.

Nothing is more whimfical than tafte; but, if it be true, that beauty is founded in utility, this place will always deserve to be admired. In the present day, it is not uncommon to build the mansion in the middle of a field open and exposed to every wind, without shelter, without

without a fence, and wholly unconnected with the garden. Near the habitation all is wild, and art, if any where, appears only at a distance. In all this we can trace no utility, nor will succeeding generations discover beauty. On the contrary, in the garden of S. Ildefonso, we find every thing, which in a sultry season is desirable; a free circulation of air, a deep shade, and refreshing vapours to absorb the heat; whilst from its contiguity to the mansion, the access to it is easy, and at any time these comforts may be instantly enjoyed; yet, without these numerous fountains, the clipped hedges, and the narrow walks, the circulation would be less rapid, the shade less deep, and the refreshing vapour would be wanting.

The glass manufacture is here carried to a degree of persection unknown in England. The largest mirrors are made in a brass frame, one hundred and sixty-two inches long, ninety-three wide, and six deep, weighing near nine tons. These are designed wholly for the royal palaces, and for presents from the king. Yet, even for such purposes, it is ill placed, and proves a devouring monster in a country where provisions are dear, sewel scarce, and earniage expensive.

Here is also a royal manufacture of linen, employing about fifteen looms; by which, as it is faid, the king is a considerable loser.

Being now within the distance of two short leagues from Segovia, I could not return without paying a visit to that interesting city. In the way to it, there is little appearance of cultivation, and the obvious reason is the continual depredations occasioned by the royal deer. As we passed through the woods, before we came into the open field, we saw vast herds of them, unconfined, and free to range unmolested over all the country.

In Segovia, the first object to attract the eye, is the aqueduct. It contains one hundred and fifty-nine arches, extends about seven hundred and forty yards, and, where it crosses the valley, it is something more than ninety-sour seet high.

The cathedral has no great pretentions; yet in one of the chapels there is a good altar, with the Descent from the Crois well executed in mezzo relievo, by a disciple of Michael Angelo, and finished A. D. 1571. The church is nearly upon the model of the great church at Salamanca, but it is not so highly finished.

The Alcazar, or ancient palace of the Moors, has been so often described, that I should pass it over in silence, did not the attentions I received there deserve a particular remembrance. I had no letters, and count Lacy, the inspector, was absent; but, upon presenting myself to his lieutenant, as a stranger, he received me with politeness, and conducted me to every apartment. This strong tower is no longer, as formerly, a state prison: it serves a more honourable purpose, and is devoted to one hundred cavaliers, who are here instructed in the military science. The fight of this building gave me pleasure, more especially the great hall, with the images of all their monarchs; but the highest satisfaction was, to see the Spanish character strongly marked in the countenances of many of the young gentlemen who are educated here. A Spaniard may possibly grow rich in trade; he may make a progress in the sciences; but, were he left to follow his natural inclination, he would certainly betake himfelf to a military life; and for that, if generofity, if patience and fortitude, if a spirit of true enterprize, are requifite, in all these the true Spaniard will excel.

Segovia was once famous for its cloth, made on the king's account; but other nations have fince become rivals in this branch, and the manufacture in this city has been gradually declining. When the king gave it up to a private company, he left about three thousand pounds in trade; but now he is no longer a partner in the business. In the year 1612, were made here, twenty-five thousand five hundred pieces of cloth, which confumed forty-four thousand six hundred and twenty-five quintals of wool, employed thirty-four thousand one hundred and eighty-nine persons; but at present they make only about four thousand pieces, The principal imperfections of this cloth are, that the thread is not even, and that much grease remains in it, when it is delivered to the dyer; in consequence of which, the colour is apt to fail. Yet independently of imperfections, so many are the disadvantages under which the manufacture labours, that foreigners can afford to pay three pounds for the arroba of fine wool, forwhich the Spaniard gives no more than twenty shillings, and after all his charges can command the market even in the ports of Spain.

In the year 1525, the city contained five thousand families; but now they do not surpass two thousand: a scanty population this for twenty-five parishes: yet, besides the twenty-five churches, together with the cathedral, they have one and twenty convents. When the canal is finished, and the communication opened to the Bay of Biscay at S. Ander, the trade and manufactures of Segovia may revive; but, previous to that event, there can be nothing to inspire them with hope.

As we returned (October 28,) towards New Castille, my intention was to have travelled at our leisure; but, observing some degree of impatience in my guide to repass the mountains before night, I was happy to indulge him; and the next morning, when I looked back and

and faw the lofty fummits covered deep with fnow' I comprehended the reason of his solicitude. The ways behind us were rendered thus for the time impassable, whilst all before us had been only watered by soft and refreshing showers.

In the Old Castille, the usual price demanded by a muleteer is four reals a day for himself, as many for his mule, and six for barley, altogether equal to 2s. 9d.; but should you omit to make a bargain, you must depend upon his mercy. The whole expence of travelling may be reckoned at ten shillings a day, if you go straight forwards; but if you make a circle, or return with the same mule, it comes to about 7s. 6d.

The convent of S. Lorenzo is seated in a deep recess, at the foot of those high mountains, which separate the two Castilles; and protected from every wind, except the fouth-east, it looks down upon a wide extended plain. with all the neighbouring hills covered by thick woods, whilst the mountains to the north are bare, or covered almost perpetually with snow. It was built by Philip II. in obedience to his father Charles V. to accomplish his vow made after the battle of St. Quintin, which he gained by the intercession of S. Lorenzo. In honour of that faint, the architect, Juan Bautista de Toledo, took his idea from a gridiron, the instrument on which he fuffered, making the royal refidence project by way of handle, and representing, not only the bars by multiplied divisions, but the legs, by four high towers placed in the angles of this edifice. The dimensions of the convent are seven hundred and forty Spanish feet by five hundred and eighty, and the height is fixty; but the dome of the church is three hundred and thirty. The whole was finished under the inspection of Juan de Herrera, who was pupil to Bautista.

The friars of this convent are one hundred and fixty, and their annual revenue is five millions of reals, or about fifty thousand pounds, arising partly from land, and partly from their flock of thirty-fix thousand Merino sheep, besides one thousand kept constantly near home, for the consumption of the family.

Their library consists of thirty thousand volumes, contained in two magnificent apartments, each, one hundred and ninety-four Spanish, or something more than one hundred and eighty-two English seet in length. In the lower room, are chiefly printed books; yet in it is deposited the samous manuscript of the Four Gospels, written in gold letters, a work of the eleventh century. Over these are collected four thousand three hundred manuscripts, of which sive hundred and sixty-seven are Greek, sixty-seven Hebrew, and one thousand eight hundred Arabic, the latter well described in a catalogue lately published by Casiri.

In the middle of the lower room is a temple, with a great variety of figures; containing one thousand four hundred and forty-eight ounces of filver, and forty-three of gold, beside rich gems.

To a connoisseur in paintings, no place can afford higher entertainment than the convent of the Escurial. In every part of it are seen the works of the best masters, and some of their most capital performances. It were endless to enumerate particulars. Suffice it to say, that during the residence of a month, I never failed a single day visiting the convent, and never lest it without regret; always giving a more minute attention to the productions of those artists who are the least known in England. I had peculiar pleasure in finding here, so many monuments of Titian, who, during a residence of five years in Spain, constantly exercised his pencil to enrich

enrich this nation, and to immortalize his name. The pictures which most rivetted my attention, were the famous Supper of Christ with the disciples, by Titian; and a Holy Family, by Raphael; the latter once in the possession of our Charles, but fold by Cromwell, and purchased by the Spanish ambassador, for two thousand pounds: it is called La Perla. The best of the pictures are collected in five principal apartments: in the facrifty, a room of one hundred and eight, by thirtythree; in the iglesia vieja, which is one hundred and five by thirty-four; and in two halls of eighty by twenty, with their antichamber. These last are called Las Salas de los Capitulos, and, whilst the court is here, are occupied by count Florida Blanca, on his public days. The great stair-case is beautiful, adorned with fresco paintings of the battle of St. Quintin, by Luca Jordano.

The pantheon, or catacomb, where the royal family, beginning with Charles V. are buried, is a subterranean vault of beautiful marble, highly finished, capable of receiving twenty-six bodies, each in its own recess.

As for the treasures of the church, they are inestimable. The image of S. Lorenzo alone contains four hundred and fifty pounds of filver, with eighteen pounds of gold; yet this bears a small proportion to the rest.

At a little distance from the convent, the prince of Asturias, and one of his brothers, the infant don Gabriel, have each a little box, sitted up with exquisite taste, and hung with the best pictures, to which they often retire with their friends. That of the prince is the most elegant, and, as far as can be warranted by one specimen, forms a happy presage for the arts, whenever he shall mount the throne.

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The Escurial, as a residence, is far from pleasant, Were it low, and sheltered, like Aranjuez, it would be agreeable in spring; or were it elevated, hanging to the north, and covered by thick woods, like S. Ildefonso, it might be delightful as a retreat in summer; but exposed, as it is, to the full stroke of the meridian sun, and raised up near to regions covered with eternal snow, without shelter, and destitute of shade, it has no local charms at any season of the year. The ministers, foreign and domestic, give good dinners, and do every thing they can to make solitude supportable; but, as sew ladies can be accommodated here, the assemblies want that gaiety which is peculiar to the sex.

The king spends most of his time in shooting. In the middle of the day, after a short excursion, he returns to dinner, converfes with the foreign ministers, retires for a few minutes with his confessor, and, generally before three, fometimes much fooner, leaves the palace, and goes to the distance of twenty or thirty miles before he begins to hunt. When the light fails, he gets into his carriage, and returns. No weather deters him, because he is not afraid of either thunder, lightning, hail, rain, or fnow, but when one cloak is wet, he puts on another; and as for his attendants, he tells them coolly, " Rain breaks no bones." No holidays detain him from his sport, except two in the passionweek; and then, although he is naturally of a most placid temper, he is faid to be fo cross, that no one chooses to come near him. Even when one of his fons was thought to be at the point of death, he went out as usual, always insisting that he would certainly recover; and when informed that his fon was dead, he replied, with his accustomed calmness, "Well, then, " fince nothing can be done, we must make the best of "it." His usual attendants are the prince of Asturias, the captain of the guard, his master of the horse, his groom of the stole, his physician and his surgeon. All thefe

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these occupy five carriages; besides which, there is one for medicines, guns, ammunition, dry clothes, &c. Each carriage has six mules; and, as upon the road, there are several relays for them and for the guards, the number required for daily use is about two hundred. Their rate of travelling is twelve miles an hour; in consequence of which, accidents happen frequently to the men, and to the mules.

In hunting, the king does not depend altogether on his dogs: he has commonly about two hundred men employed to beat up the game, and drive it towards him at convenient places, where he and the prince are ready, with fervants attending to charge the guns, and to hand them forwards as fast as they are fired. No game comes amiss to him; but he is peculiarly flattered with the idea of delivering the country from wolves, of which he keeps an exact account; and, when I was at the Escurial, the number he had shot was eight hundred and eighteen. Whenever one is heard of within a reasonable distance, a multitude of people, from sixteen hundred to two thousand, according to the extent of the mountain, are fent out to watch, furround, and drive it into fome fpot, where the king may have the best chance for killing it. To these he gives six reals each; but if he kills the wolf, the watchmen have double pay. This expence, it must be confessed is needless; because a few peasants would often be sufficient, either to destroy the enemy, or make him quit the country; but where a good fovereign has pleasure in a purfuit, his fubjects will be the last to think, that he can purchase it too dearly. It were happy, however, for Spain, were this the whole expence; but it certainly bears a small proportion to the sum total of what the nation loses by the king's rage for hunting. All round the fities, or royal mansions, the wastes are of vast extent. I am informed, that the forest of the Pardo is thirty leagues-in circumference; and if to this be added, all the uncultivated land near Aranjuez, S. Ildefonso, and the Escurial; if, moreover, we consider that the deer, being unconfined, range freely over the intermediate country, how high will be the estimate! It is true, the king pays the farmers to the utmost for the damages they suffer; but then, the injury sustained by the community cannot be so easily compensated, because the country, wanting food, is depopulated, and the villages are gone to ruin.

I have been told by those, who are best acquainted with the king, that in his youth he had acquired a taste for letters, but being checked in that pursuit, he had given scope to the family propensity, a propensity not only now confirmed by inveterate habits, but encouraged in himself with a view to avoid entanglements. He is certainly a man of principle, and is universally allowed to be one of the most virtuous men in his dominions; but this purity of morals he himself attributes to his mind being constantly amused, and not to his natural constitution.

I prolonged my stay at the Escurial, chiefly for the purpose of being present at the Batida, or royal hunt, of which there are sour every year. This was ordered for the 28th of November, previous to the departure of the court.

On the day appointed, Mr. Liston had the goodness to place me with the Neapolitan ambassador, who, as representing one of the family, gave a sumptuous repast upon the occasion; and in his carriage I proceeded to the scene of action. It was an extensive plain, with a rising ground commanding it, and, at the distance of about half a mile from this eminence, rose a little wood, in which the king, with his three sons, were hid, attended by their servants. For many days previous to this, two thousand men had been dispersed in parties

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over the whole country to diffurb the game; and to drive it towards the common centre, by patroling night and day, and constantly, yet slowly, drawing nearer to each other. Soon after we had occupied our station on a rifing ground, we began to fee the deer at a vast distance bounding over the plain from every quarter, and making towards the fatal spot. As they approached, we heard, faintly at first, then more distinctly, the found of guns, and faw the confusion of the game, moving quick in all directions, but changing their course at every instant, as if uncertain where to look for fafety. When the scouring parties came first in fight, they appeared to be separated by intervals, and to confine the game merely by their shouts and by the firing of their arms; but as they advanced upon the plain, they formed a wall, and as they drew nearer, they strengthened this by the doubling of their ranks, compelling thus the game to pass in vast droves before the royal marksmen. Then began the carnage, and for more than a quarter of an hour the firing was inceffant. Some of the deer, who had either more discernment than the rest, or a better memory; who were actuated by stronger fears, or, perhaps, by more exalted courage, absolutely refused to proceed, when they approached the ambuscade; and, making a quick turn, notwithstanding the shouts, the motions, and the firing of the guards, they leaped clean over their redoubled ranks, and efcaped into the woods. Mr. Lafton had the go

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When the firing ceased, the carriages all advanced towards the wood, and the company alighted to pay their compliments, and to view the game. We found part of it spread in two rows upon the field of battle, and the king, with his fons, furveying it. The gamekeepers were returning loaded with fuch as had been mortally wounded, but had yet escaped to a considerable diftance; and, as fast as they arrived, they depofited the spoil at the sovereign's feet. Having the

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euriosity to count the numbers, I found one hundred and forty-five deer, with one wild boar. Whilst thus engaged, I heard a murmur, and saw every one in motion. Directing my attention to the spot to which all were pressing, I saw at a distance a little company coming with a boar ried neck and heels together, and slung upon a pole. As they approached, the monarch and his sons, arming themselves afresh, drew up in a line, and standing at a convenient distance, the burthen was deposited; the cords, one after another, were cut; and the poor crippled animal was affaying to move, when a well-directed volley freed him from his fears.

The expence of that day's sport was reckoned at three hundred thousand reals, or in sterling, three thousand pounds.

In the evening, the game, as usual, was all deposited in the room where the king took his supper, and there the family ambassadors attended to pay their compliments. By family ambassadors are understood those of Naples, Portugal and France, who having more free access, and being expected to pay more minute attention, think it incumbent upon them to express their interest in every thing, which gives him pleasure, and not only congratulate him upon these great occasions, but every night, whilst he is at supper, make inquiries, and afterwards inform their friends, what the king has killed.

Mr. Liston, desirous of quitting the Escurial previous to the departure of the court, ordered a Coche de Colleras to be ready the day after the Batida. This precaution is taken by the foreign ministers to secure mules, because, when the court is in motion, no less than twenty thousand being required for their use, the whole country.

or Carboftro, only thering the reinfection to the fand between the muter in hardely are plantly females. In a sublication of the whole a firmly vehilled, and try is laid under an arreft, and neither horse nor mule can be obtained for any other purpose.

In this little journey I was exceedingly diverted and furprifed with the docility of the mules and the agility of their drivers. I had travelled all the way from Barcelona to Madrid in a Coche de colleras, with seven mules, and both at that time, and on subsequent occasions, had been struck with the quickness of understanding in the mule, and of motion in the driver; but till this expedition, I had no idea to what extent it might be carried. The two coachmen fit upon the box, and, of the fix mules, none but the two nearest have reins to guide them; the four leaders being perfectly at liberty, and governed only by the voice. Thus harnessed, they go upon the gallop the whole way, and when they come to any fhort turning, whether to the right or to the left, they instantly obey the word; and move all together, bending to it like a spring. As all must undergo tuition, and require frequently some correction; should any one refuse the collar, or not keep up exactly with the rest, whether it be, for example, Coronela or Capitana; the name pronounced with a degree of vehemence, rapidly in the three first syllables and slowly in the last, being sufficient to awaken attention, and to fecure obedience, the ears are raifed, and the mule, instantly exerts her strength. But, should there be any failure in obedience, one of the men springs furious from the box, quickly overtakes the offending mule, and thrashes her without mercy; then, in the twinkling of an eye, leaps upon the box again, and calmly finishes the tale he had been telling his companion. In this journey I thought I had learnt the names of all the mules, yet one, which frequently occurred, created fome confusion, because I could not find, to which individual it belonged, nor could I distinctly make out the name itself. It sounded like Cagliostra, and led me to imagine that the animal was so named after the samous impostor Cagliostro, only suiting the termination to the sex, because the mules in harness are usually females. In a subsequent journey the whole difficulty vanished, and VOL. I.

my high estimation of the mule, in point of sagacity, was confirmed. The word in question, when distinct-ly spoken, was aquella otra; that is, you other also; and then supposing Coronela and Capitana to be pairs, if the coachman had been calling to the former by name, aquella otra became applicable to the latter, and was equally essications as the smartest stroke of a long whip; but if he had been chiding Capitana, in that case, aquella otra acted as a stimulus to Coronela, and produced in her the most prompt obedience.

We did not leave the Escurial till sour in the afternoon, and at half after seven arrived at the duke of Berwick's, where we had been engaged to spend the evening, having travelled seven leagues in about three hours and a half.

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or Capholled, buly foolge the relatedable of their way because the mules for manage are utually fooreless. In a tableacent journey the whole officeity readingly and

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the court,

DEING thus returned to the capital of Spain, where I spent the subsequent winter, it may not be improper to give fome idea of the life a stranger leads here, with a few observations on the manners of the age.

Having been once introduced at court, you are at liberty to go as often as you please. I availed myself. frequently of this privilege, both for the fake of viewing the paintings at my leifure, and for convertation, because at court is the general rendezvous, where men of diftinction affemble every morning to pay their compliments to the several branches of the royal family, whilst they are at dinner, and to talk of what is pasthe lovely tamps out of their enildren. blrow and ni gnil

When the king gets into his coach, to go out, as tifual, to his favourite amusement, the company retires; and, as the corps diplomatique is here remarkable for hospitality, a person well recom-mended is never at a loss for the most genteel society at all hours of the day. Gratitude requires that I should express my obligations; in this place, to those not only of the foreign miniwhen early to callet plant bot and to find the stand or the stand or both a kind or the stand or both a kind or

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fters, but others, who honoured me with their friendfhip and protection. I shall therefore take the liberty of describing briefly the kind of life I led whilst I was near the court.

Count Florida Blanca must certainly claim the first place in my remembrance; for although at Madrid he gave no entertainments; yet in the sitios he had always the goodness to admit me into the number of his guests, when he gave his weekly dinners. From our own minister I every where experienced, not merely that general protection, which he gives to all, and those minute attentions, for which he is universally admired, but the kindness, hospitality, and friendship of a brother. His house was at all times open to me, and when he gave a dinner to his friends, I never was forgotten.

My invitation to the duke de la Vauguion's was both general and special. Here the dinners were magnificent, the company numerous, and the conversation interesting; and here I dined more frequently, than at at any other table in Madrid, attracted, however, neithereby the magnificence of the entertainment, nor by the company which resorted to the house, so much as by the ease and elegance of the duke and dutchess, and the lovely simplicity of their children.

With the American, Ruffian, and Prussian ministers I felt perfectly at home; and not much less so with those of Genoa and Venice. The other foreign ministers often honoured me with invitations, and I was always happy in accepting them.

Whenever I wished to cultivate the sciences, or to converse with men of letters, I frequented the more humble, but not less hospitable, tables of some native Spaniards, where I never failed to meet with a kind reception

ception. With Izquierdo and Angulo, I increased my knowledge in mineralogy; and on whatever subject I was desirous of gaining information, I was sure to meet with fatisfaction, either from them or from their friends. Ortega has been already mentioned as a botanist; D. Fro. Bayer will always be remembered as a polite scholar; and D. Juan Bautista Munoz will be celebrated as an historian, whenever he shall favour the public with his work on the conquest of America. Don Joseph Clavijo deserves the highest commendation, as a faithful and elegant translator, and as a man of general information. Besides these, I met with two brothers Fernandez, who have distinguished themselves in chemistry, and the Abbé Guevara, who excels in his knowledge of Spanish history, and political œconomy. With all these gentlemen I was upon a most friendly footing. The mage entered the recommender of

dunct to bis tyentle i aspet was largor I dined frequently with the Marquis Imperiali, a grandee of Spain, most deservedly admired for the goodness of his heart, and the softness of his manners; and once I had the honour to dine with the marquis de Oviedo, who is likewise a grandee.

This gentleman is pointed out as an example of an old Spaniard; and, if from one individual we might venture to form a general idea of a community, the politeness, probity, and true dignity, conspicuous in his whole deportment, must fill us with the highest reverence and esteem for the Spanish nation.

Like the French, the Spaniards drink their wine at dinner; but as foon as they have finished their desert, and taken coffee, they retire to their couch.

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When they rife from the fiefta, they get into their carriages to parade up and down the parado, never going faster than a walk. As they move slowly on in buy one less half indless of loing and

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one direction, they look into the coaches, which are returning in the other, and bow to their acquaintance every time they pais. On some high days I have counted four hundred coaches, and, on such occasions, it requires more than two hours to proceed one mile.

At the close of day, people say the usual prayer; then wish each other a good evening, and begin retiring to their houses, where they take their refresco of chocolate, with biscuits and a glass of water.

When you are properly introduced into a Spanish family, you are told at parting, "Now, sir, you are master of this house;" but the extent of the grant must be judged of by your own natural sagacity; because, such is the politeness of a Spaniard, that he makes use of this expression, when nothing more is meant than that you are at liberty to call upon him; accordingly you see many retire before each meal, or drop in after it: but when it is taken in its full extent, the grant means dinner, refresco, supper, any or all, whenever it may suit you to partake of them.

Most families, especially the great, have their tertulla, or evening society for cards and conversation, after which, they, who are upon a footing of intimacy, stay and partake of a little supper. At these evening meetings you see the same saces from day to day. The society I chiefly frequented was at the dutchess of Berwick's; but I went often to the dutchess de la Vauguion's, sometimes to the countess del Carpio's, and too seldom I visited count Campomanes. Now and then, with a view to get an insight into the nature of society, I wandered away to other families, but not meeting any one, with whom I had been previously acquainted, besides the lady of the family, I was soon weary, and could feldom prevail upon myfelf to prolong my stay.

Without any disparagement to the rest, I may venture to fay, that the society at the dutchess of Berwick's was the most pleasing. It was frequented by the foreign ministers, and, not only were the dutchess and her lister, the princess of Stolberg, most engaging in their manners, but the ease and freedom, which every one enjoyed, made the time pass delightfully. The dutchess herself, and three of her friends, occupied a whist table, some separated themselves for conversation, and the princess commonly, for a part of the evening, amufed herfelf with drawing, under the inspection and tuition of the Prussian minister, who, for tafte and execution, is one of the first masters in that line. Others were engaged at the piano forte. For my part, I commonly took up my pencil, and profited by the lessons given to the princess. At eleven o'clock we fat down to an elegant supper, and about one in the morning I retired, having nearly two miles to walk. The duke generally came home to supper, but he feldom fat long before he retired to his bed.

At the dutchess de la Vauguion's the society was chiefly French. The amusements were cards, tricktrac, and chess, concluding with a supper,

At the countess del Carpio's all were Spaniards, excepting one Italian, and the amusement was some game at cards. The evening closed with a light supper. The count was commonly at home before ten, and, except when at the play-house, he spent his evenings in his samily. He is a sensible man, and well informed; and the countess must give life to every society, where she is found. She is far from handsome; yet, from the sprightliness of her wit, and the softness of her manners, the is highly interesting, and the more so from her

her delicacy of constitution, and the weakness of her health.

Count Campomanes gives no suppers, and cards are seldom seen; but his conversation fills up the time, and renders all other species of amusement needless. The society is chiefly from the Asturias, where he was born.

Besides these quiet tertullas, all through the winter the dutchesses of Berwick and Vauguion gave balls once a week, and the countesses of Cogulludo and Penasiel gave concerts and balls, attended with splendid side-boards of ices, cakes and jellies. After the ball, every one retired to supper with his own society.

When you pay a visit to a lady, (for, wherever there is a lady in the family, the visit is to her) you neither knock at the door, nor alk any questions of the porter, but go ftraight forwards to the room where the usually receives her company, and there you feldom fail to find her, morning, noon, and night; in winter, fitting near the brafier, furrounded by her friends, unless when she is gone out to mass. The friends are mostly gentlemen, because ladies seldom visit in a familiar way; and, of the gentlemen thus affembled, one is commonly the Corteja; I fay commonly, because it is not universally the case. During the whole of my residence in Spain, I never heard of jealoufy in a hufband, nor could I ever learn, for certain, that fuch a thing existed; yet, in the conduct of many ladies, whether it proceeds from the remains of delicacy, from a fense of propriety, or from fear, you may evidently fee caution, circumspection, and referve, when their husbands are in fight. Some have address enough to keep the cortejo in concealment; and this, in Spain, is attended with no great difficulty, because, when the ladies go to mass, they are

are so disguised, as not to be easily distinguished. Their dress upon that occasion is peculiar to the coun-They all put on their bafquina, or black filk petticoat, and the mantilla, which ferves the double purpose of a cloak and veil fo as completely, if required, to hide the face. Thus difguifed, they are at perfect liberty to go where they please. But should they be attended by a fervant, he is to be gained, and therefore he becomes little or no restraint. Besides this, every part of the house is so accessible by day, and the husband is so completely nobody at home, so seldom visible, or, if visible, so perfectly a stranger to those, who visit in his family, that the lover may easily escape unnoticed. This, however, will not always fatisfy the Spanish ladies, who, being quick of sensibility, and remarkable for strong attachment, are miserable, when their cortejo is out of fight. He must be present every moment in the day, whether in private or public, in health or fickness, and must be every where invited to attend them. There have been recent examples of women, even of high fashion, who have shutthemselves up for months, during the absence of their cortejos; and this, not merely from difgust, but to avoid giving them offence. If the lady is at home, he is at her fide; when fhe walks out, she leans upon his arm; when she takes her feat at an affembly, an empty chair is always left for him; and if she joins in the country dances, it is commonly with him. As every lady dances two minuets at a ball, the first is with her cortejo, the second with a stranger; with the former, if she has any vivacity, she makes it visible, and if she can move with grace, it then appears; but with the latter she evidently shews, not indifference, but difgust; and seems to look upon her partner with disdain. Or and more Seef which and referrer, when the

As foon as any lady marries, she is teased by numerous competitors for this distinguished favour, till she is fixed in her choice; when the unsuccessful candidates dates either retire, or submit to become, in suture, what may be called cortejos of the brasier, without any pretensions beyond that of sitting round the embers to warm themselves in winter.

It is reckoned diffraceful to be fickle; yet innumerable inflances are feen of ladies who often change their lovers. In this there is a natural progrefs; for it cannot be imagined, that women of superior understandings, early in life diffinguished for delicacy of fentiment, for prudence and for the elevation of their minds, should hastily arrive at the extreme, where passion triumphs, and where all regard to decency is loft. for others, they foon finish the career. It is, however, humiliating to see some who appear to have been defigned by nature to command the reverence of mankind, at last degraded, and funk to low in the opinion of the world, as never to be mentioned but with contempt. These have changed so often, and have been so unfaithful to every engagement, that, univerfally despised, they end with having no correjo.

I have observed, that jealoufy is feldom, if ever, to be discovered in a husband; but this cannot be faid in favour of the new connection, because both parties are tormented by fuspicion. This, it must be confessed, is natural; for, as both are confcious that there is no other bond between them, but the precarious tie of inutual affection, each must tremble at the approach of any one, who might interrupt their union. Hence they are constantly engaged in watching each other's looks, and for want of confidence, renounce, in a great measure, the charms of focial intercourse. Even in public, they feem to think themselves alone, abstracted and absorbed, attentive only to each other. He must not take notice of any other lady; and if any gentleman would converse with her, in a few minutes she appears confused and filled with fear, that she may have givea

given offence. In all probability she has, and should the be the first duchess in the kingdom, and he only a non-commissioned officer in the army, she may be treated with personal indignity; and we have heard of one who was dragged by the hair about the room. But if, instead of giving, she should happen to have taken the offence, even the more delicate will fly like a tygress at his eyes, and beat him in the face till he is black and blue. It fometimes happens, that a lady becomes weary of her first choice, her fancy has fixed upon some new object, and she wishes to change; but the former, whose vanity is flattered by the connection, is not willing to dissolve it. In lower life, this moment gives occasion to many of those affassinations, which abound in Spain; but, in the higher classes, among whom the dagger is proferibed, the first possessor, if a man of spirit, maintains possession, and the lady dares not discard him, left an equal combat should prove fatal to the man of her affections. In this contest the husband is out of fight, and tells for nothing.

In a catholic country, with fuch depravity of morals, it may be naturally inquired, what becomes of conscience, and where is discipline? It is well known, that all are under obligation to confess, at least once a year, before they receive the eucharist. Every one is at liberty to choose his confessor and priest; but before he leaves the altar, he takes a certificate that he has been there, and this he delivers to the curate of his own parish, under pain of excommunication, should he fail to do so. When, therefore, a married woman appears, year after year, before her confessor, to acknowledge that she has been, and still continues to be, living in adultery, how can he grant her absolution, or how can he be moderate in the penance he enjoins. Without penance, and unless the priest is satisfied that there is contrition, with full purpose of amendment, there can be no absolution; without absolution, no participation

ticipation of the eucharist; and, in the neglect of this, excommunication follows. Yet, from the universal prevalence of this offence, we may be certain, that there must be some way of evading the rigour of the law. Nothing is more easy. As for the penance, it is imposed by those, who can have compassion on the frailties of mankind, and is therefore scarcely worthy to be mentioned. In many instances it is ridiculous. Were any confessor severe, he would have few at his confessional. The absolution is commonly a more serious business; because the penitent must not only testify contrition, but must give some token of amendment, by abstaining, at least for a season, from the commission of the crime, which is the subject-matter of confession. The first absolution may be easily obtained; but when the offender comes, year after year, with the fame confession, if he will obtain absolution, he must change his confessor; and this practice is not only difgraceful, but fometimes ineffectual. Here, then, it is needful to adopt some new expedient. Two naturally present themselves: for, either some priest, destitute of principle, may be found, who, for certain considerations, will furnish billets; or else, which is a prevailing practice at Madrid, the common profitutes, confessing and receiving the holy facrament in many churches, and collecting a multitude of billets, either fell, or give them to their friends. I have certificates before me. As these carry neither name nor fignature, they are easily transferred. They are simply thus: Comulgo en la Iglefia parroquial de San Martin de Madrid. Ano de mil fetecientos ochenta y feis.

The principal cortejos in the great cities are the canons of the cathedrals; but where the military relide, they take their choice, and leave the refuse for the church. In the country villages, the monks bear rule; at least within their limits, and even in the cities, they fet up their pretenfions. As for the parochial clergy, and whetever I was, I had be deficient inche

one thing is certain, that many of them have families, and all are involved in the common censure. Even in the Asturias, my friend, the good bishop auxiliary of Oviedo, a man of high principle, yet of great humanity, severe only to himself, but compassionate to others, made it a rule, that none of his curates should have children in their families. This facrifice, at least, he infifted they should make to decency. Beyond this, he did not think it right to be too rigid in his enquiries. In short, during my residence in Spain, I never found one person inclined to vindicate the curates from the common charge; but, at the fame time, all, with united voices, bore testimony to the superior virtue of the bishops. Indeed, these venerable men, from all that I could hear, and from what I saw in the near approach, to which they graciously admitted me, for purity, for piety, for zeal, can never be fufficiently admired; but too few of the clergy, either fecular or regular, till they begin to look towards the mitre, feem to think it ne. ceffary, that they should imitate these bright examples, or afpire after fuch high perfections. CHANDLE SERVE well freeze to the 181 and a series been

This universal depravity of morals, if I am not much mistaken, may be traced up to the celibacy of the clergy. It is true, the example of the court, fince the accession of the present monarch, has given prevalence to practices which were before restrained, and made that honourable, which had been attended with difgrace; but the effect must always, in a measure, have been coeval with its cause. Nay, should we be inclined to blame, in the first instance, the Italians, who are said to have brought this practice into Spain, we should be obliged at last to trace it up to this mistaken principle, that conjugal affection is inconfiftent with the due discharge of the ministerial functions. In conversing freely with the clergy on this subject, I never met any one, besides the archbishop of Toledo, who attempted to vindicate this principle; and wherever I was, I had no difficulty in declaring claring war against it; becanse they do not consider it as an article of saith. The principle is absurd; yet upon it is sounded the celibacy of the clergy, and from that, in my opinion, is derived the corruption of their morals. It has been common for protestants, who travel in a catholic country, to inveigh against the clergy, and to laugh at the people, as priest-ridden: such abuse is exceedingly illiberal. The priests themselves are to be pitied; but the law which binds them, the cruel law which requires, that they should offer violence to nature, or, more properly, the power which can abrogate that law, should bear the blame.

The department of the transfer of the transfer of The purpose of the law is however frustrated; for nature is like a rapid river, which, checked in its progress, scorns restraint, and, when diverted from its proper course, either overflows the country, or forms new channels for itself. What then is gained? The parochial clergy, and these are the only clergy who should be fuffered in a state, have their connections and their children, but not as they ought, in the most honourable way. They are difgraced in the eyes of the people, who are taught by their example to live in the violation of the laws; and their children, for want of a proper education, are fitted only for the vilest employments in the community. How different is the picture, where marriage is allowed. The minister is like the father of his parish, and his wife performs the office of a mother; both fet an example of virtue, and in every village teach the peasants how to value their domestic comfort. In the street, their children, commonly a numerous offspring, are distinguished by their looks of health, by their cleanliness, and by the decency of their conduct; and, when fent out into the world, they form the most valuable members of fociety. - Canada de Cala de Ca

Should the Spanish government resolve to set the clergy free, more ample provision must be made for their

their maintenance, because at present it is scarcely sufficient for their own support; and this might be easily accomplished out of the vast revenues of the bishops, orbythe suppression of some useless convents.

The play-houses in Madrid are not much frequented: the genius of the people does not assimilate with this fort of amusement. This will evidently appear by the receipts at the two theatres; for, taking the average between them in December, they each produce fifty pounds a night, but some nights less than twenty pounds; and, even in the Christmas week, not more than seventy six. They have lately introduced the opera, but with little prospect of success; because most of the genteel peeple keep to their own societies, except when they attend the balls.

Few people here discover any love for the sciences. The cabinet of natural history is open to all the world, but it is not frequented; and although D. Anto. Fern. Solano, the royal professor of experimental philosophy, in point of clearnes, elegance, and precision, may be reckoned among the first in Europe, and delivers his lectures gratis, yet nobody attends him. Books are little read; all who are not engaged in business, are occupied in their attendance on the ladies, with whom nothing of this kind is heard of.

In consequence of proper introductions, I had an opportunity of seeing most of the principal mansions in Madrid. The first, without exception, in point of magnificence, is the duke of Alba's. The principal front is to the south, and is two hundred seet in length, with eighty-five windows. The eastern and western fronts will be six hundred seet when sinished; yet in this vast pile there is not one room suitable to the rank and fortune of its lord. The upper stories will be occupied by sour hundred bed-chambers, which are scarcely

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fufficient for the family, considering that all the superannuated servants, with their wives and children, are to be lodged and pensioned there. The duke informed me, that he paid one hundred thousand reals, that is, one thousand pounds, a month, in wages only at Madrid.

For commodioushess and elegance, no house in Madrid is equal to the duke of Berwick's. Built on a declivity, with the principal front towards the west, it occupies, like other Spanish houses, the four sides of a fquare, yet is perfectly modern, both in style and furniture. You enter a spacious hall, then, ascending a wide stair-case, you find a suit of magnificent apartments, communicating all round, and, upon the fame level with the garden to the fouth and to the east. From this circumstance, all the ground floor is kept exceedingly cool for a fummer's residence, and the principal apartments are warm and comfortable in winter. Such an habitation would be ill fuited for the accommodation of numerous domestics, with their widows and their children, descending by tradition from his ancestors; and therefore the duke, very wifely, is fatisfied with giving them small pensions, and leaves them to provide a lodging for themselves.

He was so obliging as to let me see his accomptant's offices, in which he has introduced a system of ecconomy little known in Spain. They consist, as usual, of sour departments, but then in these he has only one accomptant general, with three clerks; one principal secretary, with three under him; one treasurer, and one keeper of archives, with an assistant. On all his estates he has similar establishments, but upon a smaller scale. His whole property produces, gross, one million eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand six hundred and eighty-three reals, and from this deducting three hundred and forty-one thousand nine hundred and eight,

for the charge of management, it netts one million five hundred and forty-fix thousand seven hundred and seventy-five reales, or £. 15.467 sterling.

The late duke of Arcos had more than three hundred people in his establishment at Madrid, The marquis of Penasiel, who is married to the young dutchess of Benevente, and is at once duke of Ossuna, of Arcos, of Vejar, of Candia, &c. &c. with an income of about sifty thousand pounds sterling, employed, when I was at Madrid, twenty-nine accomptants, including his two secretaries, and I understand that he has since increased their number; besides these, he has an advocate, and a family physician, for whom, with his principal secretary and his treasurer, he keeps sour carriages.

The duke of Medina Cceli has thirty accomptants in Madrid, befides vast establishments on his estates, more especially in Catalonia, most of which belongs to him, and in the province of Andalosia, where he has extensive property. His son, the marquis de Cogolludo, who has a separate establishment, informed me, that he himself paid, only at Madrid, thirty thousand reals a month, or near four thousand pounds a year in stipends to his servants.

ment, would be the revenue of these great lords. Such a property as the duke of Alba's, producing under administration eighty thousand pounds a year; what would it not yield, if let out to substantial farmers? If, whilst they plough, and sow, and reap, and thrash, and sell, and eat, and drink, upon the duke's account, he receives such an income; what would it be if every inch of land were made productive, and is that produce were expended with occonomy? With such vast possessions, well managed, he might live in splendor little Vol. I.

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inferior to the greatest sovereigns of Europe. But instead of this, devoured by their servants, they are most of them in debt; and, under the seeling of poverty, live exceedingly retired, scarcely venturing at any time to give a dinner to their friends.

In many of their houses you find good pictures, collected by their ancestors; but, as for the present generation, they feem to have little tafte for the polite arts: their time and attention appear to be lost in trifles. Among the houses where the works of the best masters are to be feen, the principal are those of Alba, Medina Cœli, Santiago, Infantado, and Santestevan. In the former is a very numerous and inestimable collection; and, among them, the portrait of the present duke, by Mengs; and the great duke of Alba, by Titian; 2 Venus, by Velazquez; a Holy Family by Raphael; and the famous School of Love, by Correggio. In this beautiful picture, Venus and Mercury are teaching Cupid to read: it was fold in London, with other valuable pictures of Charles I. All these pictures were, when I faw them, crowded in the old manfion of the family, and therefore appeared to difadvantage; but, whenever they shall be cleaned and properly disposed, this will be evidently a most capital collection. All the other collections are in the highest preservation, except those of the late duke of Santestevan, now the property of his fon-in-law, the marquis of Cogolludo, which, although inestimable, as being the works of the most ancient artists, are wholly neglected, and fuffered to decay. The marquis was fo polite as to attend me and the Pruffian minister to fee them, and witneffed our lamentations over them.

During my winter's residence at Madrid, I endeavoured to get some insight into the revenue, and, I trust trust, it will be found that my labour was not in vain; yet, after all my enquiries, I am inclined to think, that till some great financier, like Mr. Necker, shall arise in Spain, the consusion which reigns at present will continue to prevail in this department of the state.

Whilst the taxes were collected by farmers general, it was easy to know the rent they paid; but now that all is in administration, to come exactly at the produce and expenditure will be attended with some difficulty. Were the whole peninfula on the fame footing, were all punctual in their payments, and were the difbursements from one common treasury, this research would be expedited; but, as not one of these circumstances exists, we must take the materials as we find them, and do the best we can. I shall endeavour to give some idea both of the revenue and its expenditure, founded on authentic documents, procured from the foreign ministers, and compared with an official paper, with which I was favoured from the treasury. But first, it will be necessary to point out the various articles which yield revenue, and to explain the terms relating to finance, briefly premising such an historical relation as can be collected from Spanish writers on the subject.

The principal resources of the crown for supporting its dignity, were anciently found in the demesses of the sovereign; but when, during a minority, or a disputed succession, these had been plundered by the great nobility, he was obliged to solicit grants from the national assemblies. Thus it was with Alonzo II. who, after he had compelled some of his barons to restore the lands taken from himself and from his immediate predecessor during their insancy, finding these unequal to his wants, in the year 1342, he obtained from the cortes, then assembled, at Burgos, an alcavala, or tax

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upon all property transferred, to defray his expences at the fiege of Algeciras. Many cities had given him a fifth on the value of all commodities disposed of by fale or barter, but when granted by the flates the tax was fixed at ten per cent, and made universal over Caftille. Whilft Peter, furnamed, but perhaps improperly, the Cruel, driven from his kingdom, was a fugitive in France, Henry, his natural brother, having been proclaimed king (A. D. 1361.) the cortes granted the Alcavala, without any limitation with respect to time, as a mark of their strong attachment to the sovereign of their choice. But neither was this grant, nor the aid of France, fufficient to establish the usurper on the throne; for Peter, powerfully supported by Edward, prince of Wales, at the head of thirty thousand men, gave him battle, and compelled him to retire. When Peter had thus regained his sceptre, and began to meditate revenge against the pope, Urban V. who had excommunicated him; his holiness readily found means to appeale the indignation of the offended monarch by granting him the royal thirds, or two-ninths of all the tythes collected in Castille, under pretence of a croisade. Peter took the money, and increased his army, but not with the least intention of strengthening himself against the infidels. He had more formidable enemiesat home, and to them he bent his whole attention; but in vain, for the prince of Wales having retired in disgust, his father, Edward III. was not inclined to continue his support. When, therefore, Henry appeared in the field once more, attended by most of the principal nobility, Peter fell. This was in the year Section A section of the Property of 1369.

At the commencement of the fucceeding century, Henry III. being obliged to assume the reins of government, when he was aged fourteen, in order to pre-

vent a civil war, on his accession to the throne he found his treasury exhausted, and whilst his great barons were rioting over the spoits, which they had seized during his minority, he himsels was reduced to the last extremity of want. It is related of him that returning one day from hunting, and asking for something to eat, his steward told him plainly, that he had neither money nor credit to procure a joint of meat; "Then," said he, "take my cloak and pawn it." He was not, however, satisfied with venting his indignation in empty words; but, roused by hunger, he obliged his nobles to restore the castles, and to remounce the pensions, which the regent had been compelled to grant them.

A. D. 1500, when the wealth of America began to flow into Spain, the internal revenue of the country ceased to be an object of attention, and the ministers of finance looked chiefly to the mines of Peru and Mexico for their supplies. But before one century had elapsed, the phantom vanished: the treasury, exhausted by incessant wars, had contracted a load of debt, such as the country was unable to support; and to pay the expenses of the invincible armada, new taxes were invented, under the denomination of Millones, so called, because the grant was for eight millions of ducats. (£. 878,906. 5s.) To this the cortes, some years after, added twenty-sour millions, to be collected in six years; of which, sour and a half was imposed on salt; the other nineteen and a half on wine, oil, vinegar, and butcher's meat.

The country was not in a condition to be taxed. Rich in mines, but poor in money; exhausted by continued wars in Italy, in Flanders, and by emigrations to America; wanting, at the same time, every encouragement to industry at home; wretchedness so univer-

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fally prevailed, that Dr. Moncada, in the year 1660 and Oforio, in 1686; reckoned more than three millions in Spain, who wore no shirts, because they could not afford to purchase linen. Money was at that period lent commonly for twenty, and even thirty, per cent.; and if remitted to Italy or Flanders, the discount was from fourteen to fifteen per cent. being the difference of value between vellon or copper, in which the taxes were received, and gold or filver, in which remittances were made; and this heavy discount was independent of the exchange, which, as may be readily conceived, was very high. (Camp. E. P. Append. 4. p. 247.) Such was the state of their finance in the reign of Philip IV. His successor, Charles II. who died at the end of the seventeenth century, was once reduced to fuch diffress, that, as appears by a letter to be seen in his own hand writing, he folicited money from the council of Castille to pay the expences of his removal with his court to Aranjuez, where he was going for his health. The council answered, that, if upon examination, there was no other way to restore his health, they would grant the money.

We may readily imagine that the receipts at the treafury were inconsiderable, when we cast our eye upon their accounts, and, so late as 1714, see them wholly kept in maravedis, of which sour are nearly equal to a farthing.

At the beginning of the present century, Philip V, succeeding to the crown of Spain, sound only a revenue of ten million livres, or £.416,666, and no money in the treasury; but, in the superior abilities of the president Orry, he had inexhaustible resources. This great man, who accompanied the young prince from France, and became his minister, raised the revenue nearly to two millions sterling; and, at the end of an expensive war, lest the treasury not only free from debt, but with

with confiderable fums in bank. In the year 1714 he retired.

who we are blood and story could not Previous to this period, the taxes were farmed, and the people were grievously oppressed, not merely by the farmers general and by their judges, but by others who rented under them. The poor peasants were robbed and plundered with impunity, their cottages were fold, and they were left to perish, or when, unable to satisfy these harpies, they took refuge in a convent, their neighbours were obliged to make up the deficiency. To remedy these abuses, the new monarch thought it expedient to reunite many of the leffer farms; and, to prevent the vexation of his fubjects, he recommended moderation to the farmers. His recommendation remained without effect. The farmers continued to nominate and to pay the judges, the judges continued to oppress the people, and the people continued to utter their complaints. When, however, the new minister who fucceeded Orry reflected that, whilft the taxes continued to be farmed, the people must be subject to oppression, at his entrance into office, in the year 1714, he put the whole revenue in administration; but, at the end of two years, he reluctantly confented to renew the farms.

After this short respite, when the galling yoke was laid upon their necks again, and the farmers were once more armed with power to oppress them, the people became impatient, and their clamours reached the throne; yet to little purpose for a season, because the necessities of the state were pleaded, and whilst Philip lived, the evil complained of was only palliated, but not removed.

A. D. 1746, on the accession of Ferdinand VI.

D. Martin de Loynaz undertook to plead with him the cause of a much injured people, as D. Michael de Zavala

Zavala had done with his father Philip, but with more effect; for his minister, the marquis de la Ensenada, wholly abolished the farms; and from that period they have never been restored. In consequence of this new regulation, the magistrates of all the cities and districts in the twenty-two provinces of Castille, administer the provincial rents, and remit the produce to Madrid, receiving fix per cent. for their trouble in collecting.

To reduce the subject of taxation to a system, we might divide and subdivide, till our attention should be lost in classes, orders, genera, species, and varieties, but as this, in the present case, would not in the least contribute to clearness and precision, I choose rather to adopt an alphabetical arrangement,

Annats, called Medias Annatas, is a tax of half a year's revenue from the grandees and titular nobility on coming to their estates,, or succeeding to any office. The marquis de Squilace was fond of this refource, and, fince his time, near one thousand titles have been granted. From the clergy, the fovereigns of Spain received no annats, excepting only in America and in the conquered provinces, till the concordat, A. D. 1753, between Lambertini and Ferdinand VI; but fince that time they are no longer fent to Rome. With these are included the ecclesiastical months, being one-twelfth of all benefices under three hundred ducats, or f. 33 nearly, and this rated according to the ancient valuation. Since these grants, the pope, A. D. 1783, gave in reversion to the king one third of all simple benefices, which are worth more than two hundred ducats per annum, to take place as fast as vacancies occur. For the remainder of the public revenue arising from the church, see also excusado and effects of the camara,

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with *Imbfidy*, from all which may be collected the ingreafing and almost inexhaustible resources of the crown.

Aposento, or Casa de Aposento. When Philip V. succeeded to the throne, his intention was to have made Seville the seat of his dominion; but the citizens of Madrid prevailed upon him to change this resolution, by offering him a sum of money, on condition that he should continue with them. This was afterwards changed for a rent-charge of one third on all the houses, with liberty of redemption at twenty-five years purchase.

Brandy is one of the royal monopolies. The king takes one-eighth of all the spirits as a tax, the rest he claims a right to purchase, paying for brandy twenty-two reales the arroba of twenty-eight pounds, and for spirit of wine, twenty-eight reals; the former he sells at sixty-sour reals, the latter at one hundred. At this rate Madrid consumes ninety thousand arrobas, or about five thousand hogsheads of brandy, besides eighteen thousand arrobas of spirit of wine. The cities agree upon a composition for these duties,

Cards are another of the royal monopolies.

Catalonia and Arragon. Under this article is comprehended the catastro of Catalonia with the equivalent for Arragon, Valencia, and Majorca.

Crusades. The bull of the crusades grants the same indulgences as were usually dispensed by the popes to those, who went to make a conquest of the Holy Land, extending these in the first instance to those, who should personally make war upon the insidels; in the second, to those who should send a deputy; and, in the last place, to such as should aid, by liberal contributions, the soldiers engaged in this holy war.

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- 1°, To eat flesh on fast days, with the consent of their physician and confessor, and, even without their consent, to take eggs and milk.
- 29, That for every day they fast voluntarily, and pray for union among christian princes, with victory against the insidels, they shall be excused sisteen years and sisteen forty hours of penance imposed upon, or in any manner due from them; and moreover, shall partake of all the prayers, alms, pilgrimages, even to Jerusalem, which shall be performed by the church-militant, or by any of its members.
- 3°, That, visiting five altars, or five times one altar, and praying as above, they shall obtain plenary indulgences for themselves, or for any of their departed friends, in whose favour they shall perform this.
- 4°, That, once in life, and once at the time of their decease, they may obtain from their confessor remission, even of those sins reserved for the pope, excepting herely, and of other sins, as often as they confess.
- 5°, That, dying suddenly without confession, they shall obtain the same plenary indulgence as if they died under contrition.
- 6°, That, visiting five altars, and praying as above, on the days specified in the calendar, of which there are eleven, they may, by their prayers, for each day deliver a soul from purgatory.

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7°, That, paying for two copies of the bull, a person may twice in one year enjoy all the indulgences, favours, and privileges mentioned above, and gain double the benefit he might claim on having purchased one.

For this bull the nobles pay about fix shillings and four pence, the commons about two shillings and two pence in Arragon, but something less in the kingdom of Castille. Even the servants purchase these; and such is the demand, that they are reckoned to produce more than £.200,000 per annum. No confessor will grant absolution to any one, who has not this bull.

The effects of the camera arise from vacant benefices. By the concordat, A. D. 1753, the kings of Spain enjoy not only the nomination to ecclesiastical preferments, which formerly was in the popes, but they take the benefit of vacancies, and seize the spoils of the prelates, that is, their moveables, together with the effects of all clergymen dying intestate. These are called esposion y vacantes. The pope, indeed, names to sifty-two benefices, but then he must appoint Spaniards, who must not pay cedulas bancarias, or stipulated sums, to the apostolic see, nor high interest in lieu of a stipulated sum. Count Campomanes states the esposion y vacantes, at six millions of reals per annum, V. Industria Popular. p. 35.

Excusado. In every parish, the king chooses the best farm, whether for olives, corn, or vines, of which he takes the tithes both in Castile and Arragon. The clergy formerly agreed with him for this. Afterwards it was farmed by the gremios, or five united companies of Madrid, at twelve militons of reals; but, in the year 1778, the clergy had the grant at one-third less. Most of them accepted the offer; but they, who thought themselves too poor to venture, refused, and these

these farms are let to the gremios at four millions. The gremios have been accused of having availed themselves of this bargain, to purchase corn in all the country villages, when it is cheap, to lodge it in their granaries, and then, selling it out again at a high price, to starve the people, and enrich themselves,

Extraordinary effects arise from seizures; from sicenses to export goods in the register ships; and from the duty on the exportation of money. The amount is stated only at thirty-five millions; but sometimes it has been a hundred. This properly should go to the aduana, or custom-house.

Fines of the camera are levied by the council of Castille on magistrates transgressing.

The Indian revenue will be confidered by irfelf. It amounts, in America, to near four millions and an half sterling; but although variously stated in the subsequent schedule as productive of revenue, it is doubted whether it yields a prosit, or becomes a loss to Spain.

Lances. This tax is paid in lieu of military fervice, and is, for dukes, counts, and marquisses, two hundred ducats, or about f. 22 for each title; but a grandee pays eight thousand reals. It is stilled Pecuniaris compensatio pro bastatis militibus.

Lead is a royal monopoly, and must be most uncertain in its produce.

Manufactures of cloth and glass are stated as yielding a revenue. The glass is made at S. Ildesonso, and is chiefly for mirrors, because the glass for common use is imported into Spain. It is to be seared, that neither the glass, nor yet the cloth, yield any profit to the nation. It is impossible they should.

The

The masterships of the three orders of Calatrava, Aicantara, and of S. Iago, were granted by the pope to Ferdinand and Isabella, and settled in perpetuity on the sovereigns of Spain by Adrian, to express his gratitude to Charles for having raised him to the papacy. As grand master of these military orders, the king of Spain has the disposal of nearly two hundred military siefs, amounting in the whole to the yearly value of sisteen millions of reals, which may be considered as part of the national revenue, although not carried to account. If these were properly improved and cultivated, they would be worth, as I am well informed, more than ten times as much.

The notaries, each pay two hundred ducats on his dis, or about a halfrenny a pound for butcher, normalism fuerfold in the market, and cheke teals for every confidence.

The pasture of the masterships arises from extensive meadows belonging to the three great orders i
and the pasture of the serena is from a tract of country
in Estremadura, formerly considerable, but from the
frequent grants made by the crown to the great nobility, now so far reduced as to yield only about five and
twenty hundred pounds of our money; whereas, so late
as the year 1722, Uztariz states the value at more than
two millions and an half of reals, or about twenty fix
thousand pounds per annum.

Posts and Couriers. These were formerly the private property of the counts d'Onate, grandees of Spain, but they now form one of the most valuable branches of revenue to the state. Mr. Wall established a regular post to America; but, before his time, the Spanish ambassador to the English court was instructed to procure, at London, information of all that was passing in Spanish America, and to transmit that information to his court.

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The Propries and Arbitries. Cities formerly levied taxes on waste lands granted to private people, and on provisions, for the expence of their municipal government; but the king now takes two per cent, on the produce, for general use.

General Rents are the duties levied in the fea-ports.

The Provincial Rents are, 1°, the Alcavalas of ten per cent. on every thing fold or bartered, whether used in husbandry or manufactures, to be paid every time the property is transferred; together with four per cent. laid on, at subsequent periods, to the original tax. 20, Millones, granted by the cortes, A. D. 1601, for fix years, but ever fince collected, being eight maravedis, or about a halfpenny a pound for butchers meat and fuet fold in the market; and eight reals for every carcase, whether brought to market, or killed for the use of private families. Under this grant, wine, vinegar, and oil, pay one-eighth on the price, estimating wine at fixtyfour marevedis the arroba, vinegar thirty-two, and oil at fifty. 3°, Fiel medidor, which is another duty on wine, vinegar, and oil, of four maravedis the arroba, granted, A. D. 1642. 49, The royal thirds, or three ninths of the tithes, first granted to the Spanish monarch, A. D. 1274- 5°, The ordinary and extraordinary service, granted A. D. 1580; a tax on every thing belonging to those, who are not noble, that is, bidalgos, or knights.

Ecclefiaftics being free from the alcavala, the millones, and all municipal taxes, called arbitries; they are refunded every year according to their confumption.

All these provincial rents, in the year 1778, produced one hundred and thirty millions of reals; yet, so late as the year 1745, they were farmed at ninety millions.

Rents

Rents of Madrid, called also Efectos y sisas de Madrid, and Rentas de arrendamiento, are the produce of the alcavala and millones of that city, and of five leagues round, farmed by the gremios.

Patrimonial rents arise from thirds, tithes, reserved rents, and lands let to farm, in Catalonia, Arragon, Valencia, and Majorca.

Rent of the priory of S. Juan, or S. John, is mentioned only by Uztariz, because it was afterwards granted to the infant Don Gabriel.

The falt-works yield a confiderable revenue. These were formerly considered as private property; but, in the year 1348, they were taken by Alonso II; and, in 1564, Philip II. seised them as a part of his demesne. The chief of them are in Andalusia, Valencia, Catalonia, and Majorca. The salt-works of Mata, in the kingdom of Valencia, would easily furnish one million and an half sanegas, of about one hundred pounds weight, which, could they find a market, would, at twenty-two reals the sanega, make three hundred and thirty thousand pounds sterling per annum; but, by raising the price, they have bessened the demand: so that the whole amount of the kingdom is only about two thirds of what one work alone might furnish.

Stamp duties were introduced in 1637.

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Subfidy is one per cent. granted by the pope to the kings of Spain, upon all ecclefiastical rents in their dominions, for the war against the infidels.

filver, and tobacco, are all royal monopolies. Of the latter I shall speak more particularly, when I come to

treat of Seville. It was granted by the cortes, A. D. 1336.

Wool. In the year 1437, a tax was imposed on all wool in general, called Servicio y montazgo; but, to encourage the production, this was changed by Ferdinand VI. into a duty on fine wool exported. The coarse wool is kept at home.

In my schedule, the Indian revenue is stated by Uztariz at forty millions, and by count de Grepi, the imperial conful, at more than ten times as much. The former means the nett produce; the latter takes the groß amount. Mr. Lifton's average of ten years agrees nearly with Uztariz; but Mr. Carmichael, the American envoy, states fixty millions. The fact, however, is, if we may believe those who are the best informed, that the Spanish colonies yield no direct revenue to the mother country. This heing the case, I cannot conceive upon what authority, the Abbé Raynal states the clear revenue from America at thirty-four millions five hundred thousand livres, or, in reals vellon, at one hundred thirty-eight millions clear, besides eighty-two millions three hundred thirty-feven thousand eight hundred reals paid for duties in Europe.

Count de Grepi states the revenue in America as follows:

Stone duries were enroduced in

Customs on European commodities, according to the years 1785 and 1786,	Reals . Vellon
Alcavala on ditto, introduced A. D.	42,240,000
1591, 200101 201 4101514 1112 210	54,120,000
Tobacco rent in New Spain and other	
	100,000,000
Duties on gold and filver exported	60,000,000
Tribute of the Indians,	40,000,000
Crusades, introduced A. D. 1509, -	20,000,000
	Quickfilver

AND SEA (CONTROL OF SEA OF MEAN AND SEA ON A CONTROL OF SEA ON A	
Quickfilver fold,	6,000,000
Stamp-duties, introduced A. D. 1641,	20,000,000
Coinage,	6,000,000
Acapulco trade,	10,000,000
Sale of the herb Mathé,	10,000,000
Sale of paper on the king's account,	10,000,000
Rents of the Jesuits,	8,000,000
Cards, and other monopolies,	6,000,000
Rents of the Philippines,	30,000,000
Tax on negroes,	4,000,000
Rs. vellon	426,360,000
ASSECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH	2 50 5 X 4 4 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

The alcavalas on American productions are omitted, as are also some other taxes, of which the count was not able to procure any information.

The following schedule will show the produce of the taxes in the royal treasury. To reduce the reals to pounds sterling, drop the last two figures, because one pound is equal to one hundred reals vellon:

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A Digest

A Digest of the Spanish Revenue, taken from authente Decuments.

	Uflariz, 172!.	ccunt, 1768.	1774	778, by approximation	years	of 10 years,
Annats medias annatas		011:135	1.382.060	1.300,000	1.470.000	1.986.000
Apofento on houses M .	1	on de	1.133.714	1.200,000	1,000,000	1.084257
Brandy	1 •	0	4-524.817	4.525.000	1.500.000	31
Cards	1	289.863	1 493-367	1.500,000	1.000.000	400.233
Catalonia and Arragon -	33.980.000	1	1	47.000.000	30-529-303	32,109.481
Coinage	1	1		. 1	140,000	235.779
Crufades	. with fublidy	17.293.740	17.782.380	20.000.000	16.000.000	11,052.209
Effects of the Camera .	1		785.639	786.800	事しよい	340.237
Excusado	. with fubfidy	11.908.700	2.133-156		000'000'01	8,525,000
Extraordinaries	1	1	53-965-131	35,000-000		lx ·
Fines of the camera	302.000	1	71.34	72.000	950.000	711.030
Lodian revenue	- 40.000.000		426.360.000 240.000.000	40.000.000	60:000-000	39,899.918
Lances	000'005	di	T	card. to annats	1 590.000	1 590.000 card. to annats
L'ead	. 1	1.2269.00	1.217.886	1	450.000	3.241.097
· · ·	1	f	4.079.416	4.500.000	1	4.192.000
Manufachure of glafs, St. Ild.	1	1	1.230.326	1	7	A86. 16. A
of cloth	•	al A	1.758.692	1	_	0.213.00

Masterships of military orders

Serv O Aboot is as sursessed by Bully begins a land of the Recent of the

а " к	T H R-O U G H S F A I N.	v
1,128.05	1.200.000 2.835.344 1.949.102 70.584-604 3.010.902 97.948.256 5.500.000 6.538.856 741.800 2.489.308 3.530.000 2.489.308 3.530.000 6.538.816 67.138.082 6.549.767 17.397.745 3.615.000 6.912.008	417-264-83
3.000.000	34.000.000 1.200.000 2.835.344 196.800 500.000 31.949.102 70.584.604 30.000.000 20.749.102 97.948.256 741.800 20.749.208 24.89.308 4.312.000 3.530.000 2.489.308 4.312.000 3.530.000 2.489.308 2.489.308 4.312.000 3.530.000 2.489.308 2.489.308 3.530.000 3.6549.767 14.590.000 16.549.767 17.397.745	60.375.082
1.800.00C 62.00C	34.000.000 425.284 196.800 425.233 500.000 62.583.706 130.000.000 6,417,551 6.418,552 6,417,551 6.418,552 4.831.866 4,312.000 4.831.860 ard.toexanfado 68.966.855 80.000.000 14.458:271 14.590.000	107.873.4524
61.688 847.186 124.679	48.030.602 62.583.706 6.417.551 19.937.194 4.831.866 4.831.850 68.960.855 14458.271	749.103.873
1.484.845 424.457 258.948	23.633.251 4.127.269 3.575.497 11.7603.394	192.192.587
240.000	2.454.000 25.023.444 55.944.822 61.801.630 90.825.110 2.352.960 1.820.310 2.29.070 17.000.000 23.633.251 891.954 4.127.269 14.000.000 3.576.497 24.278.030 66.866.319 4.930.000	2,2.946.744 292.192.587 749.103.873'707.873.152 360:375.082 417-264.835
Mafterfhips of military orders Notaries Pafture of mafterfhips Of Serena	Powder and faltpetre Public houses in Madrid Proprios and Arbitrios Reats general Aduana provincial of Madrid of Madrid of Madrid of S. Juan Salt works Stamp duties Subfidy Subfidy Tobacco Vool Sundries	

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Copy of an Official Paper, stating the Revenue as it stood A. D. 1768.

	Rents.	ployed	Salarice.	Expençes.	in reals vellon	
Puftures of the Serena Mafterhips of military orders	4.118.480	81	17.500	2.657.877	258,948	30 2 3
Tobacco	101.226.180	18.291	21.878.505	12.481.365	66.866-319	
Salt works Pafture of mafferthins	37.200.610	9	3,935.979	9.641.380	23.633.291	
Provincial rents.	1.688,120	2.249	7.016.836	4271.521	90.825.110	-
Cards Powder and faltpetre	3.401.041	8 517	BEST COL	422,059	289.863	
Sulphur Bulls of cruzade	18:663:440	5 3		93.938	17.293.740	
Stamp duties.	5.545.745	See Oth	330.530	1.087 946	4.127.269	No.
Subfidio Medias annatas	3.576.497	1	112,500	1 1	3.576.497	
Wool, and aggregate rents	14-998.284	2	584.505	1,811,475	12.602.304	
l pro-	To be T with T of the F.		177 4 - 18 A - 1	Eshus depen	CHICA CHICA CHICA CHICA LWAS LWAS LWAS LWAS LWAS LWAS LWAS LWA	

I procured from the foreign ministers various statements of the expenditure, such as they transmitted to their several courts, but the one with which I was most satisfied, I had from D. Estevan Zienowiess, ambassador from Russia, consirmed by that of Mr. Liston, our own minister, on whose accuracy I could depend.

Expenditure. 1778.

2212223053	Reals Vellon
To royal boufbold	24,000,000
To pensions to the princes -	10,000,000
To royal chapel	2,000,000
To pensions for superannuated servants	3,000,000
To wardrobe and jewellery	8,000,000
To journies to the fitios	15,000,000
To ftables	12,000,000
To hunting, including damages	- 18,000,000
To charities and offering	5,000,000
To buildings	9,000,000
To secret services of the court	2,000,000 Reals Vellon.
To military, for lifeguards -	18,000,000
To infantry, 45 regiments of 953	- 39,235,810
To militia 10,880	- 5,848,036
To artillery, with officers, 3,050	4,439,008
To invalids, 7,200	- 6,289,357
To engineers	- 1,400,000
To cavalry, 14 regiments of 480	- 10,581,815
To dragoons, 8 regiments of 480	- 5,763,882
To general officers -	- 3,600,000
To treasurers, commissaries, &c.	- 10,344,282
To fortifications -	12,000,000
To clothing, forage, &c	- 74,021,389

	A 20 M. V.	
To widows of officers and orphans	4,378,615	
To military hospitals	5,800,000	Longseitor
To recruiting fervice in foreign	700,000	The Transfer of the State of th
To department of council of war	1,000,000	232
To minister of war and comis	8b0,000	
tive of the charge of the		204,202,194
To wavy, for 64 thips of the line, 7	CERTIFIC OWN	Hent early
and 47 frigates, 50,000 failors,		100,000,000
To department of the Indies	45 Sept	8,000,000
To department of finance	IMPACL	4,500,000
To ditto of justice	AND THE PERSON	1,100,000
To tribunals of justice	₩ jei	8,422,769
To foreign department for the mi- nister and his comis }	1,140,000	the source service in
To ambaffador at Rome -	900,000	
Ditto at London	710,000	
Ditto at other courts	6,003,162	
To couriers, confuls, and fecret	6,000,000	a dontar in
fervice	august 19	Day as march to
1300,000,817		14,753,162
To china manufactory at Retiro	436,188	of agreematic
To Goblin tapestry and Persian carpet	397,100	LINES BURNES
To painters, architects, and pensions	ALC: YOU THE RESERVE AND THE PARTY OF THE PA	
To academy, cabinet, and library -	900,000	
To hospitals	400,000	
To highways and canals	4,000,000	A Winday
To pentions to strangers, and inci-	- 3,300,000	Tolle Link
dents	E entietto fi	Y tradlery W
To interest of their debts, and li- ?	GE GE	9,873,288
quidation	11 The	30,000,000
Administration of the order	o stancaign	a to Autores C.
Total reals vellon -	0.220.201991	488,851,413
	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE
Mor (the) (this state of the Ast	mm Cariesa	2 (2007) NO. 1011 / 6

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In the preceding estimate, the china manufacture at the Buen Retiro is made debtor only four hundred and thirty-fix thousand one hundred and eighty-eight reals; but, from the extent of the concern, and from a more minute account received from Mr. Carmichael, I am inclined to think that one million has been inadvertently omitted: it would then stand one million four hundred and thirty-fix thousand one hundred and eighty-eight reals. Besides this mistake, if it be one, the expence of the glass manufacture is here overlooked, which Mr. Carmichael states at one million one hundred and thirty-fix thousand eight hundred and eighty-four; and the loss by the cloth manufactures, which is not stated. Yet, in the government returns, the manufactures of glass and cloth are reported to yield, on an average of ten years, fix million two hundred and thirteen thoufand fix hundred and eighty reals profit.

From an attentive examination of all that I have been able to collect. I am persuaded that the revenue has not for many years been equal to the expenditure; and whilst I was at Oviedo, in the year 1786, the minister of the finance, in his circular letter sent through all the provinces, urged the collectors to diligence and strict attention in the collection of the taxes, because the expences of government were forty millions of reals more than the revenue. Since I quitted Spain, the revenue is increased, and from good authority I understand, that the last statement of Mr. Eden is sive hundred millions, or five millions British, and that now they have a surplus of revenue to discharge former debts.

The debts are of various kinds; some ancient, others more recent. The former date their origin from the revolt of the Belgic provinces, A. D. 1566; and a conflict of more than three and sorry years, dur-

ing which, contracting a debt of two hundred million of dollars, Spain, without effect, attempted to reduce them, left such derangement in her finances, that she has ever since been crippled in all her operations, when at any time she hath found herself engaged in war. The country, exhausted by this long continued contest, cried universally for peace, and Philip III. A. D. 1609, although he would not acknowledge the sovereignty of the new republic, consented to a truce; but his successor, having other views, provoked hostilities, carried on a very expensive war, and before he consented to the peace of Munster, and to the independancy of the United Provinces, A. D. 1646, discovered that he had doubled the debt; which, therefore, amounted to about sixty millions of our money.

The principal creditors were the Genoese, and other foreign merchants, to whom, as security for payment of the principal with interest, government assigned certain portions of the revenue; which were denominated juros, because they passed like other property, either by descent or transfer.

These Genoese, and other foreign merchants, being, after the expulsion of the Jews, the chief farmers of the revenue, and being at the same time the principal creditors, are accused of innumerable frauds against the public, and this with both the connivance and participation of the clerks and comptrollers of the treasury. When their evil practices were brought to light, they sold their juros to the natives, to the gremios, to the convents, and to the principal nobility; yet frauds continued, and thus administered, the interest of the debt swallowed up the whole of the revenue.

In order, therefore, to redeem the juros; the tax called millones, or a species of excise already spoken of under the

the article of provincial rents, was granted by the cortes: yet the deficit continued. In confequence of this, many, whose ancestors had purchased juros, were happy to sell them at a loss of ninety per cent. whilst the Genoese and strangers, still farmers of the revenue, being purchasers, paid them back for rent to government at par,

These abuses did not escape the notice of the writers, who were most distinguished for their abilities and zeal; but government paid no attention to this branch of political economy. Much salutary advice was given, although to little purpose, and no step was taken to remedy this evil, till the dynasty was changed, and an heir of the house of Bourbon succeeded to the throne.

This monarch, Philip V. reduced the interest, which had originally been five, ten, or even fifteen per cent, to three, which was the legal standard; but it was not till 1749, that a board was established and commissioners appointed to examine the juros, and to settle accounts with the proprietors. Campomanes Ed. Pop. Apend. i. 211—250. Ap. iv. 36—380,

At different periods confiderable debts have been discharged, paying those proprietors who made the most advantageous offers to the state, and were willing to part with their interest in the revenue on the lowest terms: but at the same time the sum total of the debt, if we take into consideration the arrears of interest, has been constantly increasing.

To give a more diffinet idea of this incumbrance, I shall, on the authority of Count Campomanes, state the debt for which the millones or excise duties of Madrid have been given as security, and from this instance we may form some judgment of the rest; observing here,

as I have done frequently already, that by dropping the two last figures you convert the reals into pounds.

This debt, A. D. 1685, was 187,500,000 reals, the interest of which at five per cent. would have been 9,375,000 reals, but the excise duties of Madrid being farmed at 8,841,176 reals, there was consequently a deficit.

the not strained as some and and strained	
A. D. 1775. The debt, some portion	lem stant bein.
of which bore interest at three, whilst	
the remainder by compact flood at	molibbel last h
two and a half per cent was found to	Reals Vellon.
be increased to say will be offer	206,782,159
Arrears of interest to creditors,	74.872,546
Due from the Junta de Abastos to the	
d'Gremios, the decoder of Gremore intercommon has	6,002,624
Do to the Junta de SiGs,	
way the legal mandard, but it was not	www.salline
erous partners Beat (mellidella sevelagnet)	
Deduct paid off with confiderable volun-	donoinued to
tary loss to creditors,	
White to the same of the same of the same	
(BENERAL SECTION SEC	287,001,003
periods considerable debe have been	207,001,003
The state of the s	TENT STREET LEE

From this statement it is visible that since the year 1685, including arrears of interest this part of the public incumbrance, instead of being lessened, is increased nearly a hundred millions of reals, or one million sterning.

The second class of public debts are those contracted by the emperor Charles V. in his rash wars. These amounted, according to the abbe Raynal, to one thousand million of livres tournous; which, at twenty-four livres to the pound, is £. 41,666,666. But the interest of this being then more than the whole revenue, the state, in the year 1688, became bankrupt.

At the death of Charles II. and the accession of a new family, public credit was restored; and, in less than haif a century, Philip V. availing himself of this reviving confidence, contracted fresh engagements, to the amount of near feven millions sterling. His fucceffor, Ferdinand VI. confulted the most learned casuifts in his empire upon this question, whether a sovereign is bound to pay the debts of the preceding monarch? This simple question was solemnly determined in the negative. It being therefore fettled, that the king should not discharge these engagements, Ferdinand accumulated treasure, and left his coffers well replenished. Charles III. found, according to the abbé Raynal, one hundred and fixty million of livres in his treasure on his accession, and formed the pious resolution of paying all his father's debts; but when he had expended half this fum, he confumed the remaining part in fruitless wars. Like his predecessors, to gain the good opinion of his fubiects, he remitted all the arrears due for taxes. from the several provinces and cities of his empire, which to many of them was no small favour, because, excepting Gallicia, most of them are very tardy in their payments. The real Pelianam and tank dandistant Sist to an one more than the second and a sea and

Thus matters flood, till the Spaniards entered into the last war for the emancipation of America; when, feeling distress for want of money, the minister thought of trying how far he could avail himself of paper credit; an expedient little suited to the genius of a despotic government, and least of all to one, which had never shewn regard to public faith. He began with issuing nine million of dollars, in sisteen thousand notes of six hundred dollars each, bearing interest at four per cent. Of this transaction I shall have occasion

bodissol

to speak further, when I come to treat of the new bank, which has so far restored the credit of this paper, that, from being at twenty-four per cent. discount, it now bears a premium.

Government avows the emission of twenty-eight million seven hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred dollars, at three several periods during the war; but professes to have withdrawn one million two hundred thousand; so that, estimating the dollar at three shillings, the whole of this debt is £. 4,139,985, and the annual interest of this £. 165,599, a trissing incumbrance, when compared to the debts of France and England. The juros are not here to be carried to the account, because they are here deducted out of the gross produce of the revenue, and the amount I have stated is only what it clears.

All good Spaniards have exclaimed against the operation of their taxes; and, in consequence of these expostulations, as far as relates to foreign trade, government has so regulated the customs upon imports and exports, upon goods manusactured, and upon raw materials, as to encourage home productions; but then the alcavalas and millones operate so powerfully against these provisions, that the manusacturer cannot lift up his head, nor stand the competition with nations, who are blessed with a wifer system of sinance.

The alcavala, with its four cientos, being a tax of fourteen per cent. on every rhing that is fold or bartered, even for oxen and mules used in husbandry, for the raw materials used in manufactures, and for the commodity itself when fold, and this not once for all, but as often as the property is transferred, were this tax collected with rigour, it would create either a general

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neral stagnation or resistances and, perhaps, some effectual remedy against it.

The operation of the millones is not more favourable to manufactures. This tax may be confidered as an additional alcavala, under another name, confined wholly to provisions, and is collected with such rigour, that even private families are obliged to pay eight reals, or 1s. 7½d. for every sheep or pig killed upon their own estate, and destined for their own consumption.

When the marquis de la Enseneda, prime minister to Ferdinand VI. turned his attention to this business, he faw clearly that Spain could never rife up into confideration under the pressure of such taxes, and therefore he conceived the idea of substituting in their place one contribution, to be fettled according to every man's ability, the whole amount being equivalent to the fum antecedently collected. For this purpose he established a commission of thirty thousand persons, to make the proper investigations, and to carry his purpose into execution. Before he could accomplish this arduous undertaking, his mafter died; Charles III. fucceeded to the throne; and he was permitted to retire. His fuccesfor, a man of fingular abilities, never lost fight of so excellent a plan. This was the marquis of Squilace, who, having ferved with the king in Italy, as commissary general, attended him to Spain, became his minister, and, by his intrigues, soon contrived that every power in the state should centre in himself. This extraordinary man has been accused of rapacity: but, however that may be, certain it is, that Spain, had he continued in office, would have had abundant reason to admire the wisdom of his government. To him the people of Madrid are indebted, not only for the cleanliness of its streets, but for their safety from affassins, because he made them lay aside their capa and their Nouched flouched hats, by which both their persons and their purposes had been effectually concealed. This innovation, however excellent, this violence offered to deep rooted prejudices, excited indignation; and being accompanied by an accidental fearcity of corn, raised a storm, which nothing but his diffrace was able to allay. The fovereign himself felt the shock upon his throne, and fled with his favourite, but was foon prevailed upon to return, and fhew himself to his enraged people from the balcony, where the venerable count of Revillagigedo, viceroy of Mexico, on whole word they could depend, affured them that the object of their refentment was dismissed, and would never more return. The ftorm fubfided; Squilace retired to Italy; and thus in one moment of popular frenzy, all his well digefted plans for the reformation of the finance, the encouragement of manufactures, and the renovation of the empire, were rendered ineffectual, and vanished with himself. an electric world I thank of the

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